IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

Francis Jennings, Editor

William N. Fenton, Joint Editor

Mary A. Druke, Associate Editor

David R. Miller, Research Assistant

Introduction written
by Mary A. Druke

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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AN INDIAN CONGRESS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[Niagara July 17-August 4, 1764]

At a General Congress at Niagara on the [17th.][2] July 1764 with the Sachims, and Chiefs of the Ottawas, Chippeweighs of Toronto, of Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, the Nipissins, Algonkins, Meynomeneys, or Falsavoins, & Ottawas of La Bay, the Six Nations, & Indians of Canada. —

Present — Sir William Johnson Superintendt.

Guy Johnson Esqr. Depy. Agent

Sir William addressed the several Nations as follows, beginning with those who arrived last. —

Brethren the Menomeneys, & Ottawas of La Bay. —

Before your Arrival at this Place, I had a General Meeting with your Brothers the Ottawas, Chippeweighs, &c wherein I explained to them the Occasion of my coming here, and the cause that the Army was going against our Enemies, that the Officers commanding the Troops was directed to go against those Nations, who continued obstinate, and that I was to receive the Concessions of, and Settle a Peace with those Nations who were disposed to Yeild, after which you should all have Trade; but 'till that was effected, his Majesty would not permit it, and that some of the young Men Should Join our Troops, and Indians, as a proof of their Sincerity and Attachment, and that if they expected a Trade upon good Terms, they must admit of a Fort at Michillimackinac, with the particulars of which, and their Compliances, you are all acquainted. I shall therefore, now speak to you in general on the Subject of this Meeting. —

A Belt.

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7. These several meetings at Niagara which come in succession in the Indian Records, are given here in order.

[2] Blank in the manuscript.

Brethren —

You have known the English for a number of Years, though your Connections with the French prevented your having much Intercourse with them until we reduced all Canada, and of consequence became possessed of all the Out Posts, which the French Governor granted us by the Capitulation. — You assisted the French during the late, and preceding War, and they Rewarded you for it, nothwithstanding which, although we were numerous, and able, we did not attempt anything against you, but considered you as a People who had been misled, and Imposed upon by them. — They often sent Armies against you, killed many of your People, and meditated a Design of possessing themselves of your Country: we never attempted the one, nor intended the other. — perhaps you got more Presents from the French than from us; but this was given you as Pay, nor would you have received anything from them, but that you gave them Some assistance. — All we wanted was to keep the Posts, which we took from the French, in Peace, and Quietness, and to carry on a fair Trade at them with you for our mutual Advantage. — Yet you see that some of the Western, and other Indians were not capable of knowing when they were happy, but began a Quarrel with us, murdered our Traders, & took our Forts by treachery. —

Now they begin to be Sorry. to be sensible of their loss. their families are reduced to necessities, and they have involved you in the same Situation, because we cannot trust our Goods, or Traders in an Enemy's Country. —

A Belt. —

Brethren. —

How blind must these People have been if they imagined that a few troublesome drunken People could shake so strong a Nation as the English, who conquered the French, and all their Allies? who could support, or give them Succor? have not we every Door in this Country? If they thought the few French remaining could Join them, how grossly have they been mistaken, — these French are a conquered People, now our Subjects, and

must fight for us. — if they doubt this, let them cast their eyes to the Carrying Place, where many Hundred, the flower of all Canada are now prepared, and going with our Warriors against them. —

They have heard bad Stories from the French; no doubt they have, — and from French Traders who wanted to set them a Quarrelling with the English that they might reap the fruits of Trade. — that is now over. — No ill disposed People will ever be suffered into your Country, nor any Lies told you to blind your Eyes, whilst they Stole your Furrs. — the English will deal fairly with you. — they will treat you kindly, and trade with you honestly. You will grow Rich, and happy, and your Brothers Contented, so that our Union cannot be shaken. —

A Belt.

Brethren. —

All that is wanting on your Parts to attain this, is that you never more listen to Stories told you by People who have nothing to do with the Management of Indian Affairs, that you shut your Ears against all bad Birds, and be no longer deluded by their Whistling, — that, when any evil Reports prevail, you cast your Eyes to the Eastward, where you will find me ready to clear up mistakes, and do you Justice, — that you love the English, and Consider them as Brethren, — that you take care of our Post at Michillimackinac, and the Soldiers, and Traders there, and that you keep the Sky clear, and the Waters of the Lakes, and Rivers smooth, and even so that they may come to that Country without any Danger, — & lastly that you do all in your power to procure Restitution for the Trader's Losses, and to restore to them their Panis, and other Prisoners, now amongst your People. — If you will do all this, and engage to pay due Regard for the future to what I have now Recommended, I shall once more receive you into an Alliance with the English, and take care that every thing on their parts shall be strictly adhered to, to which end his Majesty purposes a Regulation of Indian Trade to correct all Abuses. —

A Belt.

To which the Indians answered.

Brother. —

We have hearkened to what you have Said, and perfectly understand the whole of your Speech; we shall now take the same into Consideration, & give you an answer, tomorrow in the afternoon. — & then Parted. —

Sir William then Acquainted the *Hurons* that he intended to speak to them in the afternoon. —

At a Conference with the Hurons of Detroit July the 17th. 1764 —

Present — Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. Superintendt.
Guy Johnson Esqr. Depy. Agt.

Sir William addressed them as follows — vizt.

Sachims & Chiefs of the Huron Indians. —

I did not expect when I received you into Alliance with the English in 1761 that the solemn Engagements you had then entered into would have been so shortly violated. — You had experienced the good Disposition of the English ever since they took Possession of that Country, — they never Resented your attachment to the French, nor attempted to deprive you of your Liberty. — The French left the Country, and you at our Discretion, and we might have denied you Trade, and reduced you to Starve, if we had been ill disposed or had any bad Designs against you. On the contrary we shewed you favor, and Regard, — admitted you into our Alliance, and sent you Traders in Abundance. — In return you have made War upon our People, and killed many. — the absurdity of your attempts against us, who have conquered the French, and You, makes me Pity your folly, and I hope by this time you are convinced that it really was such: — if so, I hope it may be a means of keeping you to

your Engagements hereafter, on which your Happiness depends. —

I shall not dwell upon any more particular Instances of your late Conduct, as I conclude you are a good deal concerned at it by your Desire of Peace signified to Major Gladwin last Year, and to me lately by the Return of my Messengers. — I have therefore only to desire you will attend to the only Terms of Peace that can be Offered you. —

After which Sir W^m^. explained to them the following Articles[1] — vizt.

Then the Hurons after having agreed to, and signed the above Articles, addressed Sir W^m^. as follows — vizt.

Brother. —

We give thanks to the Great Spirit for having made Choice of this day to go through so happy a Work. — We are thankfull to the *Great King* for this Instance of his Clemency, as well as to you for your kind treatment to us, as also for your powerful Mediation on our Behalf, and perfectly Agree to what you proposed. — Our Children yet unborn, will Remember, and be thankful for this good Work. — Although we are accused, yet, during the whole War, we have Observed our Engagements, and constantly treated with, and spoke to the Commanding Officer at Detroit. — We agree perfectly to the Articles proposed to us, and shall abide by them, as well as be always Sensible of your good Offices; — and we beg you will make Allowance for our Ignorance on this Occasion. —

Gave a Bunch of Wampum —

Brother. —

We return thanks to the *Great Spirit* above who knows our Actions, & we are full of Respect for the Great King George, as

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[1] These Articles of Peace are printed in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:650-51.

well as highly obliged to you for the Transactions of this day. — It is certain were we ill disposed, we should have left our Settlement, when we Seen the Hills, and the Trees shake. — What we did, we were Compelled to by your powerful Enemies the *Ottawas*, who prevented our Communication with the Fort, but never forgot our Engagements. — We acknowledge ourselves to be as you, to have no Head, but the Great King, and we perfectly agree with all the Articles proposed. —

A Belt 6 Rows —

At a Congress with the Ottawas, &c — at Niagara on July the 19th. 1764. —

Present — Sir William Johnson Bart. Superintendt.

Guy Johnson Esquire, Depy. Agent

One of the Chiefs addressed Sir Wm. as follows. —

Brother. —

We are glad to see you here this day, as also the Officers, and Traders. — We request you will attend to us here assembled, — Your Brothers from *Michillimackinac*, who are very poor, and have many Children. — This is the Pipe of Peace which is in great Esteem amongst us, and which we always smoke out of. — Brother, this Pipe was sent by the [1] to smoke out of, with our Brother, and we are to assure you that this is an old Pipe, made when the Indians of those Nations came to their Senses. — they all Joined in sending it to you, and we hope you will Comply with their Desires, by Smoking out of it. — We shall leave it with you here, and we hope you will take Care of it, that it may be smoked out of by the distant Nations, whenever they come here. —

Then Gave the Calumet with a Belt

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[1] Blank in the manuscript.

Brother. —

I speak on Behalf of the Chiefs of all the Nations here, and I hope you will take Compassion on our Distresses, and Poverty. — On the Receipt of the first News of Michillimackinac, we were astonished, & covered our Heads with our Blankets. — We have not yet lost our Senses, but retain them as we did, when we were a numerous People. — but we are in great Poverty. — Brother, this is a fine clear day, & we hope the Great Spirit is this day looking down on our Actions, and that you will Pity our Condition. —

Gave a Belt of 7 Rows —

Brother. —

I hope you will Excuse my Ignorance, being an Old Man chosen by the Young People. — We hope you will pity us, and that we may meet with the same Treatment here we did last Year at Montreal, when we Escorted the Garrisons there. — We are in great want of Trade — Our Families in much Distress. We beg you will permit us to Trade, as we have some Furs, — and that the Trade may be reasonable. — We hope the Traders will take a Buckskin as a Beaver, and two Doeskins as of the same Value. — Also, four Racoons for a Beaver, and one Bear Skin. — two small Beavers to be as one, and that you will take our Deer Skins. — When we lived at *Michillimackinac* with the drunken Indians there, we brought them in a great Measure over, and we shall endeavor, to do the same, on our Return home. —

A Belt 8 Rows. —

Brother. —

I speak for all our Nations who are as one, and have the same way of thinking. — We have been here a good while, and are very desireous to trade, and Return immediately without Hurting our Skins, and we hope you will think no Harm of us, but that we are come here on the same good work with yourself, and as your Men are now going out against the drunken Indians, we hope that we who are well disposed may not be hurt. —

A Belt 8 Rows. —

Brother. —

I speak for the Chief, *Piggagun*, here present who lives on an Island near Michillimackinac. — he first Wellcomed your People to Detroit, — he is now come here with the same good Disposition, — I therefore hope you will Pity him, and allow him to Trade. —

A Belt 11 Rows. —

Brother. —

I speak now for the *Chippewaighs* near *Toronto*, to assure you that they are all well disposed, and of one mind with us, and you. — they are now reduced to great Poverty through the means of those Indians who became drunk: they therefore beg you will indulge them with a fair Trade in like manner as the rest. —

A Belt of 10 Rows. —

To which Sir William answered. —

Brethren. —

I have attended to what you have Said, and I shall direct that the Calumet of Peace may remain here for the Purposes you mentioned; I am glad to find so many Nations well disposed, and shall always be glad to see them. — I expected you would have been more particular, and that you would have given me a full answer to my last Speech, when I desired you would continue to Act as Friends to the English, and take care of the Fort at Michillimackinac, as also to collect the Prisoners, Deserters, and Panis, and other Slaves, who were English Property, as well as to make some Restitution to the Traders for the Losses they Sustained. — I hope you will strictly perform all this, and give me your answer upon it. — in the mean time, as you represent your great Want of Trade, and that as I look upon you as a well disposed People, I have conferred with the Officers commanding the Troops going on this Expedition, and we have agreed to let you have a reasonable Trade for two days, com-

mencing tomorrow, after which all Trade must be Stopped, until our Enemies are Reduced. — it is therefore your Interest to support us in bringing them to Submission. — they are your Enemies, as well as ours, — they are the Occasion of your being so poor, and without Trade, and until they are humble, You cannot expect it as formerly. — I am glad to see *Piggagun*, and well pleased with his Services, — I shall always Esteem such Indians as Act friendly, and honestly towards the English, & it is their Interest so to do. So soon as Matters are entirely settled, and that you have answered what I last said to you, I shall give you the great Covenant Chain Belt, and I expect a large one from you which shall be carefully preserved. — I shall, also as a Proof of his Majestys Bounty, and Esteem, give you a Present, and some Rum, that your People on your Return, may see the kind Treatment you have met with here, and I hope you will continue to deserve it. —

P:M. — Pres^{t}. as before — The Indians of Michillimackinac assembled, and *Mechuckimon* their Speaker addressed Sir W^{m}. as follows. —

Brother. —

Attend to what we have to say. — Our People are foolish and forgot this Morning to answer fully your former Speech. — We are to assure you that all our People are well disposed, — that we love the English, and were always on the best footing, both with Soldiers, and Traders, whenever they came into our Country, and our Hearts Open to them. — We shall be very glad to see our Brothers again at Michillimackinac, — we always loved them, but we now like them better than ever, as they come for our Good. — We all along expected to have Trade on your Arrival here, and we hope we shall have it; — but we are affraid to pass Detroit, least your Enemies should attack us. — We should be glad to see the Traders amongst us again, but we are fearful that they might fall into the Enemies hands, in which Case we should be worse off than ever. —

Brother. —

All our People are extremely glad to See you; they assure you that they have not a single Prisoner amongst them. — but the Chippaweighs who cut off Michillimackinac, have two Soldiers, and five Panys, belonging to the Traders. — This is all we have at present to Say, as we only came to answer to the Parts of your former Speech, which we had omitted this Morning.

A Belt of 8 Rows. —

Sir W^m^. answered them —

Brothers. —

I am glad to find you are so Sensible of your own Interest, as to desire the Return of the English at Michillimackinac. it will prove greatly to your Advantage, as we shall have it in our Power to supply you with a greater Quantity of Goods than formerly: — We were but just settled in the Place, when our People were murdered there. — It gives me Pleasure to hear the Instances of your Friendship, and good behavior. I hope you will continue the same. — as to the Prisoners, I am induced to believe you have none: — but I expect you will see to get them from our Enemy, which I think you may easily do. — You need not be under any Apprehensions concerning the Enemy, provided you accompany the Troops when the Sett off, and after we are again settled at *Michillimackinac*, we shall be able to defend one another.

A Belt. —

Bindanowan then addressed himself to *Piggagoonin*, and desired he would regard what Sir W^m^. said to him, and by no means to neglect it, nay, not that he should not sleep, but have it always in his Thoughts, and that he shou'd likewise try his utmost for the Recovery of such English Prisoners as might be still remaining in that Part of the Country.

Sir W^m^. then returned *Bindanowan* many thanks for the friendly Admonitions he gave to *Piggagonin* chief of the Island above Michillimackinac.

They then desired to know from Sir W^m^. how the Senecas behaved, or what was to be done with them. — Sir W^m^. gave them an account of their villainous behavior, and the Steps taken to an Accommodation of Matters with them, w^ch^., nothwithstanding all the fair Promises they made to him last Spring, they did not seem to regard now, — that in case they did not perform them, he was determined to do himself Justice in a few days. — Sir W^m^. then desired to know their Opinion of the affair, — to which they answered that they looked upon them as a bad, and troublesome People, being sensible that all this Trouble arose from them the Delawares, and Shawanese. —

Parted.

Sir W^m^. Johnson gave the following Answer to the *Meynomeneys* of *La Baye*[1] at Niagara July the 21st. 1764 —

Present as before —

Brothers. —

I Attended to your Speech made four days ago; and it gives me Pleasure to hear of your Conduct and good Behavior. — be assured, my Heart is good, and has always been the same. — the Hearts of the English never alter, 'till they have great Reason for it. — Your Sufferings last Winter were Occasioned by the bad People who made War upon us, and it is they should answer for it. —

A Belt. —

Brothers. —

We shall never forget the Behavior of any good Indians who preserv'd my Words, and followed my Advice, — and they will reap the Fruits of their Attachment. I thank you for the Satisfaction you express at my Arrival, and you may rely on my Favor so long as you continue to deserve it, and I shall not fail giving your People a Testimony of his Majestys Regard.

A Belt. —

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[1] Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Brothers. —

I am well pleased that your Young Men are of one way of Thinking and I shall preserve Your Belt as a Proof of it. —

A Belt. —

Brothers. —

You say you are of one Mind with the Ottawas, and that you went together to Montreal. — I hope you will always continue of the same Mind. —

A Belt. —

Brothers. —

I consider your Wants, but you must blame the bad Indians who Occasioned them; I have allowed you a Trade here, and you will for the future, if you behave well, be indulged with a plentiful one, and some Liquor. — I am glad you remembred what the Officer at *La Baye* said to you, and from your late good Behavior, & the Confidence I have in your Promises, I shall let you have some Liquor to carry to your People. —

A Belt

The Hurons waited on Sir W^m^. and addressed him as follows —

Brother. —

We return Thanks to the Great Spirit above that Matters are so happily settled between us at this Place, and we greatly Interest our selves in the Success of all your Operations, for which reason we should be desireous to remain here until publick Business is over, as it would give us much Pleasure to carry home the News of your having made Peace with all Nations. —

July 23^d^. —

Sir William spent in private Meetings with the several Northern, and Western Indians, at which more was done than at the publick ones, they being for the most part engaged during the time in Trading of their Furs, and Skins at the Prices he had settled for them. — On same day Sir W^m^. received a Message

from the Chenussio's Camp, that they had sent for all the Prisoners &c and would be here in two days. —

A Chenussio Messenger arrived at 8:A.M. to acquaint Sir W^m^. that at 12 o' the Clock the Chenussios would arrive, having encamped near this Place last night. — Sir W^m^. dispatched the Messenger back to acquaint them that half a Dozen of their Chiefs, should, on their Arrival come to him, and let him know their Number. — About 2 P:M they arrived, and fired three Volleys, first sending to acquaint Sir William of their Intention. About 5 all the chief men came to his Quarters, when he charged them with a Breach of their late Treaty, and their ill behavior in detaining him here so long, and told them that he would speak to them the day following in publick, and expected that every thing should be settled the one way or the other, — to which they made answer (after going thro' their usual Ceremonies) that they would be ready to attend the Meeting the next day, and hoped then to Satisfy him as to their Staying so long &c — On same day several Sachims of the Six Nations, and Coghnawageys came to Sir W^m^. to know what he intended to say or do with the Chenussios, having heard the night before that he said he would speak but one Word to them, at the same time say'd that as they were all his friends, and Joined in one Cause, they expected he would let them know beforehand a little of his mind, and then they would assist all in their Power towards bringing matters with the Senecas to a happy Conclusion. — Sir W^m^. in answer told them, that he desired nothing of the *Senecas*, but the fullfilling the Articles they subscribed to at his House, which were now laid before his Majesty, the General, and the several Governors, — that, if they did not do it, he was resolved to return from hence in three days, and Report it accordingly, — that he was surprized at their asking *him* such a Question, whom, they all knew never to have spoke with two Tongues, as most of them did. —

At a Congress with the Chiefs, and Warriors of the Chenus-

sios, and other Enemy Senecas — at Niagara July 24th. 1764 —

Present as before. —

Sir William Johnson addressed them as follows — vizt.

Chiefs, & Warriors of the Senecas. —

I little expected you would have been capable of Acting so bad a Part, as to give Shelter to the Enemy Delawares, after the Promises made by your People last Spring of treating them as Enemies, and going against them. this was so bad a Behavior that any Nation (the good natured English excepted) would have marched immediately against you. But this is not the only Instance of your Breach of Agreement, — for you now come down with only four Prisoners, although you had engaged to bring every Prisoner, Deserter, & Frenchman, and Negro who remained in any of your Castles.

Judge then in what light you deserve to be treated, and whether it is not a Proof of great Clemency in the English to treat with you at all after your last Years Cruelty, your Breach of Treaty, lately, and your neglect of all the Belts, and Messages I so often sent you.

I wish you may be Sincere in your present Intentions, — but for the future we can believe nothing but Actions, and therefore, without entering into any tedious Formalities, or repeating past Transactions, I shall tell you in a few Words what is Expected of you. — if you comply with it, 'tis well, and good, if not, we have no business to meet upon. —

A Belt. —

This then is expected of you that you fullfill every Article of the Preliminaries signed and Agreed to at my House last April by the Deputies from your Nation, who are now present.

(Here Explained the Articles.)—

Now as you have not come prepared to perfect these Articles, and that many of your Prisoners are behind, I expect that within three days from tomorrow at the farthest you deliver up to me

here every Prisoner, Deserter, Frenchman & Negro in your several Castles, otherwise I shall return home without delay, and look upon all your Promises as nothing. —

A Belt. —

That you likewise immediately appoint a few of your best Men to accompany an Engeneer who is to run the Lines, as agreed upon, and see them marked accordingly. —

A Belt. —

That you engage to deliver up to me within thirty days at farthest three of the Ringleaders of the Delawares in order to be sent to the General, or otherwise Oblige their Chiefs to come down to my House within that time to make a proper Submission, and Satisfaction, — And further that you Guaranty, and defend the Passage over the Carrying Place in the most Secure Manner —

A Belt. —

Lastly — That for the Performance of this, you deliver up to me six of your Chiefs as Hostages, who shall be Restored when the same is fullfilled. — If you comply with these Terms, which are the only ones will be Offered you, I shall abate of the Article by which you bound yourselves to deliver up the two Murderers of *Kanestio*. — but be assured that no Other Terms can, or will be accepted of by the English. —

A Belt. —

Chiefs, & Warr^{rs}. of the Chenussios. —

I must now desire for the last time you will take your own distressful Situation into Consideration, and if you regard the Safety of your Lives, your Families and the Prosperity of your People in general, you will lay aside the foolish Councils of any who have brought you into this War, and chearfully submit to the generous Terms which are Offered you. —

You know I have never deceived you, and therefore you may readily believe me when I assure you, that the Terms which have been Offered, are better than you deserved. — You know

our Numbers, — You know what we can do with them, — You are not ignorant that we can reduce you to Beggary without fighting, by only Debarring you of Trade, and you must be convinced that no Nation of Indians would treat with you in this manner, who had been greatly injured and had Power to Resent it — If you deceive us any more, or continue Obstinate, your Ruin is inevitable. — If you faithfully perform your late Engagem^{ts}., the generous English will forgive you. — Let me have your speedy Answer, for, I have no more time to lose, nor have you any other Alternative. —

A Belt. —

The Meeting broke up for this Day. —

At a Congress with the Chenussios, at Niagara July 25th. 1764. —

Present as before —

Sir W^{m}. addressed them as follows — vizt.

Chiefs, & Warriors. —

I am much astonished after your Transactions at my House last April that you should have Harboured the Delawares, our Enemies contrary to the Articles of Peace you entered into, and the Tenor of the *War Ax* you then took up, and that you have detained me here so long after the repeated Messages, and Belts which I sent you. — Having spent so much time here, during which, I have settled Affairs with all the other Indians, I cannot longer delay, nor be put off with trifling Messages. I must therefore desire to know immediately whether you are now prepared to fullfill the Articles of Peace by delivering up all the Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen, and Negroes amongst your People, as well as to perform the rest of the Covenants your Deputies Subscribed to. —

A Belt.

Then [1] a Chief of Chenussio after repeating what Sir W^m^. had said on the first Belt, answered. —

Brother. —

We have attended to all You have said, and taken particular Notice of it, but as two of our chiefs are yet behind with the Prisoners, and may be here this night, or tomorrow, it will be impossible for us to answer you fully 'till their Arrival, when the same shall be fully answered. — We are much oblig'd to you for your Caution against list'ning to bad Advisers. — they have been the Cause of much Trouble, and it has been entirely owing to evil Reports that we were so slow in Coming. —

Just as he had ended, Sir W^m^. received an Account that Sev^l^. *Senecas* were arrived who reported that three Days ago they met the Chiefs on their way to Chenussio to collect the Prisoners, & bring them to Niagra. — then [1] Proceeded —

Brother. —

We return you many Thanks for your kind Advice which we shall the readier follow, as we are Sensible that since you was appointed to the Management of our Affairs, you never once deceived us. — We have now as a Proof of the Sincerity of our Intentions, come on before the rest with a few of your *Flesh*, and *Blood* (vizt. four Prisoners,) the rest are on their way, & will be here very soon, — but they have been Retarded through the great Want of Provisions. — however as you represent that you are in a great Hurry, we shall send off Runners immediately to make them hasten to you. —

To which Sir William answered —

Chiefs of the Chenussios —

I have heard what you have said in Answer to my Speech, and I am glad You have delivered up those few of our *Flesh*, and *Blood*. — I heartily wish on your own accounts that the rest may be brought in tomorrow, as I have already spent much

[1] Blank in the manuscript.

time in expecting them, but to no Purpose. — As to your deferring to make a proper Answer until the Arrival of the rest, I apprehend my time will not admit of such Delays, however I shall speak to you further on the Subject tomorrow. —

Then the Meeting broke up for that day. —

Soon after arrived 20 Indians of *Shekonijkamynanee* from near Hudson's Bay who had been 150 days out their way, 15 days Journey from the English Settlements, by Rivers which have a Strong Stream. — they said they wanted to see Sr. Wm. and to assure him of their Love for the English, — said that it was late last Year when they heard of the War which gave them great Concern, — that they had been at *Niagra* three Years ago. — Sir Wm. bid them Wellcome, and told them he would always be glad to see them, or any Indians, who were friends to the English, — then Ordered them Provisions to carry to their People whom they left some Leagues from hence, and told them that when they were all assembled, he would speak to them. —

In the Evening Sir Wm. called a Chief of each Nation to his Quarters to whom he spoke very strongly on the present Behavior of the Chenussios, and assured them that unless they complied with, and fullfilled their late engagements, he would soon take such Measures as would make them Repent their late vile Behavior. —

P:M — The Six Nations &c met agreeable to their Adjournment

Present as before. —

Abraham chief Sachim of the Mohocks addressed Sir Wm. desiring to know whether he was ready, and whether the Chiefs of each Nation were assembled. — Then *Tohaditkarawa* a Chief of the Chenussios addressed Sir Wm. as follows. — vizt.

Brother. —

At our Meeting yesterday, we acquainted you that we could not give you proper Satisfaction concerning all the Articles of Peace, as so many of our Chiefs were yet behind, — but having

received accounts last night that our People were on their way hither with all the Prisoners &c, we were desirous to acquaint you with their Sentiments before their Arrival to assure you that we are unanimously determined on performing what was promised by our Deputies at your House last Spring, and to fulfill all their Engagements; — this we were the readier induced to tell you, as you appear so desirous of leaving this Place. —

Brother. —

As we only meet at present on account of the Hurry you expressed yesterday, we shall not at present return your Belts; but they shall be fully answered on the Arrival of the rest who are behind. — We have only at present to assure you of our Readiness to comply with the Terms our Dep^{ties}. Subscribed to. —

Brother. —

At the Meeting held at your House last Spring, you threw a Belt to the rest of the Six Nations (not to us) recommending it to them to take up the *Hatchet* against any of your Enemies, and also a Belt to bind their Warriors, and prevent them from going out to War. — We own we took up the Ax before any of the Other Nations, and promised to make use of it. We are now to assure you that we are in Readiness, and will turn out a Number of our Young Men to join the Army against your Enemies, which is a stronger Proof of our Friendship than any Words we can make use of. — We also noticed your other Belts, and have accordingly bound our Warriors together in one Place, that they may be ready to hear from you. —

Brother. —

We Chenussios acknowledge our selves to be great Transgressors, notwithstanding which we hold fast by the *Ax*, and so soon as the rest of our People arrive, we shall turn out all our Young Men in your Presence, who are desirous to accompany the Troops against your Enemies. —

Brother. —

With regard to the Article you proposed concerning a Grant of the Carrying Place, and the Lands Opposite to *Niagara*, we are to assure you that we agree to the same, agreable to the Bounds, which are mentioned in the Articles. —

Brother. —

The two Murderers whom you desired we should deliver up, were certainly instigated by the *evil Spirit* to do what they did, which was contrary to the Sense of our Nation. — One of these died shortly after hearing he was to be given up into your hands; the other fled, and we know not where he is. — We beg you will not Consider this as a Breach of our Covenants. — We are not Masters over the Lives of our People, and were they in our Power at present, we should certainly give them up agreable to our Promise. —

Brother. —

We have now agreed to every Article which was in our Power, there only remains the Delivery up of the rest of your People who were Prisoners, — and lest those who come with them should be alarmed on the Road, which was the cause of their Delay hitherto, we have sent Runners to assure them that everything bears a peaceable Aspect; so that you may expect them here the Day after tomorrow, at farthest. —

Then the Cagnawageys asked Sir W^m^. whether he would permit them to speak to the Senecas before he answered them to which he having agreed, Thomas King al [1] spoke as follows —vizt.

Sir William answered the Chenussios as follows — vizt.

Chiefs &c of Chenussio —

I have heard what you have said, and am pleased to find you

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[1] Blank in the manuscript. The speech is not given in this manuscript.

have rememb'red your late Engagements, and are determined to Observe them. — As your Happiness, and Security depends upon your Strict Compliance with the late Articles, I hope you will consider it as your Interest to continue in the same Sentiments, you now express, and that you will take Notice of the strong, and expressive Arguments made use by the Seven Nations of Canada. — As you say that the rest of your People will certainly be here the day after toMorrow, I have no more to say to you at present, than to tell you that I expect if they regard themselves they will be here at that time. —

On Friday the 27th. July the Sachims, and Chiefs of *Toughkamawiman* waited on Sir Wm., and after smoking out of the *Calumet* of Peace which they presented to him, *Shuckey* al Crane, their Speaker addressed him as follows —

Brother. —

On your taking this Place you then took us by the little Finger, then by two Fingers, — then the next time, you said you would take us by the large, or middle finger, and hold its fast. — Your Reception to us last night was so kind, that it gives us Hopes of your performing it. — We are sent here by all our chiefs to speak with you, and to assure you that we live quiet in our Towns, and mind nothing but Hunting, which, as there comes no Trade that way, is but of little Service to us, — for we are so poor (as you may see) that we have not a Knife to cut our Victuals, an Ax to cut our Wood, a Kettle to boil our Victuals, so that we are Obliged to make Stones hot, and put them into Bark Vessels to boil our food. — Brother, we are therefore come down through a bad, and Briary Road to see the English, and to desire Trade. —

Laying down a large Beaver Blanket & Calumet. —

Brother. —

In former times, when the French were here, and you at Oswego, we passed by this Place to come to you, although there was

a great Plenty of everything here at that time. — You took us by the hand, a second, or third time. — You then Offered us a Flag, but we told you we were too Young yet to receive it, but would the next time, — and as we were on our way to y^{e}. the fourth time, we heard of that Place being taken, so were disappointed. — Brother, we are very poor, — We resolved to come down here to see you, as did my Brother here present also, I brought you this Blanket to serve you for a Bed; — You see how white it is: — My Heart is as white, — and quite free from any evil Thought —

Brother. —

As I came along the Road some People told me, *my hand was light.* — I looked at it, and differed in Opinion with them, and found it was as usual, having never let Slip the first Hold, and I am now come to take a faster *Hold* of *it* (meaning Sir W^{m}.) than ever, — and I have brought you a small Panis as a Pledge to confirm my Words. —

Brother. —

It is very hard to pass, this side of S^{t}. Mary's, the Road being very full of Brush, insomuch that we were Obliged to Open it with out hands to Save our Eyes; but we resolved nothing should hinder us from coming to your great Fire Place, the Light of which is now seen far, and near. — You see our Poverty by the Smallness of our Belt. this is the Road of Peace, which we will keep open, & desire you will lay your foot on one End, as we shall *ours* on the *other;*— then Nothing shall hurt us. —

Brother. —

We have some time ago heard your Desire of seeing us, and all Nations here, — We determined to come, and now are rejoiced at your taking us so friendly by the Hand. — Brother, You see our Poverty by our Nakedness. — Nay, we are ashamed to appear before those Indians, now here, therefore hope you will Pity us, and afford us something to cover us, so that on our

Return, our People may see that we were with our Brothers, the English. —

Brother. —

This Pipe is sent by all our Chiefs; — We were obliged, several times along the Road, to Hoist up this Pipe in our Canoe to prevent our being Scratched on our way. — We now leave it here with you, that it may be used whenever any of our People come here, and then think of the Friendship subsisting between them, and the English. — Then laid down the Pipe. —

To which Sir William answered. —

Bretheren. —

I have with Pleasure heard your friendly Speech, and heartily bid you welcome to this *Council fire*, which is lighted for all friendly Indians, and expect, after this that they will constantly attend the same, and assist in preserving it clear, as it is intended for the Good of all well disposed Indians. — As I am now much hurried, I must defer saying any thing to you further at present, than to let you know that I shall to Morrow, or next day meet, and Settle all matters with you for our mutual Interest. — Sir W^m^. then gave them a Pair of large Colours & Parted.

On same day[1] a number of *Sakis*, *Winbigoos*, or *Puoans*, and *Reynards*, or *Outagamies* waited on Sir W^m^. when Weshion a chief, and Warrior of the Sakis addressed him as follows — vizt.

Brother. —

Listen to me. — I am come a great way to see you through *Briary Roads;* but as I was determined to see my Brothers, nothing could Stop me. — I heard a great many bad Birds sing as I came along, yet I would not Stop, nor listen to them. — Brother, when I left my Town, the Day was clear, like this Belt in my hand, and I hope it will be more so on Seeing my Brother.

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[1] Friday, July 27, 1764.

— and on my way hither, in several Places, the Clouds were dark, and heavy. — Brother, I assure you by this Belt, which is like my Heart that all my Nation, of whom I am the Head, are determined to live in friendship with the English, as are also the Reynards, and Puoans. — You doubtless have heard of our Behavior last Year to your People at *La Baye*. — that will, we hope strenghten what we now tell you —

Brother. —

What I now tell you may be depended upon, as I never speak but what I mean, as I understand you do the same; — then believe me that all our Nation, and these I before mentioned are well inclined to the English. — Brother we are come a great way to See you, and let you know our Distress, having neither *Knives*, nor *Axes*, Ammunition nor anything else to make Life comfortable. — We are forced to use our Bows and Arrows. We hope you will consider our Poverty, and Supply us with such Necessaries, also with some of your *Milk*. — Brother, we shall conclude with requesting that you will allow us Trade, and dispatch us as soon as possible that we may return to our Nations, before the cold Weather sets in, and let them know the great Work you are now about here. —

Gave a black Belt green Painted

A Chief of the Reynards then arose, & spoke to Sir William—

Brother. —

We the Chiefs, now present are come a long way to see you, and had we not well guarded our Eyes with our hands, we should have them scratched, as part of the Road was very Briary. — Brother — You have heard what our Brother who spoke last said with respect to their wants, and Distresses: — We being in the same Situation, and as well disposed as any of the many Nations now here, hope you will take Pity on us also,

and allow us to trade. — Our Women are naked all to Leather Petticoats which they are obliged to wear. —

A black Belt 5 Rows —

Brother. —

I have only to repeat what I before said, and desire you will let the *King* know that our Nations are come to shake hands with him. — Brother — You will believe that where we live, and about S^{t}. Mary's, all is quiet, and the *Sky* clear, but can't say so as to this side of S^{t}.——[1] You may depend upon it that our Nations, vizt. the Outagamies, Tawas, Menomineys, Puoans, Sakis, Aijarecy, Nottawaes, or Sieux &c are all your friends. — last Summer when your People were ill treated by the drunken Indians, we and the before mentioned Nations did all in our Power to Save them, and we sent Belts to the *Tawas* not to take up the Hatchet, but lie still as they were, which they listened to. — Now, Brother, We with this Belt wipe your Eyes dry for the Losses you sustained last Year. —

A Belt black & White —

Then the Puoans addressed Sir W^{m}.

Brother. —

We have little more to say than what our Brothers have said, being all united in one Interest, and our Distresses being the same. — Brother, we of the Puoan Nation are no Speakers, but what we say, we are sincere in. — We will take you by the hand, squeeze it, and hold it fast. — Brother, we all beg of you most earnestly that in case matters are Settled, and Peace made this Year, you will allow us Trade, otherwise we must Suffer. —

Six Strings of Wampum —

Then Akousy one of the Sakeys Chief arose, and presented to Sir William several Papers, which on Examination proved to be Commissions from four different French Governors. — then desired Sir W^{m}. would let them have some Rum to drink with his

[1] Remainder of name omitted in manuscript.

People, they being very fond of our Milk (as he called it) and some what more than they had last night, that their Women might also taste of it.

Sir W^m^. returned them the Papers, and told them he was extremely glad to see so many Sachims, and Chiefs of the three Nations, vizt. *Sackis*, *Reynards*, and *Puoans* especially as they had acted so friendly a part in the late, and present Disturbance. — that he would Consider their Demands, and give them an Answer the day following. — then Ordered them Pipes, Tobacco &c after which they went to their Quarters. —

At a Conference with the *Toughkinawinan* Indians on Saturday July 28th. at Niagara —

Pres^t^. as before

Sir W^m^. addressed them as follows vizt.

Brethren. —

I am glad to see you at this Place, as well as to hear that you remember the Alliance entered into at Oswego, and when we took this Fort. I now give you my whole hand which I shall not let slip so long as you continue peaceable, and Steady in your Engagements. — The bad People who were the Occasion of the Loss of Trade are not all quiet as yet, — so soon as they are punished, you shall have a more plentiful Trade than ever. — 'till then it is not Judged prudent by the King to hazard his Subjects Goods. — however, as you are a good People, I shall see to let you have a Days trading if possible. —

Gave a Belt. —

Breth^n^.

It pleases me to find that you had long ago commenced acquaintance with the English, and preferred Trading with them. — As the English, since the time you have mentioned, have Conquered the French, you can no longer find any other People to trade with, so that you must Consider that it is on them you are

for the future to depend. — For the present I shall take your Case into Consideration, and give you a small Token of his Majesty's Bounty. — I am glad to find that your Hand has not Slipped, and I shall consider the *Panis* you have given me, as a Pledge of your fidelity, and I hope shortly to clear the Road to S^{t}. Mary's, so that it may become easy and safe for Travelling, nothing doubting but you will assist in so good a Work, so that our feet shall be fixt at the one end of it as you desire. —

Breth^{n}. —

I am glad you determined on Visiting me this time, and I wish we always have so friendly a Meeting. — I shall take your Distresses into Consideration, & have the Pipe of Peace preserved as a Testimony of your Friendship. —

A Belt. —

Sir William then answered the Sakis &c as follows —

Brethren. —

I am heartily glad that you persevered in coming here nothwithstanding the Difficulties you met with by the way, and you acted wisely in not listening to the bad Birds, who might be the Cause of your Ruin. — The English have not forgot the Behavior of your People at *La Baye*, and I expect you will always continue true to them, and your Engagements. —

Brethren. —

It gives me Pleasure to hear the Professions of Peace, and Friendship from so many Nations, and I shall always be desirous to do them Acts of Kindness —

You know whom you have to blame for your Poverty. they must be punished before the Trade can be settled; nothwithstanding, as you say that you are in great want, I shall see that you get some little Necessaries, & Rum for the present —

Gave a Belt —

Sir William ans^{d}. the *Reynards*, or Foxes, as follows —

Brethren. —

You are truely welcome to this Place, and I shall always be glad to see those who are friends to the English. — I am glad you have avoided the Briars, which were in the Road, and am much Concerned at the Distresses which the Behavior of our Enemies has involved you in, and shall consider you. —

A Belt. —

Brethren. —

I shall lay before his Majesty the Behavior of all the good Indians, & it will doubtless afford him Satisfaction to hear that so many Nations as you have mentioned are well disposed. — As to those who stand out, and love War, we hope to bring them soon to their Senses by Punishment, and I am hopeful it must prove agreeable to all well disposed Indians, as these bad People are the Cause of your Wants at present. — I thank you for all your good Offices, & I wish you may allways continue them.

A Belt. —

Sir W^{m}. then answered the Puoans as follows — vizt.

Brethren. —

I am well pleased to find you continue firm to your Engagements, & that all those in your Neighbourhood are of one way of thinking. You will always find the English sincere in their Words, and Actions: and you may be assured that, as soon as our enemies are humbled, you shall have Trade more extensive than ever. —

Four Strings of Wampum —

Then Sir W^{m}. delivered to *Aukussey*, their Chief, of *Onisquathona*, a Testimonial, and a Medal; a Pair of Colours to the Chief Warrior of the Sakis, named *Washiboo*, — & a Medal, and Pair of Colours to *Nonoh* chief of the *Reynards*, — a Medal, and Pair of Colours to the Chief of the Puoans, named *Winosigo*

To which they answered.

Brother. —

We return you thanks for what you have said, and for the marks of Friendship which you have given us. be assured we shall always retain a grateful Sense of these Favors, and preserve in mind what you have said, as well as the Medals & Colours which we shall produce on every Occasion, as a Proof of our Esteem for the English. —

On Saturday July the 29th. — The Chief of the *Ottawas* came in when [1] addressed Sir Wm. as follows vizt. —

Brother. —

I am now come to assure you of my own Resolutions, and fixed Determination in favor of the English, — to assure likewise that our Hearts are all Streight, and that we shall with Pleasure accompany the Troops to Detroit. — As a Proof of this Friendship I now give you this Wampum, which is my own private Property. —

Gave two Belts from abt. his Neck.

To which Sir Wm. answered.

Brothers. —

I thank you for the Friendship you profess, and for the Offers you make. — You may rest assured that the English will always preserve a Friendship for those who are studious to merit their favor. —

Gave two Belts. —

Eod. Die —P:M. — *Wabbicomicot* a chief of the *Chippaweighs* living near *Toronto*, with six others of his People came in, and after shewing Sir Wm. a Pass, and Certificate from Major Gladwin of his good Offices, handed him a Calumet to smoke out of, and after Handing it to all the Officers present, acquainted Sir William with the several Steps he had taken to

[1] Blank in the manuscript.

convince the bad Indians at and about Detroit of their Error, — that several Nations with whom he spoke had declared their Disaprobation of a War with the English, — that for his part, he was determined to hold the English fast by the Hand, and not forget what he heard Sir W^m^. say to him, and the other Nations in 1761 at Detroit, — that he was very poor, and hoped his Brother would Consider it. —

Gave a black Belt wth. 5 circles of white

Sir W^m^. after telling him that he was glad to see him at this Congress thanked him for his good Offices with the sev^l^. Nations he had been amongst since the Commencement of Hostilities; and after using several Arguments to shew the Madness of engaging in a War against so powerfull an Enemy as the English, — the only People who can now Supply them with necessaries they want for their hunting, and their Support, concluded with advising him, and his People to continue their present way of thinking, and to use their Endeavors by good Council, or otherwise to bring the foolish drunken Indians to their Senses, so that the Road of Peace, and Trade may again be free, and open, as until that is done, no Trade will be allowed, which must greatly distress all the Indian Nations. —

A Belt

Then Sir W^m^. produced a large Belt with a Figure representing Niagara's large House, and Fort, with two Men holding it fast on each side, and a Road through it, and desired that he, Wabbicomicot, and his People would come, and settle at their old Place of Abode near Toronto, and have a carefull Eye always over said Fort, and Carrying Place, and see that nothing should hurt either, as they must feel the Loss as well as the English —

A Belt

Sir W^m^. then gave him a Medal, another to his elder Brother Estawabey a third to his Brother in Law Weynakibio. —

Wabbicomicot returned Sir W^m^. many Thanks for the good

Words he spoke to him and his Party, and told him that he was greatly pleased to hear he came up here about so good a Work as making Peace with the Indians, — also thanked him for the Clothing he promised to them, — repeated his good Disposition of Serving him, which Occasioned his coming here at this time, and further said, — Brother — On my hearing of a Disturbance at Detroit, I went there and found the Indians in that Quarter drunk; whereupon I used all my Influence to disperse them, which I effected: — that is the reason of your not Hearing from, or seeing me, and of my leaving my Castle. — Brother. — when I arrived at Detroit, and found the Indians drunk there, I asked them whether, when you were there three Years ago, you advised them to any such thing. — surely no, — for I was present, and told them that I heard nothing from you, but what was for their Good, so then recommended to them to get sober, and think of your Words. — Brother — I return you many thanks for the Kindness now shewn us, by allowing us a little Trade. — We are convinced of it by your uprightness, and know that it is done with a View to make us good. — We hope we shall always remain firm friends, and be assured we will not any more regard evil Reports, but ever think of your Advice, which we now treasure in our Breasts — so ended —

Eod. Die Col. Bradstreet called in the Chief Warriors of the Six Nations, and Cognawageys, and desired to know their Resolutions; to which they answered one and all in Sir W$^{m's}$. Presence that they were fully determined to make use of the Ax which he gave them last Spring to use against any Nation who were Enemies to the English, be they who they would, — that they were come here for that end, and wou'd be ready to go when, and where Sir W^{m}. pleased. — they declared their Sentiments in the most hearty, and warm manner that Indians were ever heard to do. — they were then told that they were to march from hence on the first of August, Sleep one night at Fort

Sclosser,[1] and set out next Morning in their Boats. — then Ordered them a Barr[l] of Rum &c, and dismissed them. —

On July the 31st. — All the Sachims of the Six Nations met at Sir W[m]'s. Quarters to let him know (agreeable to his desire of Yesterday) what number of Sachims of each Nation there was. —

The Onondagas first delivered in theirs by a Bundle of Sticks —

which was — 5	Swegatchy — 2	Conajohares — 3
Cayugas — 4	Cognawageys — 6	Mohocks — 7
Aughquisreh — 2	Gaunaghsharagy — 2	Oneidas — 4

July the 31st. A:M: Sir William went over the River and had a General Meeting with all the Western Indians in their Camp. —

Present — Sir W[m]. Johnson Superintend[t].
Guy Johnson Esq[r]. Dep[y]. Ag[t].
Rich[d]. Shuckburgh Esq[r]. Sec[ry]. for Ind[n] Affairs
Cap[t]. Normand McLeod of the late 80th. Reg[t].

Sir William addressed the Indians as follows viz[t].

Brothers of the Western Nations, Sachims Chiefs, & Warriors —

You have now been here for several days, during which time we have frequently met to Renew, and strengthen our Engagements, & you have made so many Promises of your Friendship, and Attachment to the English that there now only remains for us to exchange the great Belt of the *Covenant Chain* that we may not forget our mutual Engagements. —

I now therefore present you the great Belt by which I bind all your Western Nations together with the English, and I desire you will take fast Hold of the same, and never let it slip, to which end I desire that after you have shewn this Belt to all Nations you will fix one end of it with the Chipaweighs at S[t]. Mary's. whilst the other end remains at my House. — and

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[1] Fort Schlosser, at Little Niagara.

moreover I desire that you will never listen to any News which comes to any other Quarter. if you do, it may shake the Belt. — but keep your Eyes upon me, & I shall be always ready to hear your Complaints, procure you Justice, or rectify any mistaken Prejudices. if you will strictly Observe this, you will enjoy the favor of the English, a plentiful Trade, and you will become a happy People, — On the contrary, if you listen to any People whatsoever, who do not like the English you will lose all these Blessings, and be reduced to Beggary & Want. —

I hope you are a People too wise to prefer War, and Ruin to Peace & Prosperity. — You have already felt some Wants, which must make you sensible of the necessity you are under to respect, and Esteem the English. —

I Exhort you then to preserve my Words in your Hearts, — to look upon this Belt as the Chain which binds you to the English, and never to let it slip out of your Hands. —

Gave the great Covenant Chain, 23 Rows broad, & the Year 1764 worked upon it, worth above—£30.—

Sir William then Proceeded. —

Brethren. —

Everything being now happily settled between the English and you, I have no more to say than to recommend it to you as a matter of the utmost Importance, wherein your Interest, and Credit is concerned to make a proper Retaliation to the English Traders who were plundered in your Country, and are thereby reduced to much Distress. This you may easily do by procuring their Negroes, *Panis*, or Servants for them, and by considering them out of the Profits of your Hunting. — Without this, our Traders will be greatly discouraged, and many of them prevented from going into your Country. but if you will act the honest Part, I have recommended, you will be highly esteemed by the English, and the Traders will be thereby encouraged to bring large Cargoes to your Country. —

I therefore strongly insist upon your Compliance, and I promise you in that case, that you shall be indulged with a reasonable Quantity of your favorite Liquor for the future which has been a long time denied to you. —

A Belt. —

Then [1] a Chipeweigh chief arose & said —

Brother. —

I am of Opinion that it is best to keep the Belt of the Covenant Chain at Michillimackinac, as it is the Centre, where all our People may see it. I exhort you to hold fast by it, to remember what has been said, and to abide by your Engagements. —

Sir William then gave Medals to the Chiefs, and exhorted them to look at them often in order to remind them of their engagem[ts]. —

Then [1] arose and spoke to Sir W[m]. —

Brother. —

We have thought of what you have said, and greatly approve of the same. — We are determined to follow your Advice, for the Good of our People, — and we shall never Swerve from our Engagements, but look at the Medals you have given us every morning. — As you must now be in a Hurry, we shall deferr saying any thing farther until tomorrow.

Sir W[m]. treated them all wth. Liquor &c —

At Parting, all the Sachims, Warriors &c came and shook hands with him, and all the Gen[t]. who attended the Meeting in the most friendly manner. —

On S[r]. Williams Return to his Quarters, several of the Chiefs, and Sachims of Chenussio came to wait on him with an Appology for their long Stay, and to acquaint him that they came determined to fullfill all the Engagements they entered into last

[1] Blank in the manuscript.

Spring at his House, to which end, they had brought in nine Prisoners, and a Deserter to deliver to him in the morning, at which time they wou'd be ready to meet him, and hoped to be able to Satisfy him and the world of their Sincerity, and Desire for Peace. —

Sir W^m., after giving them a severe Reprimand for their past Behavior, told them it stood them upon it to be very clear, and sincere in what they were going to say, or to do tomorrow, otherwise they would, & must be inevitably ruined, as he was determined not to be any longer trifled with by any nation whatsoever. — so parted.

At a Conference with the Western Indians, Niagara August the 2^d. 1764 —

Present as before —

One of the Indians living at Michillimackinac addressed Sir W^m. as follows — vizt. —

Brother. —

Hearken to what I have to say. — I speak on behalf of all the Indians. — they have listened to your Speech yesterday, and are well pleased with it. — We who lived about Michillimackinac have often experienced your Bounty, and Goodness to us. — It was with Pleasure that we attended to your Speech, and to the Resolutions of the King. You have brought us all to our Senses, and you may depend upon our Acting agreeable to your desire. —

A Belt of 13 Rows. —

Brother. —

We heard you express your Desire that we should remember what you said to us yesterday. — We assure you that we do, — and shall never forget it, — and that we shall keep fast Hold of the Covenant Chain as you directed, — that we shall not Listen to bad Birds, nor be corrupted with bad News, — but

that, if we shall hear any such Things, we shall cast our Eyes to you, as you recommended.

A Belt with white Triangles 14 Rows. —

Then the Speaker repeated what passed at the Meeting last Year with General Gage. — After which Sir W^{m}. told them that he knew it all. — that he w^{d}. preserve their Belts, — hoped they would abide by their Promises, — that all Belts remained at his House, which was the only Place for Transacting Indian Affairs, and where everything relative thereto, remained upon Record. —

Then *Wabbicommicot* told Sir William that as he was in a great Hurry. he would accept of his Present as soon as he pleased, and set off tomorrow, that he was unwilling to say much, lest he shou'd add to his Trouble. —

Sir W^{m}. answered him by telling him that he was ready to give him Goods at any time, — also Provision, and Rum to carry with him, — that the sooner they left their Ground the better (it being Swampy) lest they might get Sick. — then gave the several Head Warriors, and Sachims Testimonials in Writing, and also Medals, and Gorgets — so parted.

At a Conference with the Chenussios Thursday —

August the 3^{d}. 1764 —

Present—Sir W^{m}. Johnson Bar^{t}. Superintend^{t}.
Guy Johnson Esqr. Dep^{y}. Agent
Rich^{d}. Shuckburgh Sec^{ry}. to Indian Affairs
Normand M^{c}. Leod Capt. of the late 80th Regim^{t}.

Speaker addressed Sir William as follows —

Brother Warragh^{y}.

I am to address you on behalf of our Nation, and I request that all the Nations present will attend to what I say. I am now to acquaint you that we are met agreeable to your desire, when

our Deputies were at your House, and we thank the *Great Spirit* that he has enabled us to come together this day. —

A Belt of 7 Rows. —

Brother. —

Shortly after the Meeting at your House, we received this Belt from you informing us that we had not acted up to our Engagements, which Report arose from evil Spirits who are frequently busied in Oversetting the good Work of Peace, and we assure you that we have had nothing more at Heart, than the fullfilling our Engagements, & should be here much sooner but for idle Reports. —

Ret[d]. Sir William's Belt. —

Brother. —

This is a Belt which we received from the Coghnawageys on their coming from your House, desiring us to take notice that you had lighted up a Fire at this Place, and requiring us to be present at that time, which Belt we have fullfilled, and therefore we now return the same. —

Returned the Belt. —

Brother. —

I am now to answer you with regard to the Belt you spoke upon to our People the other day, as you then charged them with having made a Breach in their Engagements, and spoke to them in so strong a manner, desiring an answer: they told you that their Chiefs being yet behind, they could not answer with so much Propriety, but nevertheless, as you was urgent they knowing the Sense of our Nation, declared to you that we were unanimously determined to fullfill every Article, excepting that concerning the Delivering up the two Murderers, which was a thing out of our power. We now being all assembled, assure you that we continue in the same mind, and are determined to fullfill every other Article: — but lest you should think that the Delawares who are under our Arms, should prevent our fullfilling every

thing, we assure you that they cannot influence any of our Actions. —

A Belt of 6 Rows. —

Brother. —

In answer to your other Belt sent to us wherein you expressed your Surprize at our delay in coming here, — that it would be very bad for us, — and might bring a Blush in our face. — We assure you, Brother, that we agree to every thing you have proposed, all which we are determined to comply with, & have only to repeat to you the Sincerity of our Intentions, and we heartily wish you may be as sincere. —

A Belt of 8 Rows. —

Brother. —

At the Meeting with our People the other day, you expressed your Surprize that our People should harbour the *Delawares* after what we had promised. — those of our Nation, then told you that as their Chiefs were not arrived, they could not give a satisfactory Answer 'till they came in. — As we are now all assembled, we shall give you our reasons for it vizt. — The Delawares after having had their Castles burned by the Parties you sent out, fled to us for Protection, — they were under our Arm, and begged that we might take them into Consideration, — & that, whatever we agreed to with you at this Place, they would chearfully Submit to, as they acknowledged they could do nothing contrary to us, being liable to be squeezed by our Arm, whenever they misbehaved. — Now, Brother, we earnestly request you will no longer carry your Resentment against them, but be assured they mean to behave well for the future, and should they act otherwise they can easily be punished by us. —

Gave 5 Belts which had
been given to them by the Delawares

Brother. —

We desire that you and all the Nations present will give Attention to what we have now to say on this War Belt given by

you. — Brother, at our Meeting with you last Spring, You then threw the *War Hatchet* to the *Five* Nations. — You did not ask us to take it up, nevertheless we were the first who did so, and that with a firm Resolution to make use of it against your Enemies. — We now assure you, and the Five Nations, that we have held fast Hold of the Belt, and that we shall immediately use it, to which end we now offer you 23 of our Young Men to join the Army. The most of our People being drunk ever since they came here, we are not yet able to collect any more, but to morrow when they are sober, and we come together, we shall add many more to that Number. —

Brother. —

After your delivering the War Belt, you delivered (according to Custom) this Belt which was to bind our Warriors together, and prevent them from being out of the way. — this Belt was sent to me by the rest of the Nations, and we have since duely observed the same by keeping our Warriors at home. — We have now Opened our hands, and given you 23 of them, and you may expect a good many more tomorrow. —

Brother. —

I now speak to you as a Chief Sachim of our People. — as I have done speaking of War, be assured we are sincere, and convinced of our Errors. — It gives me great Pleasure to see so many of the different Nations assembled here, especially their Wise men, as we have been long without any good Heads, and are situate so far from the rest, that we have forgot our old Customs, and Engagements. the Wise men here convinced us of our Errors, and we are resolved for the future to live in Peace. — Assure your self that we have cast out every bad Thought, and will adhere strongly to our present Engagements: wherefore we earnestly request that you will pity us, and forgive what is past, as we are unanimously resolved to live in Peace, and Friendship wth. the English for the future. —

A Belt 8 Rows. —

Brother. —

In may last Belt I acknowledged our Folly, and Wickedness, and that we had behaved very badly. — We find that in former times, whenever a Quarrel arose, the Party in fault was to make Restitution. — We are not able to make you sufficient for what has been done by our Young Men: but to shew you our present Sincerity, we take up a large Pine Tree, and under its Roots, we bury the Bones of your People that were killed, so that they may never more appear either in your Sight, or ours.

A Belt. —

— Then delivered up Ten Prisoners. —

Brother. —

Having taken up a *Pine Tree*, and buried your Peoples Bones under it, I now take up a large *Smooth Stone* with which I cover the Crack made by the taking up the Tree, so that it can no more appear. — there now only remains in our power to deliver up your Flesh, and Blood, who are Prisoners, and this we assure you is all we have in our Power to do as a Proof of our Sorrow. —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

Having done every thing which was in our Power towards procurring Peace, we have no more to add, but only to request you will think of nothing except what is for our mutual Interest, as we assure we have nothing in View, but Peace. —

A Belt. —

Then the Chenussios repeated the Words that were said on the Belts from the Indians of Canada, after which Thomas King spoke to the Women of the Nations, advising them for the future to promote Peace. —

Then the Meeting was dissolved for this Day. —

On Friday August the 3^{d}. the Indians assembled to receive Sir William's Answer. —

Present as before. —

Sir W^m^. spoke as follows — vizt. —

Chiefs & Warriors of Chenussio. —

It has been a happy Circumstance for you that you came in Yesterday, otherwise the Army would certainly have gone against you. I hope for your own sakes you are sufficiently prepared for answering, and fullfilling all your Engagements. I cannot suppose the Delawares will be any Hinderance unless I consider you as Dependant upon them. — A Belt. —

With regard to your present Promises, I wish you may be sincere in them: — it is for your Interest, and Security that you should be so — You have so often broke them that we can only Judge by your future Conduct. As for the English, you have always found them sincere; — they did not make War upon you; neither did they commit any Acts of Barbarity; — You need have no doubt of their Sincerity. — A Belt. —

You have heard from your People what I said concerning your Harboring the Delawares. — I again repeat to you my Astonishment at it. Shall they, after burning our People, and committing so many Acts of Barbarity obtain the Benefits of a Peace without some strong Concessions? the reasons you assign for harbouring them are so trivial, that I know nothing which can make us forget it, but your bringing them to such Terms as are required of them. — surely they and you must think us fools, if they had Peace for asking, without making any Satisfaction. — I therefore insist on their Delivering up their King *Attyatawitsera*, and the *Squash Cutter* to be disposed of as the General shall think proper, and that ev'ry Prisoner, Deserter, Negro, or Frenchman they have, shall be at the same time delivered up to the Commandant at Oswego, who will send them down to me. — the English cannot accept of any other terms, and I expect it will be complied with immediately, 'till when I must insist on two of your

Chiefs as Hostages who shall be restored to you so soon as the terms are fullfilled. —

A Belt. —

What remains for *you* yet to perform is to acknowledge your perfect Agreement with the Articles concerning the *Carrying Place*, the Posts at *the Rapids*, and that you also at the same time with the Delawares deliver up *Sherlock* the Deserter, and every other Person of ours amongst you, — also that you repeat your Engagem^{ts}. for the Security of this Carrying Place against all them, who would Obstruct it; — all which must be fully performed, else all your Promises must be considered as nothing. —

I would further recommend it to you to give a higher Proof [of] your friendship, — that you should cede to his Majesty the Lands from above your late Gift, to the *Rapids* at Lake Erie on both Side the Streights, in Breadth as the former, and to include all the Islands. — if you do this, I have reason to think his Majesty will be well pleased, & consider you for it.

A Belt. —

When I gave the War Belt to the Nations last Spring, I could not with Propriety offer it to you whose Hands were still wet with the Blood of our People. — I thank you nevertheless for the Proposals you then made, and those you now offer: but as your People have been so lately concerned against the English, I don't Judge it adviseable that they should accompany our Soldiers who have not yet got your late Behavior out of their Heads. — a little time, and your good Behavior will soon Obliterate what is passed, and then, whenever we have occasion we shall accept of your Services. —

A Belt. —

I am glad to hear you kept your young Men at Home since last Spring, and I expect you will always keep them within proper bounds, and never more suffer them to break their Engagements. —

A Belt. —

I am also pleased to hear you say you are Sincere, and disposed to Peace for ever.— there is nothing else will preserve you from Ruin. — It is your business to make choice of such Chiefs as are wise, and know their Engagements; for without so doing, we cannot depend on your Promises. —

A Belt.

I thank you for Covering the Graves of our People; but it is needless, as we have done it ourselves, — for had we left them above Ground 'till this time, they would have become so offensive that our Warriors could not be withheld from shewing their Resentment, — neither could I have treated with you: we have therefore determined to forget it. —

A Belt. —

I have nothing further to Say to you, than to desire that you will immediately answer me on the Terms I have mentioned. if you don't agree to them, I can offer you no other; if you do, You shall once more be called, Brothers, and received into the Covenant chain of Friendship with the English, and may regain that Place you formerly possessed in their Esteem, which is of too much Importance for you to neglect. —

A Belt. —

I must desire you will strictly observe the wholesome Advice, and Admonitions given you by your friends, the Coghnawageys, and other Indians of Canada, as well as the *Five Nations.* if you neglect it, it may draw on you their, as well as our Resentment. —

Having finished all Matters here, I purpose to leave this tomorrow. I desire therefore, that all those who are to return home, may be ready to accompany me in the Vessels at that time and I desire to know the Number. the Warriors, I expect will pay due regard to my repeated Advice, and proceed chearfully with the Army exerting themselves on every Occasion against our Enemies, in a manner becoming Men, and faithful Allies. —

A Belt. —

To which *Serrihoana* answered. —

Brother. —

It gives us great Pleasure to find that matters are so near being settled, and as you are doubtless out of Patience from the Delays you have met with, we shall immediately retire, and Consider on an Answer. —

Saturday August the 4th. —

The Chiefs of the Hurons waited on Sir William when the chief addressed him as follows. —

Brother. —

We are very happy in finding Matters so happily settled. it is what we earnestly wished. We shall on our Return home acquaint all our People therewith, and are convinced it will greatly rejoice them. be assured we shall never forget our Engagements, or the kind treatment we have met with here. — then Parted

P:M — The Chenussios met to give their Answer. —
Present as Yesterday — The Speaker addressed Sir Wm. as follows —

Brother. —

At our meeting Yesterday you expressed your Surprize at our Harboring the Delawares, and desired that we should immediately deliver up their two Chiefs to be sent to the General. We have accordingly agreed to the same. — I have sent off two Runners this Morning to fetch them, and the rest of the Prisoners, as we agreed to last night. You likewise desired that 'till their Arrival, we should leave two Chiefs, as Hostages. this we have likewise complied with, and agree to deliver you *Souwarraghyonana*, and *Arighwadaga* two of our chiefs. —

We have now agreed to everything you formerly required of us. Yesterday you asked us for a further Tract up to the *Rapids* — We agree likewise to give that to his Majesty: — but

with regard to the Islands, we have for some time had it in View to give them to you as a small Reward for your great trouble, and Care of us. — we therefore give them now to you, and we apprehend the King will be well satisfied with the Largeness of the Grant we have now made him. —

Brother, and You Brethren of the Five Nat^{s}. —

You now see that we have complied with the several things required of us, and we do assure you that we have purged our Hearts of everything that was bad in us, and are determined for the future to abide by our Engagements. We have only now to desire that the Chain of Friendship which was broken, may be renewed, and all past Matters forgotten, and that you will not listen hereafter to the idle stories of those wou'd create a Difference between us, but on any such Occasion send for us, as you will always find us steadfast to our Engagements. —

Gave 3 Belts of the Cov^{t}. Chain

Broth^{r}. & Breth^{n}. of the sev^{l}. Nations. —

You have seen our perfect Compliance with everything. We have now to mention, that the Road which was formerly peaceable, and open to you, has been through our faults sometimes shut up, and the Passage Obstructed. We now open the same. and engage to keep it in Repair, and safe for our Brethren the English, or you to travel either by night or by day.

A Belt. —

At our first Agreement with the English, we were promised a plentiful Trade. We now acknowledge in the Presence of all the Nations that we were the Cause of putting a Stop to it. but as we have agreed to your Demands, and given so many Assurances of our good Behavior hereafter, we hope that we may be indulged with Trade as the rest of the Nations, for on that our Happiness chiefly depends. —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

By this Belt we remove all things which obstructed the Road of Peace, and Trade, so that you may pass in safety by Land, or Water, and that we may once more have Traders amongst us. We hope that we will now be indulged with our Request, & that you will mention to us the Posts, or Places at which Trade will be allowed us. —

A Belt. —

Then addressing all the Nations, Said —

Brethn. —

Having finished every thing I now address my self to you, hoping you will excuse any mistakes, or other faults in my Speech, and impute the same to my Ignorance, as I meant nothing but what was for the best —

Gave a Belt to the Mohocks

Then Addressed Sir William. —

Brother. —

In consequence of our having taken up the *Ax* last Spring at your House, we Yesterday Offered some of our Young Men to go with the Army on Service, but as you seemed to disapprove, and represented that our bad behavior was as yet too fresh in the minds of many of your People, we shall keep our Young Men at home, and be ready on any Call hereafter to go against your Enemies. —

Then [1] answered the Six Nations and Coghnawageys Speech to the Women of Chenussio — viz[t]. —

Brethren. —

I now speak in the name of the Women of our Castle, — they sincerely pity your late Situation, and as they know their own Power & Influence, they now plant the Sachims Horns on their

[1] Bank in manuscript.

Heads so that they may be as powerful as ever, and be distinguished from all the rest.

A Belt to the 5 Nations

Then Sir W^m^. answered the Chenussios as follows —

Brethren of Chenussio.[1]

TO THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[2]

Niagra August 5th., 1764

DEAR SIR

Since my Arrival here I have received Your letters of the 24[3] & 26th.[4] of June & 2d. of July,[5] on the 8th. of which I arrived here, but such has been my trouble to this day that I had never an hours leasure, not even time for refreshment from the great Number of Indians from all Quarters who have attended the Congress, who have always something to Say as well as to ask, & would be greatly disgusted if I did not give them a hearing at any moment they pleased. —

Another reason which in some measure prevented my Writeing since I left Osswego, was, that I could not say anything positive till the Arrival of the Enemy Seneca's particularly y^e^. Chenussios who did not all arrive till the 2^d^. of this Ins^t^. this greatly Alarmed us, & it was Co^ll^. Bradstreets & my opinion that y^e^. Fort & Carrying Place would be greatly exposed Should the Troops proceed before they came & had settled Matters, as they could muster imediately above 400 Men of their own, & would undoubtedly be supported by the 100 Delawares who took refuge

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[1] The manuscript copy ends at this point.

[2] In William L. Clements Library; draft in New York State Library was destroyed by fire.

[3] *Ante* pp. 242-44.

[4] *Johnson Papers*, 4:453.

[5] *Ante* pp. 249-50.

amongst them after their Towns had been destroyed by the Partys I sent out last Spring, & the Smallness of the Force under Col[ll]. Bradstreet rendered it impossible for him to leave a Sufficient Garrison in the one, or a proper number for the defence of the other, especially as we could not be positive but many of y[e]. Westeren Indians here might be tempted to Join them. —

The delay of the Chenussios appears to have been occasioned by a false report propagated amg[st]. them, that we could not forgive what was past, & had lain a plan for killing them when in our power, however I have at length Settled with them on the best footing, which the posture of our Affairs could admit, and I hope in a manner satisfactory to You, they allow of a Post w[h]. is now erecting above the Rapids on the North Side of Lake Erie for the Conveniency of the Vessels, and have in Addition to their Cession last April Ceded to his Majesty all the Country from their former grant above Fort Sclosser on both Sides of the Strait to Lake Erie, at the same time insisting on my haveing all the Islеands above the great Falls, which I shall offer to the Crown, they have delivered up a Deserter & 13 Prisoners, so that there only remains amongst them one Deserter & 3 or 4 Prisoners, who by the Acc[tt]. of those given up were reduced to such poverty that they could not undertake the Journey, but are to be sent to Osswego in a few days. The Delawares under their protection haveing sued for Peace it was Judged adviseable to grant it to them on condition that they imediately gave up their King as they call him, & the Head Warrior named the Squash Cutter, & all the Prisoners &ca in their possession; This, the Chenussios have undertaken to see performed, & have given me up two of their own Cheifs as Hostages for the performance of it. The Indians here, includeing those Freind Indians who go wth. the Army amount to 2000 Souls, of which above 1600 are fighting Men. There were in that Number Deputys from the Ottawaes, Chippawaes, Hurons, Sakis, Reynards, Puans, Christino's, and in short all the Westeren Indians, most of their Cheifs had Certificates of their good behaviour last Year from the Officers then at the Out

also for your favourable Mediation and Relief, and for all Ships that shall be
stopped. — Our Children are on board, with Ammunition, and Cattle for their
Subsistence. — Nothing shall be wanting, on this, during Your Absence, on
Observance of our Engagements, and Cattle shall with Diligence and Expedition
Obey the Commands of Your Excellency — We hope for a speedy Return of Your Messengers, and
shall be glad to see You, as well as always ready to do you good Offices; — and
beg you will make Allowance for our Ignorance in Epistolary Writing.

Brother

Gawya Bandistic

We return Thanks to the Great Spirit above who knows our Hearts,
we are full of Respect for the Great King George, as well as Joy at the Success
of the Transactions of this Day. — Our Cattle were weary, and Hungry,
and Famished, when we first saw the Ships, and the Vessels. — Astonished, and
Surprised by your Arrival in Canada Rivers, who prevented our Communication
with the Ships, but never shook our Engagements. — We shall be glad
to see you, to have our Heads, Hearts Greased, and our Persons Painted, agreeable
to Antient Custom. —

Abbe Pons

At a Congress with the Ottawas &c
at Niagara on July the 19th 1764.

Present — Sir William Johnson Bart Superintendt
Guy Johnson Esquire Dpt Agent

One of the Chiefs addressed Sir Wm as follows. —

Brother —

We are glad to see you this day, as also the Officers, and Troops
We request you will attend to us three days, — Many Nations are assembled
assembled, who are in want, and have many Children. — Our

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of Peace which is in great Esteem amongst us, and which we always smoke out of.——— Brother, this Pipe was sent by the to smoke out of, with our Brother, and we are to assure you that this is an old Pipe, made when the Indians of those Nations came to their Senses.—— they all Joined in sending it to you, and we hope you will Comply with their Desires by Smoking out of it.——— We shall leave it with you here, and we hope you will take Care of it, that it may be Smoked by out of when the distant Nations, whenever they come here.—

Then Gave the Calumet with a Belt

(Brother ( )

I Speak on Behalf of the Chiefs of all the Nations here, and I hope you will take Compassion on our Distresses, and Poverty.——— On the Receipt of the first News of Michillimackinac, we were astonished, Covered our Heads with our Blankets.——— We have not yet lost our Senses, but retain them as we did, when we were a numerous People.——— but we are in great Poverty.——— Brother, this is a fine clear day, & we hope the Great Spirit is this day looking down on our Actions, and that you will Pity our Condition.—

Gave a Belt of 7 Rows.—

(Brother

I hope you will Excuse my Ignorance, being an Old Man Chosen by the Young People.——— We hope you will Pity us, and that we may meet with the same Treatment here we did last Year at Montreal; where we Succoured the Garrisons there.——— We are in great want of Trade——— our Families in much Distress. We beg you will permit us to Trade, as we have some Furs, and that the Trade may be reasonable.——— We hope the Traders will take as Buckskins as a Beaver, and two Doeskins as of the same Value.——— Also, four Racoons for a Beaver, and one Bear Skin.——— two small Beavers to be as one,— and that you will take our Deer Skins.——— When we lived at Michillimackinac with the drunken Indians there, we brought them in a great Measure over, and we shall endeavour to do the same, on our Return home.—

A Belt 8 Rows.—

Brother.

I Speak for all our Nations who are as one, and have the same way of thinking.——— We have been here a good while, and are very desirous to trade, and Return immediately without Hurting our Skins, and we hope

hope you will think no Harm of us, but that we are come here on the same good work with yourself, and as your Men are now going out against the drunken Indians, we hope that we who are well disposed may not be hurt. A Belt 8 Rows.

Brother. I Speak for the Chief, Piggaguy, here present who lives on an Island near Michillimackinac. — he first Welcomed your People to Detroit. — he is now come here with the same good Disposition. — Therefore hope you will Receive him, and allow him to Trade. A Belt 11 Rows.

Brother. I Speak now for the Chippaweighes near Toronto, to assure you that they are all well disposed, and of one mind with us, and You. — they are now reduced to great Poverty through the means of those Indians who became drunk: therefore pray beg you will indulge them with a fair Trade in like manner as the rest. A Belt of 10 Rows.

To which Sir William answered.

Brethren.. I have attended to what you have said, and I shall direct that the Calumet of Peace may remain here for the Purposes you mentioned: I am glad to find so many Nations well disposed, and shall always be glad to see them. I expected you would have been more particular, and that you would have given me a full Answer to my last Speech; when I desired you would Continue to Act as Friends to the English, and take Care of the Fort at Michillimackinac, as also to collect the Prisoners, Deserters, and Negros, and other Slaves, who were English Property, as well as to make some Restitution to the Traders for the Losses they Sustained. — I hope you will Strictly perform all this, and give me your Answer upon it. — in the mean time, as you to present your great Want of Trade, and that as I look upon you as a well disposed People, I have Conferred with the Officers commanding the Troops going on this Expedition, and we have agreed to let you have a reasonable Trade for two days, Commencing to Morrow, after which all Trade must be stopt until our Enemies are Reduced. — it is therefore your Interest to support us in bringing them to Submission. — they are your Enemies as well as Ours, — they are the Occasion of your being so poor, and without Trade, and until they are humbled, You cannot expect it as formerly. ——— I am glad to see Piggaguy, and well pleased with his Services. — I shall always esteem such Indians as Act friendly, and honestly towards the English, & it is their Interest so to do

So soon as Matters are entirely settled, and that you have answered what I had said to you, I shall give you the great Covenant Chain Belt, and I expect a large one from you which shall be carefully preserved. — I shall, also as a Proof of his Majesty's Bounty, and Esteem, give you a Present, and some Rum, that your People on your Return, may see the kind Treatment you have met with here, and I hope you will continue to deserve it.

J. M. — The Indians of Michillimackinac Assembled. Pres' as before } and Machuckimon their Speaker addressed Sir Wm as follows.

(Brothers,

I attend to what we have to say. — Our People are foolish, and forgot this Morning to answer fully your former Speech. — We are to assure you that all our People are well disposed. That we love the English, and were always on the best footing, both with Soldiers, and Traders, whenever they came into our Country, and our Hearts Open to them. — We shall be very glad to see our Brothers again at Michillimackinac, we always loved them, but we now like them better than ever, as they come for our Good. — We all along expected to have Trade on your Arrival here, and we hope we shall have it; — but we are afraid to hunt (Detroit, least your Enemies should attack us. — We should be glad to see the Traders amongst us again, but we are fearful that they might fall into the Enemies hands, in which Case we should be worse off than ever.

(Brothers,

All our People are extremely glad to see you: they assure you that they have not a single Frenchman amongst them. — but the Chesspaweighs who cut off Michillimackinac, have two Soldiers, and five Canoes, belonging to the Traders. — This is all we have at present to say, as we only came to answer to the Parts of your former Speech, which we had omitted this Morning.

I Sir Wm answered them. A Belt of 8 Rows.

(Brothers,

I am glad to find you are so sensible of your own Interest, as to observe the Return of the English at Michillimackinac. it will shew great-ly to your Advantage, as we shall have it in our Power to supply you with a

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a greater Quantity of Goods than formerly:— We were but just settled in the Place, when our People were murdered there. _____ It gives me Pleasure to hear the Instances of your Friendship, and good Behaviour. I hope you will continue the same. — As to the Prisoners, I am induced to believe you have none: — but I expect you will see to get them from our Enemy, which I think you may easily do. — You need not be under any Apprehensions concerning the Enemy, provided you accompany the Troops when they sett off, and after we are again settled at Michilimackinac, we shall be able to defend one another. A Belt.

Bindamowan then addressed himself to Piggagomin, and desired he would regard what Sir Wm said to him, and by no means to neglect it, nay, that he should not sleep, but have it always in his Thoughts, and that he should likewise try his utmost for the Recovery of such English Prisoners as might be still remaining in that Part of the Country.

Sir Wm then returned Bindamowan many thanks for the friendly Admonition he gave to Piggagomin chief of the Island above Michilimackinac.

They then desired to know from Sir Wm how the Senecas behaved, or what was to be done with them. — Sir Wm gave them an account of their villainous behaviour, and the Steps taken to an Accommodation of Matters with them, which notwithstanding all the fair Promises they made to him last Spring, they did not seem to regard now, _____ that in case they did not perform them, he was determined to do himself Justice in a few days. _____ Sir Wm then desired to know their Opinion of the affair, — to which they answered that they looked upon them as a bad, and troublesome People, being sensible that all this Trouble arose from them the (Delawares, and Shawanese). — Parted.

Sir Wm Johnson gave the following Answer to the Meymomeneys of La Baye at Niagara July the 21st 1764.

Present as before.

Brothers, I attended to your Speech made four days ago; and it gives me Pleasure to hear of your Conduct, and good Behaviour. — Be assured my Heart is good, and has always been the same. _____ The Hearts of the English never alter, 'till they have good Reason for it. — Your Sufferings last Winter were occasioned by the bad People and

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a great Quantity of Goods than formerly. — However just & Liberal
Flow, whereon People were induced there ——— It gives me Pleasure to find
Instance of your Friendship, and good Intention. Hope you will continue the
same. — As to Prisoners, I am induced to believe you have none: — but if you
you will be so to get them from our Enemy which I think you may easily do —
You need not be under any Apprehensions concerning Delaware, provided you can
keep the Troops which they sett off, and after we draw against the Shawanese
final, we shall be able to defend ourselves. I. Bolts. —

Bindamawan then addressed himself to Pigagamin, and desired
he would regard what Sir Wm. said to him, and by no means to neglect it, nay,
that he should not sleep, but have it always in his Thoughts, and Relate all
Matters by his utmost for the Recovery of their English Prisoners as might be
the Meaning in that Part of the Country.

Sir Wm. then Edward Bindamawan many thanks for the friendly Re-
-membrance he gave to Pigagamin and for all the Friendship he had ever manifested.

They then desired to know from Sir Wm. how they should behave, or what
was to be done with them. ——— Sir Wm. gave them an account of their Villainous
behaviour, and their Slyness to avoid Accommodation, & making with them, or-
notwithstanding all the fair Promises they made to him last Spring, they did not
seem to Regard now, ——— that we knew they did not perform them, however deter-
mined to do himself Justice in a few days. ——— Sir Wm. then desired to hear
their Opinion of the affair, to which they answered that People did often them-
-selves bad, and troublesome People, being compelled that all Evil Came from
them the (Delaware, and Shawanese) Packet. 6

Sir Wm. Johnson gave this following Answer to the Message
of Sa. Bago at Niagara July the 21st 1764.

Present as before.

Brothers, I attended to your Speech made four days ago, and I guess well your
Views of your Conduct, and good Behaviour. ——— Be assured my Heart is good, and
always been the same. ——— The Hearts of the English are altered, but I do know
reason for it. ——— Your Suffering last Year was occasioned by the bad

made War upon us, and it is they should answer for it. A Belt.

Brothers, We shall never forget the Behaviour of any good Indians who preserved my Words, and followed my Advice, and they will reap the Fruits of their good Attachment. I thank you for the Satisfaction you express at my Arrival, and you may rely on my Favour so long as you continue to deserve it, and I shall not fail giving your People Testimony of his Majesty's Regard. A Belt.

Brothers, I am well pleased that your Young Men are of one way of Thinking and I shall preserve your Belt as a Proof of it. A Belt

Brothers, You say you are of one Mind with the Ottawas, and that you went together to Montreal. I hope you will always continue of the same Mind. A Belt.

Brothers, I consider your Want, but you must blame the bad Indians who occasioned it; I have allowed you a Trade here, and you will for the future, if you behave well, be indulged with as plentiful one, and some Liquor. I am glad you remember what the Officer at La Baye said to you, and from your late good Behaviour, & the Confidence I have in your Promises, I shall let you have some Liquor to carry to your People. A Belt

The Hurons waited on Sir Wm and addressed him as follows

Brothers, We return Thanks to the Great Spirit above that Matters are so happily settled between us at this Place, and we greatly interest ourselves in the Success of all your Operations, for which reason we should be desirous to remain here until publick Business is over, as it would give us much Pleasure to carry home the News of your having made Peace with all Nations.

July 23d. Sir William spent in private Meetings with the several Northward and Western Indians, at which many Gifts were given to the publick ones, they being for the most part engaged during the time in Trading of their Furs, and Skins at the Prices he had settled for them. On same Day Sir Wm received a Message from the Senecas's Camp, that they had sent for all the Senecas

made War upon us, and it is they should answer for it. A Belt.

Brothers. We shall never forget the Behavior of any good Indians who preserve my Words, and follow my Advice, and they will reap the Fruits of their Attachment. I thank you for the Satisfaction you express at my Arrival, and you may rely on my Favor so long as you continue to deserve it, and I shall not fail giving your People a Testimony of his Majesty's Regard. A Belt.

Brothers. I am well pleased that your Young Men are of one way of thinking and I shall preserve your Belt as a Proof of it. A Belt

Brothers. You say you are of one Mind with the Ottawas, and that you went together to Montreal. I hope you will always continue of the same Mind. A Belt.

Brothers. I consider your Wants, but you must blame the bad Indians who occasioned them; I have allowed you a Trade here, and you will for the future, if you behave well, be indulged with a plentiful one, and some Liquor. I am glad you remember what the Officer at La Baye said to you, and from your late good Behavior, & the Confidence I have in your Promises, I shall let you have some Liquor to carry to your People. A Belt

The Hurons waited on Sir Wm and addressed him as follows.

Brothers. We return Thanks to the Great Spirit above that Matters are so happily settled between us at this Time, and we greatly Interest ourselves in the Success of all your Operations, for which reason we should be desirous to remain here until publick Business is over, as it would give us much Pleasure to carry home the News of your having made Peace with all Nations.

July 23d. Sir William Spent in private Meetings with the several Northern and Western Indians, at which more was done than at the publick ones, they being for the most part engaged during the time in Trading off their Furs, and Skins at the Prices he had Settled for them. On same day Sir Wm received a Message from the Chenussio's Camp, that they had Sent for all the Prisoners

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Prisoners &c and would be here in two days.—

July 23d. A Chenussio Messenger arrived at 8: o A: M. to acquaint Sir Wm that at 12 o'the Clock the Chenussios would arrive; having encamped near this Place last night.—— Sir Wm dispatched the Messenger back to acquaint them to acquaint them that half a Dozen of their Chiefs, should upon their arrival come to him, and let them know their Number.—— About 2 P: M they arrived, and fired three Volleys, first sending to acquaint Sir William of their Intention. About 5 all the chief men came to his Quarters, when he charged them with a Breach of their late Treaty, and their ill behaviour in detaining him here so long, and told them that he would speak to them the Day following in publick, and expected that every thing should be settled the one way or the other, — to which they made Answer (after going thro' their usual Ceremonies) that they would be ready to attend the Meeting the next day, and hoped them to satisfy him as to their Staying so long &c.—— On same day two Several Sachems of the Six Nations, and Caghnawageys came to Sir Wm to know what he intended to say or do with the Chenussios, having heard the night before that he said he would Speak but one Word to them, at the same time Said that as they were all his friends, and Joined in one Cause, they expected he would let them know it beforehand a little of his mind, and then they would assist all in their Power towards bringing matters with the Senecas to a happy Conclusion.—— Sir Wm in answer told them, that he desired nothing of the Senecas, but the fulfilling those Articles they subscribed to at his House, which were now laid before his Majesty, the General, and the several Governors, — that if they did not do it, he was resolved to return from hence in three Days, and Report it accordingly, — that he was surprized at their asking him such a Question, whom they all knew never to have Spoke with two two Tongues, as most of them did.—

At a Congress with the Chiefs, and Warriors of the Chenussios, and other Enemy Senecas at Niagara July 24th 1764.

Present as before.—

Sir William Johnson addressed them as follows — viz.

Chiefs & Warriors of the Senecas.—

I little expected you would have been capable of acting so bad a Part, as

1764

July 23d.

Prisoners &c and would be there in two days. —

A Chenussio Messenger arrived at 8. o A: clock to acquaint Sir Wm that at 12 o'Clock the Chenussios would arrive, having encamped near his Place last night. _____ Sir Wm dispatched the Messenger back to acquaint them that he had a Dozen of their Chiefs, Head Warriors &c. with him, and desired to know their Number. _____ About 2 P.M. they arrived, and fired three Volleys, first sending to acquaint Sir William of their Intention. About 5 of their Chiefs men came to his Quarters, whom he charged them with as a Breach of their late Treaty, and desired behaviour in dancing here so long, and told them that he would speak to them the Day following in public, and expected that every thing should be settled the one way or the other. — to which they made Answer (as before going) that their usual Ceremonies that they should be ready to attend the Meeting the next day, and hoped there should be no Lies as to their Staying so long &c. _____ On same day the several Sachems of the Six Nations and Caghnawagas came to Sir Wm to know what he intended to say or do with the Chenussios, saying that he might be sure he said he would Speak but one Word to them, at the same time says that as they were all his friends, and joined in one Cause, they expected he would let them know beforehand a little of his mind, and that they would assist and join their Power towards bringing matters with the Senecas to a happy Conclusion. _____ Sir Wm answered told them, that he owned nothing of the Senecas, but the Belts & Strings they subscribed to at his House, which were now laid before his Majesty, the General, and the several Governors, that if they did not do it, he was determined to return from hence in three Days, and Report it accordingly, — that he was surprized at their asking him such a Question, when they all knew never to have spoke with two Tongues, as most of them did. —

At a Congress with the Chiefs, and Warriors of the Chenussios, and other Enemy Senecas at Niagara July 24th 1764.

Present as before.

Sir William Johnson addressed them as follows — viz.

Chiefs & Warriors of the Senecas. —

I little expected you would have been capable of so doing as to have

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to give Shelby to the Enemy (Delawarres after the Promises made by your People last Spring of treating them as Enemys, and going against them. This was so bad a Behaviour, that any Nation (the good natured English excepted) would have marched immediately against you. But this is not the only Instance of your Breach of Agreement. For you now come down with only four Prisoners, although you had engaged to bring every Prisoner, (Deserters & Frenchmen, and Negro who remained in any of your Castles.

Judge then in what light you deserve to be treated, and whether it is not a Proof of great Clemency in the English to treat with you at all after your last Years Cruelty, your Breach of Treaty lately, and your neglect of all the Belts, and Messages so often sent you.

I wish you may be sincere in your present Intentions. But for the future we can believe nothing but Actions, and therefore without entering into any tedious Formalities, or repeating past Transactions, I shall tell you in a few Words what is expected of you. —— If you comply with it, 'tis well and good. if not, we have no Business to meet upon.

A Bell.

Then there is expected of you that you fulfill every Article of the Preliminaries Signed and Agreed to at my House last April by the Deputies from your Nation, who are now present. (Here explained the Articles).

Now as you have not come prepared to perfect those Articles, and that many of your Prisoners are behind, I expect that within three Days from tomorrow at the furthest you deliver up to me here every Prisoner. (Deserters, Frenchmen & Negro in your several Castles, otherwise I shall Return home without delay, and look upon all your Promises as nothing.

A Bell.

That you likewise immediately appoint a few of your best Men to accompany an Engineer who is to run the Lines, as agreed upon, and see them marked accordingly.

A Bell.

That you engage to deliver up to me within twenty days at farthest three of the Ringleaders of the Delawares in order to be sent to the General, or otherwise oblige them to come down to my House within that time to make a proper Submission, and Satisfaction. — And further that you Guaranty, and defend the Passage over the Carrying Place in the most secure Manner.

A Bell.

Lastly —

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Lastly — That for the Performance of this, you deliver up to me Six of your Chiefs as Hostages, who shall be restored when We Same is fulfilled. — If you comply with these Terms, which are the only ones will be Offered You, All acts of the Articles by which you bound Yourselves to deliver up the Western Frontiers of Kanestio. — but be assured that no other Terms can, or will be accepted of by the English. —

A Belt. 6

Chiefs & Warriors of the Chenussios. —

I must now desire for the last time you will take your own distressful Situation into Consideration, and if you regard the Safety of your Lives, your Families and the Prosperity of your People in general, you will lay aside the foolish Councils of any who have brought you into this Warr, and chearfully submit to the generous Terms which are Offered you. —

You know I have never deceived You, and therefore you may readily believe me when I assure you, that the Terms which have been Offered, are better than you deserved. — You know our Numbers, — You know what we can do with them, — You are not ignorant that we can reduce you to Beggary without fighting, by only debarring you of Trade, and you must be convinced that no Nation of Indians would treat with you in this manner, who had been greatly injured and had Power to Resent it — If you deceive us any more, or continue obstinate, your Ruin is inevitable. — If you faithfully perform your late Engagements the generous English will forgive you. — Let me have your speedy Answer, for, I have no more time to lose, nor have you any other Alternative. —

A Belt. —

The Meeting broke up for this Day. —

At a Congress with the Chenussios, at Niagara July 25th 1764. —

Present as before. —

Sir Wm addressed them as follows — viz.

Chiefs & Warriors. —

I am much astonished at the your Transactions at my House last April that you should have Harboured the Delawares, our Enemies contrary to the

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Lastly — That for the Performance of the, you deliver up to me Six of your Chiefs as Hostages, who shall be Entered when the Peace is Established. — If you comply with these Terms, which are Only one with the Second, All the Articles of this Article by which you bound Yourselves to deliver up Detroit and Michilimackinac by Virtue of Niagara. — but be assured that no other Terms can, or will be accepted of by the English. —

A Belt. —

Chiefs. Warriors of the Chenussios. —

I must now draw for the last time, you will take your own distressed Situation into Consideration, and if you regard the Safety of your Lives, your Families and the Prosperity of your Nation in general, you will by and by follow Councils of any who have brought you to this Step, and thankfully Embrace the generous Terms which are Offered you. —

You know I have never deceived you, and therefore you may easily believe me when I assure you, that the Terms which I have now Offered, are the last I have to grant. — You know our Numbers, — You know what we can do with them, — You are not ignorant that we can Reduce you to Beggary and Wretchedness, by only Detaining you of Trade, and you must be convinced that no Nation of Indians would Trade with you in any manner, who had an Opportunity and had Power to Resent it — If you decline us any more, or withdraw from us, your Ruin is inevitable. — If you faithfully perform your Part of the Treaty the generous English will Forgive you. — Let me have your speedy Answer, for, I have no more time to lose, nor have you any Alternative. —

A Belt. —

The Meeting broke up for this Day. —

At a Congress with the Chenussios, at Niagara July 25th 1764. —

Present as before. —

Sir William addressed them as follows — viz.

Chiefs. Warriors. —

I am much astonished after your Transactions at my House last Spring that you should have Behaved the Deceitfully, over Treaties contrary to

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Articles of Peace you entered into, and the Tenor of the War Axe you then took up, and that you have detained me here so long after the repeated Messages, and Belts which I sent you. ——— Having spent so much time here, during which, I have settled Affairs with all the other Indians, I cannot longer delay, nor be put off with trifling Messages. I must therefore desire to know immediately whether you are now prepared to fulfil the Articles of Peace by delivering up all Prisoners, (Deserters, Frenchmen, and Negroes amongst your People), as well as to perform the rest of the Covenants your Deputies Subscribed to. —

(J Bell.

Then a Chief of Chenussio after repeating what Sir Wm had said on the first Belt, answered. —

(Brother). —

We (have attended to all You have said, and taken particular Notice of it, but as two of our Chiefs are yet behind with the (Prisoners, and may be here this night, or tomorrow, it will be impossible for us to answer you fully 'till their Arrival, when the same shall be fully answered. —— We are much oblig'd to you for your Caution against listning to bad Advisers. — they have been the Cause of much Trouble, and it has been entirely owing to evil Reports that we were so slow in coming. —

Just as he had ended, Sir Wm received an Account that Sev.l Senecas were arrived who reported that three (Days ago they met the Chiefs on their way to Chenussio to collect the Prisoners, & bring them to Niagra. —

Then proceeded —

(Brother). —

We (return you many Thanks for your kind Advice which we shall the readier follow, as we are sensible that since you was appointed to the Management of our Affairs, you never once deceived us. —— We have now as a Proof of the Sincerity of our Intentions, come on before the rest with a few of your Flesh, and Blood (viz.t four Prisoners.) the rest are on their way & will be here very soon, —— but they have been Retarded through the great Want of Provisions —— however as you (represent that you are in a great Hurry, we shall send off Runners immediately to make them hasten to you. — To which Sir William answered —

Chiefs of the Chenussios.

I have heard what you have said in Answer to my Speech, and am glad —

1764.

You have delivered us those few of our Flesh, and Blood. ___ I heartily wish we on your own Accounts that the Rest may be brought in to morrow, as I have already spent much time in expecting them, but to no Purpose). ___ It is to your Interest to make a proper Answer until the Arrival of the Rest, I apprehend any time will not admit of such Delays, however I shall speak to you further on this Subject to Morrow. ___ Then the Meeting broke up for that day. ___

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0 : 5 : 4

Soon after arrived 20 Indians of Shekomikamenance from near Hudsons Bay who had been 150 Days on their way, 15 Days Journey from the English Settlements by Rivers which have a strong Stream. ___ They said they wanted to see Sr Wm and to assure him of their Love for the English, ___ Said that it was late last Year that they heard of the War which gave them great Concern. ___ that they had been at War three Years ago. ___ Sr Wm in his Usual Manner, and told them he would always be glad to see them, or any Indians, who were Friends to the English, ___ Then Ordered them Provisions to carry to their Chief whom they left some Leagues from home), and told them that when they were all assembled, he would Speak to them. ___

In the Evening Sr Wm called a Chief of each Nation to his Quarters, to whom he Spoke very strongly on the present Behavior of the Shenesses, and assured them that unless they complied with, and fulfilled their late engagements he would soon take such Measures as would make them Repent their late evil Behavior. ___

P. M. ___ The Six Nations &c. met agreeable to their Adjournment present as before. ___ Abraham chief Sachim of the Mohocks addressed Sr Wm inquiring to know whether he was ready, and whether the Chiefs of each Nation were assembled. ___ Then Tohadiskarawa a Chief of the Shenesses addressed Sr Wm as follows. ___ viz:

Brother. ___

At our Meeting yesterday, we acquainted you that we could not give you proper Satisfaction concerning all the Articles of Peace, as so many of our Chiefs were yet behind. ___ but having received Accounts last night that our People were on their way hither with all the Prisoners &c. we were desirous to acquaint you with their Sentiments before their Arrival to assure you that we are Unanimously determined on performing what was promised by our Deputies at your House last Spring, and to fulfil all their Engagements; ___ this we were the readier induced to do, as you appear so desirous of peace in this Place. ___

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Brother. As we only met at present on account of the Hurry you are in, Yesterday, we shall not at present return your Belts; but they shall be fully answered on the Arrival of the rest who are behind. — We have only at present to assure you of our Readiness to comply with the Terms our Dep^ty^ Subscribed to.

Brother. At the Meeting held at your House last Spring, you threw a Belt to the rest of the Six Nations (not to us) recommending it to them to take up the Hatchet against any of your Enemies, and also a Belt to bind their Warriors, and prevent them from going out to War. — We own we took up the Ax before any of the other Nations, and promised to make use of it. We are now to assure you that we are in Readiness, and will turn out a Number of our Young Men to join the Army against your Enemies, which is a stronger Proof of our Friendship than any Words we can make use of. — We also noticed your other Belts, and have accordingly bound our Warriors together in one Place, that they may be ready to hear from you.

Brother. We the Onondagoes acknowledge our selves to be great Transgressors, notwithstanding which we held fast by the Ax, and so soon as the rest of our People arrive, we shall turn out all our Young Men in your Presence who are desirous to accompany the Troops against your Enemies.

Brother. With regard to the Article you proposed concerning a Grant of the Carrying Place, and the Lands Opposite to Niagara, we are to assure you that we agree to the same, agreable to the Bounds which are mentioned in the Articles.

Brother. The two Murderers whom you desired we should deliver up, were certainly instigated by the evil Spirit to do what they did, which was contrary to the Sense of our Nation. — One of these died shortly after hearing he was to be given up into your hands; the other fled, and we know not where he is. — We beg you will not consider this as a Breach of our Covenants. — We are not Masters over the Lives of our People, and were they in our Power at present, we should certainly give them up agreable to our Promise.

Brother. We have now agreed to every Article which was in our Power, there only remains the Delivery up of the rest of your People who were Prisoners, — and lest those who come with them should be alarmed on the Road, which was the cause of their Delay hitherto, we have sent Runners to assure them that everything bears a peaceable Aspect, so that you may expect them here the Day after to-morrow, at farthest.

Then the Cagnawageys asked Sir Wm whether he would permit them to speak to the Senecas before he answered them to which he

having

having agreed, Thomas King as Spoke as follows viz.

Sir William answered the Chenussios as follows viz.

Chiefs &c. of Chenussios

I have heard what you have said, and am pleased to find you have remembred your late Engagements, and are determined to Observe them. As your Happiness, and Security depends upon your Strict Compliance with the late Articles, I hope you will Consider it as your Interest to continue in the same Sentiments, you now express, and that you will Take Notice of the Strong, and expressive Arguments made use by the Seven Nations of Canada. As you say that the rest of your People will certainly be here the Day after to Morrow, I have no more to say to you at present, than to tell you that I expect if they regard themselves they will be here at that time.

On Friday the 27th [illegible] the Sachems, and Chiefs of Toughkanamasimi waited on Sir Wm., and after Smoking out of the Calumet of Peace which they presented to him, Shuckey as a Crane, their Speaker addressed him as follows

Brother

On your taking the Belt you then took us by the little Fingers, then by two Fingers, — then the next time, you said you would take us by the large, or

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Shawnegaw'd. Thomas Hagadt

Spake as follows viz.

Sir William answered this Speech as follows viz.

Chiefs of Chonussio

I have heard what you have said, and am pleased to find you have remembred your late Engagements, and are determined to observe them. As your Happiness, and Security depends upon your strict Compliance with the late Articles, I hope you will consider it as your Interest to continue in the same Sentiments, you now express, and that you will take Notice of the Strength and Exertions the Enemy made use of against the Seven Nations of Canada. ——— As you say that part of your People will certainly be here the day after to morrow, I have no more to say to you at present, than to let you know I expect strict regard to the Keys will be shewn at that time.

On Friday the 27th July the Sachems, and Chiefs of Naughtowaisie waited on Sir Wm, and after Smoking out of the Calumet of Peace which they presented him, Shuaktey as the Enemy, their Leader addressed him as follows

Brother

On your taking up this Belt you shook us by the left Hand, then by the Right, then the middle, you said you would take us by the Arm, or

middle finger), and hold it fast. ___ Your Reception to us last night, was so kind, that it gives us Hopes of your performing it. ___ We are sent here by all our Chiefs to speak with you, and to assure you that we live quiet with our Towns, and mind nothing but Hunting, which, as there comes no Trade that way, is but of little Service to us, ___ for we are so poor (as you may see) that we have not a Knife to cut our Victuals, ___ an Axe to cut our Wood, a Kettle to boil our Victuals, so that we are Obliged to make Stone Pots, and boil them into Bark Vessels to boil our Food. _____ Brother, we are therefore come down through a bad, and Briary Road to see the English, and to renew the (Brother) ___ (Laying down a large Beaver Belt & Calumet) ___ In former times, when the French were here, and you at Oswego, we passed by this Place to come to you, although there was a great Plenty of everything here at that time. _____ You took us by the hand, a second, or third time. ___ You then Offered us a Flag. but we told you we were too Young yet to receive it, but would the next time, ___ and as we were on our way the fourth time, we heard of that Place being taken, so were disappointed. _____ Brother, we are very poor, ___ We resolved to come down here to see you, as did my Brother here present also; I brought you this Blanket to serve you for a Bed: ___ You see how white it is: My Heart is as white, ___ and quite free from any evil Thought. ___

(Brother) ___ As I came along the Road some People told me, my hand was light. ___ I looked at it, and differed in Opinion with them, and found it was as usual, having never let slip the first Hold, and I am now come to take a faster Hold of it (meaning the Belt) than ever, ___ and I have brought you a small Flag as a Pledge to confirm my Words. ___

(Brother) ___ You have very far to pass, this side of Ft Harris, the Road being very full of Brush, insomuch that we were Obliged to open it with our hands, to save our Eyes; but we resolved nothing should hinder us from coming to your great Fire Place, the Light of which is now seen far, and near. ___ _____ You see we are poorly by the Smallness of our Belt. This is the Road of Peace, which we will keep open, & desire you will lay your foot on one End, as we shall ours on the other: ___ then Nothing shall hurt us. ___

(Brother) ___ We have sometime ago heard your Desire of seeing us, and all Nations here, ___ We determined to come, and now are rejoiced at your taking us so friendly by the Hand. _____ Brother, You see our Poverty by our Nakedness. ___ May, we are ashamed to appear before those Indians, now here. therefore hope you will Pity us, and afford us something to cover us, so that, on our Return, our People may see that we were with our Brothers, the English. ___

Brother

(Brother.) This Pipe is sent by all our Chiefs: — We were obliged, Several times along the Road, to Hold up this Pipe in our Canoe to prevent our being Scratched on our way. — We now leave it here with you, that it may be used whenever any of our People come here, and when Mindful of the Friendship subsisting Between them, and the English. ——— When laid down the Pipe. —

To which Sir William answered. —

(Brethren.) I have with Pleasure heard your Friendly Speech, and heartily bid you welcome to this Council Fire, which is Lighted for all Friendly Indians, and Expect, after this that they will constantly attend the same, and assist in preserving it clear, as it is intended for the Good of all well disposed Indians. ——— As I am now much hurried, I must defer Saying any thing to you further at present than to let you know that I shall to morrow, or next Day meet, and Settle all matters with you for our mutual Interest. ———, Sir Wm then gave them a Pair of large Colours & Parted.

On same Day a Number of Sakis, Winbigoos, or Pusans, and Reynards, or Outagamies waited on Sir Wm when Weshecon a Chief, and Warrior of the Sakis addressed him as follows, viz.

(Brother:) Listen to me. — I am come a great way to see you through Briary Road but as I was determined to see my Brother, nothing could stop me. — I heard a great many bad Birds sing as I came along, yet I would not stop, nor listen to them. ——— Brother, when I left my Town, the Day was clear, like this Belt in my hand, and I hope it will be more so on seeing my Brother. ——— and on my way hither, in Several Places, the Clouds were dark, and heavy. ——— Brother, I assure you by this Belt, which is like my Heart, that all my nation, of whom I am the Head, are determined to live in Friendship with the English, as are also the Reynards, and Pusans. ——— You doubtless have heard of our Behaviour last Year to your People at La Baye. ——— that will, we hope Strengthen what we now tell you. —

(Brother.) What I now tell you may be depended upon, as I never Speak but what I mean as I understand you do the same. — then believe me that all our Nation, and those I before mentioned are well inclined to the English. — (Brother) we are come a great way to See you, and let you know our Distress, having neither Knives, nor Axes, Ammunition

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now anything else to make life comfortable).— We are forced to use our Bows and Arrows. We hope you will consider our Poverty, and Supply us with such Things as, also with some of your Milk.——Brother, we shall conclude with requesting that you will allow us Trade, and dispatch us as soon as possible that we may return to our Nations, before the Cold Weather sets in, and let them know the great Work you are now about here.— (Gave a black Belt green Painted)

(A Chief of the Reynards then arose & Spoke to Sir William)

(Brother,) We the Chiefs, now present, are come a long way to see you, and had we not well guarded our Eyes with our Hands, we should have been scratched, as part of the Road was very Briary.—— (Brother) You have heard what our Brother who Spoke last said with regard to their Wants, and Distresses. We being in the same Situation, and as well disposed as any of the many Nations now here, hope you will take Pity on us also, and allow us to Trade).— Our Women are naked & also Leather Petticoats which they are obliged to wear).— (A black Belt 5 Rows)

(Brother,) I have only to repeat what I before said, and desire you will let the King know that our Nations are come to Shake hands with him.—— (Brother) You will believe that where we live, and about &c. Marys, all is quiet; and the Sky clear, but can't say so as to the Side of Detroit.—— (You may depend upon it that our Nations, viz. the Outagamies, Shawas, Ouinamineys, Pioans, Sakies, Kickapoos, Mattawawas, or Nieux &c are all your Friends.—— Last Summer when your People were ill treated by the drunken Indians, we and the before mentioned Nations did all in our Power to save them, and we sent Belts to the Ottawas not to take up the Hatchet, but lie still as they were, which they listened to.—— Now Brother, We with this (Belt wipe your Eyes dry for the Losses you sustained last Year.—

(Then the Pioans addressed Sir Wm) (A Belt black & White)

(Brother,) We have little more to say than what our Brothers have said, being all united in one Interest, and our Distresses being the same.—— (Brother, we of the Pioan Nation are no Speakers, but what we say, we are sincere in.— We will take you by the hand, Squeeze it, and hold it fast.— Brother, we all beg of you most earnestly that in case matters are settled, and Trade made this Year, you will allow us Trade, otherwise we must suffer.—

(Six Strings of Wampum)

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When Akouny one of the Sakeys Chiefs arose, and presented to Sir William several Papers, which on Examination proved to be Commissions from four different French Governors. ___ Then desired Sir Wm. would let them have some Rum to drink with his People they being very fond of Liquor. Sir Wm. (as he called it) and some wine more than they had last night. That three Women might also taste of it. Sir Wm. returned them the Papers, and told them he very extraordinarily glad to see so many Sachems, and Chiefs of the three Nations, viz. Sacks, Ottawas, and Puans especially as they had acted so friendly a part in the late, and present Disturbance. ___ That he would consider their Demands, and give them an Answer the day following. ___ Then ordered them Pipes, Tobacco &c. after which they went to their Quarters. ___

Present as before

At a Conference with the Toughkinawine Indians on Saturday July 28th. at Niagara.

Sir Wm. addressed them as follows viz.

Brethren,

I am glad to see you at this Place, as well as to know that you remember the Alliance entered into at Oswego, and when we took this Fort. I now give you my right hand which I shall not let slip so long as you continue peaceable, and steady in your Engagements. ___ The bad People who were the Occasion of the Loss of Trade are not all quiet as yet: so soon as they are pacified, you shall have a more plentiful Trade than ever. ___ 'Till then it is not Judged prudent by the King to hazard his Subjects Goods. ___ However, as you are a good People, I shall not let you have a Days trading if possible. ___ Gave a Belt.

Brethren, ___ It pleases me to find that you had long ago commenced Acquaintance with the English, and preferred Trading with them. ___ As the English, since the time you have mentioned, have Conquered the French, you can no longer find any other People to trade with, so that you must consider that it is on them you are for the future to depend. ___ For the present I shall take your Case into Consideration, and give you a small Token of his Majesty's Bounty. ___ I am glad to find that your Hand has not slipped, and I shall consider the Chain you have given me, as a Pledge of your Fidelity, and I hope shall ly so clear the Road to Ft. Mary's, so that it may become easy and safe for Travelling, nothing doubting but you will act in so good a Work, so that our Feet shall be fixed at the one end of it as you do at the other.

Brethren, ___ I am glad you determined on Visiting me this time, and I could wish we always have so friendly a Meeting. ___ I shall take your Petition into Consideration, &c.

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(Then Alexy our Sachem Chief and) (Interpreter) (Brethren) (Deputies) (Indians) (Assembly) (Governor) (Then Alexy our Sachem Chief and) (Interpreter) (Brethren) (Deputies) (Indians) (Assembly) (Governor)

(Pict as before)

At a Conference with the Indians

(Then on Saturday the 29th at Niagara)

(Brethren)

(Then)

I am glad to see you at this Place, as we both hope that you remember the Articles entered into at Fort Stanwix, and which we took Up Pen to write down in order that they might be fully understood by both Parties, and remain in force as long as the Sun and Moon should endure. You had Reason to be pleased with the Behaviour of your Brethren the English, who have not only shewn a Disposition to live in Friendship with you, but have also given you many Proofs of their Regard, by the Presents they have made you, and the Trade they have opened with you. You must consider that it is on these Things you are to depend. For the future you must have no Connection or Correspondence with the French, but consider them as your Enemies, as we do. By this Means you will secure to yourselves the Friendship of the English, and the Protection of their Great King, our Father, who is very powerful, and can in a short Time destroy all the French in America, should they presume to injure any of his Children. You will therefore have no Trade with them, but supply yourselves entirely with the English, who will use you well and treat you kindly. You complain that the Traders sell their Goods too dear, and do not give you enough for your Skins and Furs. This is not our Fault, but arises from the great Distance you live from the Places where Goods are sold, for the Transportation of them over the Lakes and Carrying Places is very expensive, and the Goods must be sold proportionably dear. But as you complain of this Grievance, I have wrote to the Governors of the several Provinces, desiring that Regulations may be made for the Traders to follow, and hope soon to hear that this has been done. You complain that the Traders bring Rum among you, which occasions great Disorders, and that they sell it to Indians drunk or sober. This Practice is contrary to Law, and I expect that you will apprehend any Trader you find selling Rum to Indians, and bring him before the Commanding Officer of the Nearest Fort, that he may be punished as the Law directs. I have also wrote to the Governors of the several Provinces, to prevent as much as possible the Use of Rum among Indians. You complain that the Traders have not Goods fit for Presents, and that they are often obliged to purchase Provisions of the Indians, which they ought to furnish themselves with. This Complaint is also attended to, and I expect that for the future you will be properly supplied. You complain that the Traders have not Goods fit for Presents, and that they are often obliged to purchase Provisions of the Indians, which they ought to furnish themselves with. This Complaint is also attended to, and I expect that for the future you will be properly supplied.

(Brethren)

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(Brethren)

I am glad to find that you have long ago commenced a Friendship with the English, and preferred Trading with them. As the English, since the Peace you have mentioned, have conquered the French, you can no longer find any other People to trade with, so that you must consider that it is on them you are to depend. For the future I shall take your Conduct and Behaviour as a Mark of your Fidelity to his Majesty. I am glad to find that your Hatchets are sharp, and I hope you will keep a Piece of your Ground clear, and I hope I shall be able clear the Road to Albany, so that it may become easy and safe for Travelling, making Allowance for the Difficulty that you will be put to in regard to Provisions, which cannot be supplied at the Present as you could wish.

(Brethren)

I am glad to find you determined on Peace, and I trust you will keep it inviolable to the End of Time. I shall take your Chiefs by the hand [illegible]

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the Pipe of Peace preserved as a Testimony of your Friendship. A Belt.

Sir William then answered the Sakis &c as follows.

Brethren. I am heartily glad that you persevered in coming here notwithstanding the Difficulties you met with by the way, and you acted wisely in not listening to the bad Birds, who might be the Cause of your Ruin. The English have not forgot the Behaviour of your People at La Baye, and I expect you will always continue true to them, and your Engagements.

Brethren. It gives me Pleasure to hear the Professions of Peace, and Friendship from so many Nations, and I shall always be desirous to do them Acts of Kindness. You know whom you have to blame for your Poverty. they must be punished before the Trade can be settled. notwithstanding, as you say that you are in great want, I shall see that you get some little Necessaries, & Rum for the present.

Sir William then answered the Reynards, & Foxes as follows. Gave a Belt

Brethren. You are truely welcome to my Land, and I shall always be glad to see those who are friends to the English. I am glad you have avoided the Briars, which were in the Road, and am much Concerned at the Difficulties which the Behaviour of some one=ones has involved you in, and shall consider you. A Belt.

Brethren. I shall lay before his Majesty the Behaviour of all the good Indians, & it will doubtless afford him Satisfaction to know that so many Nations as you have mentioned are well disposed. As to those who stand out, and love War, we hope to bring them soon to shew Sorrow by Punishment, and I am hopeful it must prove agree=able to all well disposed Indians, as they bad People are the Cause of your Wants at present. I thanks you for all your good Offers, & wish you may always con=tinue them. A Belt.

Sir Wm then answered the Susaws as follows viz.

Brethren. I am well pleased to find you continue firm to your Engagements, & that all those in your Neighbourhood are of one way of thinking. You will always find the English sincere in their Words, and Actions: and you may be assured that as soon as our Enemies are humbled, you shall have Trade more plentyful than ever. Gave Strings of Wampum.

then

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When Sir Wm delivered to Aukuby, their Chief of Onnequahona, a Testimonial, and a Medal; a Pair of Colours to the Chief Warrior of the Sakies, named Washiboo, — a Medal, and Pair of Colours to Nonoots Chief of the Reynards, — a Medal, and Pair of Colours to the Chief of the Pusaws, named Winango

To which they answered.

Brother

We return you thanks for what you have said, and for the marks of Friendship which you have given us. be assured we shall always retain a grateful sense of these Favors, and preserve in mind what you have said, as well as the Medal & Colours which we shall produce on every Occasion, as a Proof of your Esteem for the English.

On Saturday July the 20th, the Chief of the Ottawas came in when addressed Sir Wm as follows viz.

Brother

I am now come to assure you of my own Resolutions, and fixed Determination in favor of the English, — to assure likewise that our Hearts are all Straight, and that we shall with Pleasure accompany the Troops to Detroit. — as a Proof of this Friendship I give you this Wampum, which is my own private Property. — Gave two Belts & a String

To which Sir Wm answered.

Brothers

I thank you for the Friendship you profess, and for the Offers you make. — You may rest assured that the English will always preserve a Friendship for those who are studying to merit their favor. —

Gave two Belts.

Tod Die 8: M. — Wabbicomicol a Chief of the Chippawas living near Toronto, with six others of his People came in — and after shewing Sir Wm a Belt, and Certificate from Major Goodwin of his good Offices, handed him a Calumet to Smoke out of, (and after Handing it round the Officers present, acquainted Sir William with the several Steps he had taken to convince the bad Indians at and about Detroit of their Error, — That several Nations with whom he Spoke had declared their Disapprobation of a War with the English, — That on his part, he was determined to hold the English fast by the Hand, and not forget what he heard Sir Wm say to him, and the other Nations in Council at Detroit, — That he was very poor, and hoped his Brother would Consider it. —

Gave a Black Belt with 5 Circles of Silver

Sir

1761

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Mr. Pond delivered to the Chiefs of Onjanguahara, a Silver Gorget, and a Medal, a Piece of Colours, to the Chief of the Delaty, named Wabiser, Paramount, and Piece of Colours to Mr. Reynards, — a Medal, and Piece of Colours to the Chief of the Scamnawhigo.

To which they answered.

Brother —

We return you thanks for what you have said, and for the Assurances of Friendship which you have given us. Be assured we shall always retain a grateful Sense of these favors, and of your inviting us to what you have said, as well as to all other things which we shall produce on every Occasion, as a Proof of our Sincerity.

On Saturday July the 29th, the Chiefs of the Ottawas received the following Address from

Brother —

I am now come to assure you of my own Resolutions, and those of the Ottawas in favour of the English, — to give them likewise what Encouragement I can, and to assist Mr. Pond accompanying his Troops to Detroit. — as also of the friendly Disposition you Sir William, is under to my own private Property. — Gave them Belts from Mr. Pond

To which Sir Wm answered.

Brothers —

I thank you for the Friendship you profess, and for the Offers you make. — You may rest assured that the English will always preserve the Friendship for which you are so strongly engaged in their favour. —

Gave them Belts. —

Ord. Dec. 8. M. Wabicomicot a Chief of the Chippaways living near Toronto, with six others of his Tribe came and after having given a Belt, and Certificate from Major Gladwin of his good Offices, handed them a Calumet to smoke out of, and after Shaking hands to all the Officers present, acquainted Sir William with the several Steps he had taken to convince Pontiac and all the Indians of the Ill Will the English had for his part, he was determined to let the English feel by his Hand, and not forget what he heard Sir Wm. Johnson say to them, and the Belts Matters in Council at Detroit. — That he was very sorry, and disposed by Brother would be reconciled. —

Gave a Black Belt with 5 Cuttlefish

Sir

( ) Sir Wm. after telling them that he was glad to see them at this Congress thanked them for his good Offices with the Sev.l Nations he had been among since the Commencement of Hostilities, and after using several Arguments to shew the Madness of engaging in a War against so powerful an Enemy as the English; the only People who can now supply them with Necessaries they want for their Cloathing, and their Support, concluded with advising them, and his People to continue their present way of thinking, and to use their Endeavours by good Council, or otherwise to bring the Roaming Indians to their Towns, so that the Road of Peace and Trade may again be free, and open, as until that is done, no Trade will be allowed, which must greatly distress all the Indian Nations.

(Then Sir Wm. produced a large Belt with a Figure representing Niagara Large House, and Fort with two Men standing at Each side, and a Road thro it, and desired that he Wabbicomicat, and his People would come, and settle at their old Place of Abode near Toronto, and have a careful Eye always over said Fort, and Carrying Place, and see that nothing should hurt either, as they must feel the Loss as well as the English.) A Belt

Sir Wm. then gave them a Medal, another to his elder Brother Estawabey a third to his Brother in law Weyuakibio.

Wabbicomicat returned Sir Wm. many Thanks for the good Words he spoke to them, and his Party, and told them that he was greatly pleased to hear that we are met here about so good a Work as making Peace with the Indians. — also thanked him for the Cloathing he promised to them. — repeated his good Disposition of serving him which occasioned his coming here at this time, and further said. — Brother, On my hearing of a Disturbance at Detroit, I would there and found the Indians in that Place drunk, whereupon I used all my Influence to dispose them, which I effected. — That is the reason of your not Hearing from, or seeing me, and of my leaving my Castle. — Brother, when I arrived at Detroit, and found the Indians drunk there, I asked them whether, when you were there three Years ago, you advised them to any such thing. — Surely no, — for I was present, and told them what I heard nothing from you, but what was for their Good, so then Recommended to them to get sober, and think of your Words. — Brother, I return you many Thanks for the Kindness now shewn us, by allowing us a little Trade, we are convinced of it by your Uprightness, and know that it is done with a View to make us good. — We hope we shall always remain firm

firm friends, and be assured we will not any more regard evil Reports, but ever think of your Service; which we now treasure up in our Breasts — to which

End: Die Cols. Bradstreet called in the Chief Warriors of the Six Nations, and Cognawagey's, and desired to know their Resolutions: to which they answered one and all in the Mohawk Tongue that they were fully determined to make no other use of the Hatchet which he gave them last Spring to use against any Nation who were Enemies to the English, be they who they would, — that they were come here for that end, and would be ready to go when, and where Sir Wm. pleased — they declared their sentiments in the most hearty, and warm manner that Indians were ever heard to do. — they were then told that they were to march from hence on the first of August, Sleep one night at Fort Schlosser, and set out next Morning in their Boats. — then Ordered them a Gallon of Rum p.r Man, and dismissed them.

On July the 31st. All the Sachems of the Six Nations met at Sir Wm.s Quarters to let them know (agreable to his desire of Yesterday) what Number of Indians of each Nation there was.

The Onondagas first delivered in theirs by a Bundel of Sticks.

which was	5	Swegatchy	2	Canajoharee	3
Cayugas	4	Cognawageys	6	Mohocks	7
Aughquawah	2	Gannaghcharagy	2	Onondays	4

July the 31st A.M. Sir William went over the River and had a General Meeting with all the Western Indians in their Camp.

Present — Sir Wm. Johnson Superintend.t
Guy Johnson Esq.r Dep.t Ag.t
Rich.d Shuckburgh Esq.r Sec.y for Ind.n affairs.
Capt.n Norman de M.Leod of the late 60th Reg.t

Sir William addressed the Indians as follows — viz.t

Brothers of the Western Nations, Sachems, Chiefs, Warriors

You have now been here for several days, during which time we we have frequently met to Review, and Strengthen our Engagements, by

firm friends, and be assured we will not any more regard evil Reports, but even think of your advice, which we now have deeply in our Breasts — so ended

2nd. Dito Gov.r Bradstreet addressed the Chiefs of the Western Nations, and Delegates, and desired to know their Resolutions: to which they answered and said, 1st That they were fully determined to make good the Chain which his Excellency Sir William Johnson had entered into with them, and to be Enemies to all Enemies to the English, be they who they would, — That they were come here for that end, and were to be ready to go when, and where Sir William pleased. — They declared their sentiments in the most hearty, and warm manner that Indians were capable to do. — They were then told that they were to march from hence the 1st of August, to Niagara at Fort Stanwix, and that accordingly Vessels Boats. — Then Ordered them a Present of Rum &c, and dismissed them.

On Saturday 31st At the Sachems of the Nations met at Gov.r Quarters to Audience (agreeable to his desire of Yesterday) what Number of Men of each Nation there was.

The Onondagas first delivered in Theirs by a Bundle of Sticks which was — 5 Tuscaroras — 2 Senagohares — 3
Cayugas — 4 Cognawagas — 6 Mohocks — 7
Aughquawahs — 2 Caughnawagas — 2 Oneidas — 4

July the 31st 1764. Sir William went over the River and had a General Meeting with the Western Indians in their Camps.

Present — Sir Wm Johnson Superintendt.
Guy Johnson Esq.r Dep.t Ag.t
Richd Shuckburgh Esq.r Sec.y for Indn affairs.
Capt.n Normande M.c Donald Deputy Ag.t

Sir William addressed the Indians as follows — viz.t

Brothers of the Western Nations, Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors

You have now been here several days, during which time we have frequently met to Smoke and Strengthen our Engagements

1764. (139)

[illegible] friends, and be assured we will not [illegible] any more regard evil Reports, but ever[illegible]
limits of your own Nine, which we most [illegible]ly in our Power — to do —

Tod. Dies Coss. Brant & Cook arrived with the Chiefs & Warriors of the Six Nations, and Cognawagys, and desired to know if we had Resolution; to which they answered one and all — Yes! Brant Promised that they were fully determined to make no Peace which he grew somewhat angry to see against any Nation who were desirous to be Enemies, let any who they would, — that they were come here for that end, and were to be ready to go where, and when Sir Wm. pleased — they declared their sentiments to be the most hearty, and were Mortified that Indians were not Ready to do. — they were then told that they were to march from hence the first of August, & Encamp at Fort Stanwix, and Strout meeting Young in their Boats. — then Dined Drank a Glass of Rum &c, and departed home.

On Sunday 31 — all the Sachems & Warriors of the Six Nations met at Col. Guy's Quarters to let them know (agreeable to his desire of Yesterday) what Number of Indians of each Nation there was.

The Onondagas first declared in Words by a Bundle of Sticks which was — 5 Tuscaroras — 2 Senajohares — 3
Cayugas — 4 Cognawagys — 6 Mohocks — 7
Aughquaghs — 2 Canawaghs — 2 Oneidas — 4

July the 31st 1764. Sir William went over the River and had a General Meeting with all the Western Indians in their Camps.

Present — Sir Wm. Johnson Superintendt.
Guy Johnson Esq. (Dept. Agt.)
Richd. Shuckburgh Esq. Sec. for Indn. Affairs.
Capt. Normande M'Leod of the 18th Regt.

Sir William addressed the Indians as follows — viz.

Brothers of the Western Nations, Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors —

You have now been here for several days, during which time we have frequently met to Know; and Strengthen our Engagements

1761

have made so many Promises of your Friendship, and Attachment to the English that there now only remains for us to exchange the great Belt & the Covenant Chain that we may not forget our mutual Engagements.

I now therefore present you the great Belt by which I bind all you & Western Nations together with the English, and I desire you will take fast Hold of the same, and never let it slip; to which end I desire that after you have shewn the Belt to all Nations you will fix one end of it with the Chippawas by at St Mary's, whilst the other end remains at my House — and moreover I desire that you will never listen to any News which comes to any other Ear= =ing. if you do, it may shake the Belt. — but keep your Eyes upon me, & I shall be always ready to hear your Complaints, procure you Justice, or to satisfy any mistaken Prejudices. if you will strictly Observe this, you will enjoy the favor of the English, a plentiful Trade, and you will become a happy & Noble People. — On the contrary, if you listen to any People whatsoever, who do not like the English you will lose the Place where I belong, and be reduced to Beggary & Want.

I hope you are a People desirous to live free from War, and Given to Peace & Prosperity. — You have already felt some Wants, which must make you sensible of the Mischiefs= =ly you are under to Hoped, and Esteem the English.

I desire you then to preserve my Words in your Hearts, — to look upon this Belt as the Chain which binds you to the English, and never to let it slip out of your Hands. —

Gave the great Covenant Chain, 23 Rows broad & the Year 1764 worked upon it, worth above — £30.. —

Sir William then Proceeded..

(Brethren)

Every thing being now happily settled between the English and you, I have no more to say than to recommend it to you as a matter of the utmost Im= portance wherein your Interest, and Credit is concerned to make a proper Re= =lation to the English Traders who were stationed in your Country, and have there= =by reduced to much Distress. This you may easily do by procuring them Passes, or Servants for them, and by encouraging them out of the Profits of your Hun= =ting. — Without this our Traders will be greatly discouraged and many of them prevented from going into your Country. but if you will do the honest Part I have recommended, you will be highly esteemed by the English, and their Traders will be thereby encouraged to bring large Cargoes to your Country. —

I therefore strongly insist upon your Compliance, and I promise you in that

in that case, that you shall be indulged with a reasonable Quantity of your favorite Liquor for the future which has been a long time denied to you. A Belt.

Then a Chupawick shue farther Said

Brother.

I am of Opinion that it is best to keep the Belt of the Covenant Chain at Michilimackinac, as it is the Centre, where all our People may see it. I exhort you to hold fast by it — to Remember what has been said, and to abide by your Engagements. Sir William then gave Medals to the Chiefs, and ordered them to look at them often in order to remind them of their engagements.

Then arose and Spoke to Sir Wm.

Brother.

We had thought of what you have said, and greatly approve of the same. We are determined to follow your Advice, for the Good of our People, — and we shall never Swerve from our Engagements, but look at the Medals you have given us every morning. — As you must now be in a Hurry, we shall defer saying any thing farther until tomorrow. Sir Wm treated them as usual Liquor &c. —

At Parting, all the Sachems, Warriors &c came and Shook hands with him, and all the Comp. who attended the Meeting, in the most friendly manner.

On Sr Williams Return to his Quarters, Several of the Chiefs, and Sachems of Chemussio came to wait on him with an Apology for their long Stay, and to acquaint him that they came determined to fulfill all the Engagements they entered into last Spring at his House, to which end, they had brought in nine Prisoners, and a Belt to deliver to him in the morning, at which time they would be ready to meet him, and hoped to be able to Satisfy him and the world of their Sincerity, and Desire for Peace.

Sir Wm, after giving them a severe Reprimand for their past Behavior, told them it stood them upon it to be very clear, and sincere in what they were going to say, or to do to morrow, otherwise they would & must be inevitably ruined as he was determined not to be any longer trifled with by any nation what-soever. — So parted.

At

MEETING WITH CHENUSSIOS

D.[1]

[*Niagara, August 1, 1764*]

[[2]]
[ ] their unaccountable behavior [ ]
Engagements, & detaining us here so [long]
they should loose no time as usual, but [ ]
at once, whether they would or would not [comply]
fulfil their engagements that we would [ ]
any longer time here to no purpose nor be trif[ ]
then they Answered by Serrih[ ]
Brother As You are so pressing to [know]
Sentiments, we shall acquaint You with them, altho we have[ ]
as yet had time to draw our breath, being but just [arrived]
first if you consider that we have few or no old Sachims qua[li]
fied to transact business of this importance, you will y^e^. readier
excuse our delay, we are however now prepared to fulfill our
promises made to You last Spring, & make peace on a Solid &
lasting footing. We have now brought You all y^r^. Flesh & Blood
being Nine and a Deserter, except a Young Woman Who
cryed & roared when asked to come, & begged to Stay a little
longer, and a little girl, whom they will any time deliver up,
also a Child—that there were 2 Molattoes there half Indians
who came several years ago from the Southward, whom they
look upon as Ind^s^.——— Brother I will let you tomorrow know
our Sentiments more fully, as You know mention things to me
w^h^. those who were at y^r^. House in y^e^. Spring did not, therefore
I shall enquire this night about it, & let you know more tomorrow,
on being asked w^t^. business the 3 Delawares had to Chennussio,
they said they came with 2 black belts to let y^e^. Six Nations
know that they lived at Gasgughsagey & would remain there.

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[1]In Johnson's handwriting.

[2]Several lines missing.

N. B. the Six Nati[s]. Sent to Collect all their People from them parts, on their taking up y[e]. Ax ag[st]. y[e]. Shawanese & Delawares.

they say the Delawares begged of them to make peace for them, and that they will tomorrow let me know everry thing, on My chargeing them with many evil reports heard of them lately w[h]. did not look like a peaceable disposition, they Said it was Just so with them, but that they being fully determined to settle all matters in y[e]. best manner did not regard any reports & they would this Evening talk to all their Young Men & prevent [im] prudency's happening hereafter.

A BILL AND A DRAFT

In the Johnson Calendar, p. [illegible] listed Hugh Boyle's bill against Captain John Butler, dated Niagara, August 1st; also Daniel Claus's draft on Johnson for £200, New York currency, in favor of Welles & Wade, dated Montreal, the 2d. Both destroyed by fire.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.

[*London, August 4, 1764*]

' By the Berror Doctor Brown C[haplain] the Renown[d]. Mohocks I Send your [ ] an Ink Stand w[h]. I Begg your Except [ ] with a fwe Trinketts fer Molly & the Chil[ ]

As I Expect to Imbark fer New York [ ] Ten Days I will Defer Writeing you any thing on Busness and Must Refer you to Doctor Brown[1] fer the News and Dear Say he will be able to Intertain you with Every thing that is New as he has been Much in Company with the Bishops who Dip Deep in politicks.

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[1]Rev. Thomas Brown, deputy chaplain of the 60th (Royal American) regiment of foot, and from December, 1760 to November, 1761, from May 15, 1762 to May 15, 1763 and from 1764 to 1767 in charge of St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y.

[illegible] Then they Answered by [illegible]
Brother As you are a pressing [illegible]
enemies, we shall assaind you, although we
as yet had time to draw our breath, being tired
and if you consider that we have been for two days
past to transact business of this importance, you will
excuse our delay, we beleive you have heard
our former speech to you last Spring, We kept our
Word & Hatchet sticking fast in Virginia & Pensilvania
Stayed Armed when asked to come, & hoped to stay as
longer, and a Cable Girl, whom they will any time deliver
to you, if [illegible] — that there were 2 Mohattas there half starved
who came several years ago from the Southward, whom they
upon a Speech — Brother I will tell you to morrow how we
sentiments more fully, as you know mention things to me
at present we are already Heavy in y.e Spring did not, therefore
I shall enquire this night about it, & let you know more to
morrow, — on being asked y.e business the 3 Delawares had
Pensilvania, they said they came with 2 black belts to tell y.e
Nations know that they lived at Sasquehanna & would
there, — Mr. the Sec.y Mohl. sent to tell the Delawares
them peace, on their laying up y.e Hatchet & y.e Shawanese &
— they say the Delawares begged of them to make peace
for them, said that they will to morrow Deliver their
strings in My Surveying them with many evil reports how
of them lately & did Look like a peaceable disposition
said it was Just so with them, but that they being Jealous
to settle all matters in y.e said manner did not regard any
y.e they would this Evening talk to all their Young Men

At a Conference with the Western Indians

Niagara August the 2d 1761

Present as before

One of the Indians living at Michillimackinac addressed Sir Wm as follows viz.:

(Brother) Hearken to what I have to say. I speak on behalf of all the Indians. they have Listened to your Speech Yesterday, and are well pleased with it. We who live about Michillimackinac have often experienced your Bounty, and Goodness to us. It was with Pleasure that we attended to your Speech, and to the Resolutions of the King. You have brought us all to our Senses, and you may depend upon our Acting agreeable to your desire.

A Belt of 13 Rows.

(Brother) We heard you express your Desire that we should remember what you said to us Yesterday. We assure you that we do, and that we never forget it. — and that we shall keep fast Hold of the Covenant Chain as you directed. — that we shall not listen to bad Birds, nor be corrupted with bad News. — but that, if we shall hear any such things, we shall cast our Eyes to you, as you recommended.

A Belt with white Triangles — 14 Rows.

Then the Speaker repeated what passed at the Meeting last Year with General Gage. After which Sir Wm told them that he knew it all. — that he would preserve their Belts. hoped they would abide by their Promises. — that all Belts remained at his House, which was the only Place for transacting Indian Affairs, and where every thing relative thereto, remained upon Record.

Then Wabbicommicot told Sir William that as he was in a great Hurry, he would accept of his Present as soon as he pleased, and set off tomorrow. that he was unwilling to say much, Lest he should add to his Trouble.

Sir Wm answered him by telling him that he was ready to give him Goods at any time, — also Provision, and Rum to carry with him. — that the sooner they left their Ground, the better (it being Swampy) Lest they might get Sick.

Then gave the several Head Warriors, and Sachems Testimonials in Writing, and also Medals, and Gorgets. So parted.

At

At a Conference with the Chenussios Thursday August the 3d. 1764.

Present Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. Superintendt.
Guy Johnson Esqr. (Dept. Agent
Rich.d Shuckburgh Secry. to Indian affairs
Normand M.Leod Capt. of the late 80th Regt.

Brother Warriors.,

Speaker addressed Sir William as follows.,

I am to address you on behalf of our Nation, and I request that all the Nations present will attend to what I say. I am now to acquaint you that we are (and agreeable) to your desire, when over (Negotiations were at your House), and we thank the Great Spirit that he has enabled us to come together this day., 1 Belt of 7 Rows.,

(Brother).,

Shortly after the Meeting at your House, we received this Belt from you informing us that we had not acted up to our Engagements, which Report arose from evil Spirits who are frequently busied in (Oversetting the) good Works of Peace, and we assure you that we have had nothing more at Heart, than the fulfilling our Engagements, & should be there much sooner but for idle Reports.., Ret.d Sir William's Belt.,

(Brother)., This is a Belt which we received from the Coghnawageys on their coming from your House, desiring us to take notice that you had lighted up a Fire at this Place, and requiring us to be present at that time, which Belt we have fulfilled, and therefore we now return the same).., Returned the Belt..,

(Brother).

I am now to answer you with regard to the Belt you spoke upon to our People the other day, as you then charged them with having made a Breach in their Engagements, and spoke to them in so Strong a manner, desiring an Answer: they told you that their Chiefs being yet behind, they could not answer with so much Propriety, but nevertheless, as you were urgent they (knowing the Sense of our Nations) declared to you that we were unanimously determined to fulfill every Article, excepting that one concerning the Delivering up the two Murderers, which was a thing out of our Power.

(We)

We now being all assembled, assure you that we continue in the same mind, and are determined to fulfill every other Article. but lest you should think that the Delawares who are under our Arms, should prevent our fulfilling every thing, we assure you that they cannot influence any of our Actions.

A Bell of 6 Rows.

(Brother).. In answer to your other Belt sent to us wherein you expressed your surprize at our delay in coming here, that it would be very bad for us. and might bring a Blush in our face, - We assure you, Brother, that we agree to every thing you have proposed, all which we are determined to comply with, & have only to appeal to you the Sincerity of our Intentions, and we heartily wish you may be as sincere.

A Belt of 8 Rows.

(Brother)., At the Meeting with our People the other day, you expressed your surprize that our People should Harbour the Delawares after what we had promised. - those of our Nation, How told you that as three Chiefs were not arrived, they could not give a satisfactory Answer till they came in. As we are now all assembled, we shall give you our Reasons for it. viz. ——— The Delawares after having had their Castle burned by the Parties you sent out, fled to us for Protection, they were under our Arms, and begged that we might take them into Consideration, - & that, whatever we agreed to with you at this Place, they would chearfully submit to. as they acknowledged they could do nothing contrary to us. being liable to be Squeezed by our Arm, whenever they misbehaved. ——— Now, (Brother), we earnestly request you will no longer carry your Resentment against them, but be assured they mean to behave well for the future, and Should they act otherwise they can easily be punished by us.

Gave 3 Bells which had been given to them by the Delawares

Brother.

We desire that you and all the Nations present will give attention to what we have now to say on the War Bell given by you. — Brother, at our Meeting with you last Spring. You, then threw the War Hatchet to the Five Nations. ——— You did not ask us to take it up, nevertheless we were the first who did so, and that with a firm Resolution to make war all against your Enemies. ——— We now assure you, and the Five Nations, that we have held fast Hold of the Bell, and that we shall immediately unite, to which end we now offer you 23 of our young Men to join the Army. The most of our People being drunk ever since they came here, we are not yet able to collect any more, but to morrow when they are sober, and we come together, we shall add many more to that Number.

Brothr

Brother.— After your delivering the War Belt, you delivered [illegible] according to Custom this Belt which was to bind our Warriors together, and prevent them from being out of the way.—— this Belt was sent to me by the rest of the Nations, and we have strictly observed the same by keeping our Warriors at home.— We have now opened our hands, and given you 23 of them, and you may expect a good many more to morrow.—

(Brother).— I now Speak to you as a Chief Sachim of our People.— as I have done Speaking of War, be assured we are sincere, and convinced of our Errors.— It gives me great Pleasure to see so many of the different Nations assembled here, especially their Wise men, as we have been long without any good Heads, and are situate so far from the rest, that we have forgot our old Customs, and Engagements. the Wise men here convinced us of our Errors, and we are resolved for the future to live in Peace.— as I myself find we have cast out every bad Thought, and will adhere strongly to our present Engagements: wherefore we earnestly request that you will pity us, and forgive what is past, as we are unanimously resolved to live in Peace, and Friendship with the English for the future.—

A Belt 8 Rows.—

Brother.— In my last Belt I acknowledged our Folly, and Wickedness, and that we had behaved very badly.—— We find that in former times, whenever a Quarrel arose, the Party in fault was to make Restitution.— We are not able to make you sufficient for what has been done by our young Men: but to Shew you our present Sincerity, we take up a large Pine Tree, and under its Roots, we bury the Bones of your People that were killed, so that they may never more appear either in your Sight or ours.

A Belt.—

Then delivered up Ten Prisoners.—

Brother.— Having taken up a Pine Tree, and buried your People's Bones under it, I now take up a large Smooth Stone with which I cover the Crack made by the taking up the Tree, so that it can no more appear.—— There now only remains in our power to deliver up your Flesh, and Blood, who are Prisoners, and this we assure you if alive have in our Power to do as a Proof of our Sorrow.—

A Belt.—

Brother.— Having done every thing which was in our Power towards procuring Peace, we have no more to add, but only to request you will think of nothing except what is for our mutual Interest, as we assure we have nothing in View, but Peace.— A Belt.—

Then the Chemussios repeated the Words that were said on the Belts from the Indians of Canada, after which Thomas King Spoke to the Women of the Nations, advising them for the future to promote Peace.

Then the Meeting was dissolved for this Day.

Friday

and I desire to know the Number. The Warriors I expect will pay due regard to my repeated Advice, and proceed cheerfully with the Army exerting themselves on every Occasion against our Enemy in a manner becoming Men, and faithful Allies.

A Belt.

To which Sen'ehoana answered.

Brother,

It gives us great Pleasure to find that Matters are so near being settled, and as you are doubtless out of Patience from the Delays you have met with, we shall immediately retire, and consider of an Answer.

Saturday August the 4th.

The Chiefs of the Warriors waited on Sir William when the Chief addressed him as follows.

Brother.

We are very happy in finding Matters so happily settled. it is what we earnestly wished. We shall on our Return home acquaint all our People therewith, and are convinced it will greatly rejoice them. be assured we shall never forget our Engagements, or the kind Treatment we have met with here. We trust

P. M. The Chiefs met to give their Answer.

Present as Yesterday.

The Speaker addressed Sir Wm. as follows

Brother,

At our Meeting Yesterday you expressed your Surprize at our Disturbing the Delawares, and desired that we should immediately deliver up their two Chiefs to be sent to the General. We have accordingly agreed to the same. We have sent off two Runners this Morning to fetch them, and the rest of the Nations, as we agreed to last night. You likewise desired that till their Arrival, we should leave two Chiefs as Hostages. this we have likewise complied with, and agree to deliver you Sowarraghyonana, and Onighweedagea two of our Chiefs.

We have now agreed to every thing you formerly required of us. Yesterday you asked us for a further Grant up the Rapids. We agree likewise to give that to his Majesty: but with regard to the Islands, we have for some time had it in view to give them to you as a small Reward for your great trouble, and Care of us. we therefore give them now to you, and we apprehend the King will be well

satisfied

with the Language of the Grant we have now made them.

Brother, and You Brethren of the Five Nat.s,

You now see that we have Complied with the several things required of us, & and we do assure you that we have purged our Hearts of everything that was bad in us, and are determined for the future to Abide by our Engagements. We have only now to desire that the Chain of Friendship which was broken, may be renewed, and all that Matter forgotten, and that you will not listen hereafter to the idle Stories of those who would create a Difference between us, but on any such Occasion send for us, as you will always find us steadfast to our Engagements.

Gave 3 Belts of the Cov.t Chain

Brother.s Brethr.n of the Six Nations.

You have been ever perfect Complyance with everything. We have now to mention that the Road which was formerly peaceable, and open for you, has been through our faults sometimes shut up, and the Passage obstructed. We now open the same, and engage to keep it in Repair, and safe for our Brethren the English, or you to travel either by night or by day.

A Belt.

At our first Agreement with the English, we were promised a plentiful Trade. We now acknowledge in the Presence of all the Nations that we were the Cause of putting a Stop to it: but as we have agreed to your Demands, and given so many Assurances of our good Behaviour hereafter, we hope that we may be indulged with Trade as the rest of the Nations; for on that our Happiness chiefly depends. A Belt.

Brothers, By this Belt we remove all things which obstructed the Road of Peace, and Trade, so that you may pass in Safety by Land, or Water, and that we may once more have Traders amongst us. We hope that we will now be indulged with our Request. That you will mention to us the Posts, or Places at which Trade will be allowed us. A Belt.

Then addressing all the Nations, Said

Brethr.n Having finished every thing I now address myself to you, hoping you will excuse any mistakes, or other faults in my Speech, and impute the same to my Ignorance, as I meant nothing but what was for the best.

Gave a Belt to the Mohook.

Then Addressed Sir William.

Brother In Consequence of our having taken up the Ax last Spring at your House, we Yesterday Offered some of our young Men to go with the Army on Levies, but as you seemed to dissapprove, and Represented that our bad Behaviour was as yet too fresh in the

minds of many of your People, we shall keep our Young Men at home, and be
ready on any Call hereafter to go against your Enemies.

Then Onaquie the Six Nation and Cayuga Agent
Spoke to the Chiefs & Women of Chenussio — viz.t

Brethren, I now speak in the Name of the Women of your Castle, — they sen-
sibly feel your late Situation, and as they know their own Power & Influence,
they now plant the Sachems Horns on their Heads so that they may be as
powerful as ever, and be distinguished from all the rest. All the Six Nations

Then Sir Wm. answered the Chenussios as follows —

Brethren of Chenussio —

(Copy)

A Treaty of Peace and Alliance between his Britannick
Majesty, and the Chenussio Indians, and other Enemy Senecas, Concluded by
Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. with the Chiefs of that Nation —

Sir William Johnson Bart. on behalf of his Britannick Majesty,
and the Chiefs of all Chenussio on behalf of their People, and the rest of the
Enemy Senecas do Agree to the following Articles of Peace. viz.t

Article 1st

The Chenussios solemnly engage that a lasting Peace shall
be maintained on their Side with the English, and that they will never suffer
their People to commit Hostilities against any of his Majesties Subjects, or their Property —

Article 2d —

The Covenant, or Chain of Friendship entered into between the English, and Onon-
dagoes, and the Confederates at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in the Year 1768, renewed by them at Johnson Hall the 1st April 1764

Articles of Peace between Sir William Johnson and the Geneseo Indians.

[Plantations General Papers, 8., No. 29.]

(Copy)

Treaty of Peace and alliance, between His Britanic Majesty, and the Chenussio Ind^{as} and other Enemy Senecas, concluded by Sir William Johnson Baronet, with the Chiefs of that Nation.

Sir William Johnson Baronet on behalf of His Britanic Majesty, and the Chiefs of all Chenussio on behalf of their People and the rest of the Enemy Senecas do agree to the following articles of peace:

ARTICLE 1st

The Chenussios solemnly engage that a lasting peace shall be maintained on their sides with the English, and that they will never suffer their people to commit hostilities on any of His Majesty's subjects or their property.

ARTICLE 2nd

The Covenant, or old agreement, between the English and them, and the preliminaries signed by their Deputies last April at Johnson Hall, shall be the basis of this Treaty; and therefore the Chenussios confirm all the said preliminaries, except, that regarding the delivering up the two Kanestio Murderers, one of them being dead, the other is pardoned on their acceding to the additional Articles.

ARTICLE 3rd

That, as the Delawares of Susquehana, who came for protection to Chenussio last spring, after their Castles were destroyed by Sir Wm Johnson's Indian parties, are now suing for peace, thro' the Chenussios mediation; the Chenussios engage to deliver up at Oswego within three weeks, *Ataweetsera* the Delaware King, and *Onnusseraqueta* their chief Warrior, with every prisoner, Deserter, Frenchman and Negro amongst them; then, and not before, the Delawares shall be treated with, without regard to those Delawares taken by the Friend Indians, who are at the Generals disposal, & without regard to those given to or adopted by the Friend Indians.

ARTICLE 4th

That the Chenussios deliver up at the same time Sherlock the Deserter, and the prisoners yet amongst them, so as they may accompany those fourteen already delivered up to Sir William Johnson; for the performance of all which, the Chenussios now deliver up *Souwarraghijonana* and *Arighwadaga*, two of their Chiefs as hostages.

ARTICLE 5th.

In addition to the grant made by the Chenussio Deputys to His Majesty at Johnson Hall, in April, of the Lands from Fort Niagara, to the upper end of the carrying place, beyond *Fort Schlosser* and four miles in breadth on each side of the River, the Chenussios now, surrender up all the lands from the upper end of the former Grant (and of the same breadth) to the Rapids of Lake Erie, to His Majesty, for His sole use, and that of the Garrisons, but not as private property, it being near some of their hunting grounds; so that all that Tract, of

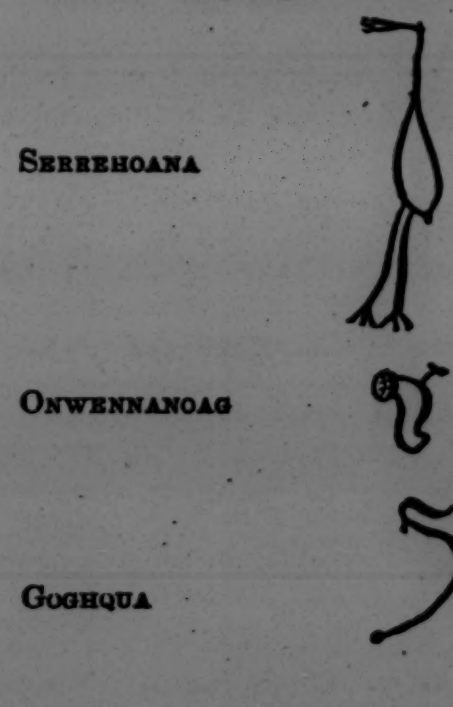
the breadth before mentioned, from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, shall become vested in the Crown, in manner as before mentioned, excepting the Islands between the great Falls and the Rapids, which the Chenussios bestow upon Sir Wm Johnson as a proof of their regard and of their knowledge of the trouble he has had with them from time to time. All which the Chenussios hope will be acceptable to His Majesty, and that they may have some token of His favour.

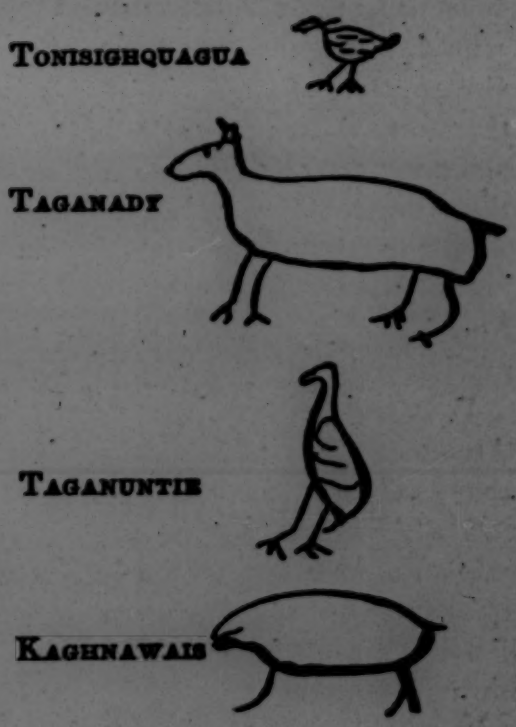
In consequence of the foregoing, Sir William Johnson doth on the part of his Maj^ty^, Ratify and confirm all the articles subscribed to, last April, not excepted to herein, and promises that the same shall be strictly observed, as well with regard to the punishment of Offenders, as concerning the enjoyment of all their Rights, priviledges and possessions.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms and subscribed by the Chiefs of the Senecas at Niagara the sixth day of August 1764.

Wm Johnson [L. S.]

Wm Browning Lt Coll: commanding at Niagara.
Ber^d^: Ratzer Lieut.
G Johnson Dep^t^ Agent. for Indian Affairs.





Lieutenant-Governor Colden to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Qq., 26.]

New York 20 Septr 1764.

My Lords,

I have the honor to transmit to your Lord^ps^ printed copies of my speech to the Council and Assembly, the Council's address, and manuscript copies of the Assembly's address, and of

Copy

3

Treaty of Peace and Alliance between his Britannic Majesty and the Chenussios Indians and other Six Nations, Concluded by Sir Wm Johnston Bart with the Deputies of that Nation

Sir William Johnston Bt on behalf of his Britannick Majesty and the Chiefs of all Chenussios on behalf of their People and the rest of the Enemy Senecas, Do agree & the following Articles of Peace viz.t

Article 1st

The Chenussios Solemnly engage that a lasting Peace shall be maintained on their sides with the English they will never suffer their People to commit hostilities on his Majestys Subjects or their Property

Article 2d

The Covenant or Olden agreement between the English and them and the Preliminaries / vide Page 110 of this Book signed by their Deputies last April at Johnstons Hall shall be the Basis of this Treaty and therefore they confirm all the said Preliminaries, except that we are delivering up the two Kanistio Murderers one of the which dead The other is pardoned on account of the preceding & the additional Articles

Article 3d

That as the Delawares of Susquehanna who came for protection & Chemsies last spring after their Castles were destroyed by Sir William Johnson's Indians Parties are now busy for peace through the Chemsies's mediations, the[y] engage & deliver up at Otsuay within three weeks Wawaetsera the Delaware King, and Bonnyseenquetan their Chief Warrior, with every prisoner deserter Frenchmen and Negro among st them. Then and not before the Delawares shall be treated with, without regard to those Delawares taken by the Friend Indians who are at the Generals disposal and without regard to those gone to and adopted by the Friend Indians

Article 4th

That the Chemsies's deliver up at the same time Sheelock the deserter and the prisoners get among st them, so as they may accompany those fourteen already sent up to Sir William Johnson for the performance of which, the Chemsies now deliver up Sowanawenyoua and Anighwaiaga two of their Chiefs as Hostages

Article 5th

In addition to the grant made by the Chenussios Deputies to his Majesty at Johnson Hall last April of the Lands from Fort Niagara to the upper end of the Carrying place beyond Fort Schlosser and four miles in breadth on each side of the River The Chenussios now surrender up all the Lands from the upper end of the former Grant and of the same breadth to the Rapids at Lake Erie to his Majesty for his sole use, and that of the Garrisons, but not as private Property it being near some of their Hunting Grounds, so that all that part of the breadth before mentioned from Lake Ontario & Lake Erie shall become vested in the Crown in manner as before mentioned - excepting the Islands between the great Falls and the Rapids which the Chenussios bestow upon Sir William Johnson as a proof of their regard and of their knowledge of the trouble he has had with them from time to time, all which the Chenussios hope will be acceptable to his Majesty and that they may have some token of his favour

In consequence of the foregoing Sir William Johnson to

on the part of his Majesty Ratify and confirm all the Articles subscribed & last April not excepted & herein, and promise that the same shall be strictly observed, as well with regard to the punishment of Offenders as concerning the enjoyment of all their Rights, Privileges and Possessions

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, and subscribed by the Chiefs of the Senecas at Niagara the Sixth day of August 1764

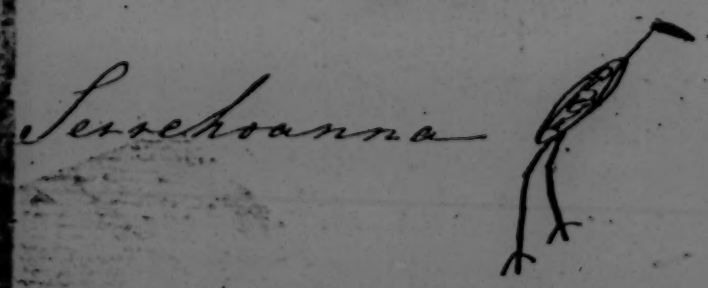
(Signed) Wm Johnson

Present

Wm Browning Lt Col Commandg at Niagara

Geo. Turner Lieut

Guy Johnston Dep. Agent for Indian Affairs



Kaghswaio

Jdem the aforesaid Speaker taking the Goo[d] Chain Belt

spoke & Sir William as follows

Brothers

All the people both Men and Women of our

are become very happy on being taken once more into

the Covenant Chain with the English we consider it as

a happy day on which the Great Spirit has been induced

to receive us again as Brothers with them, and we assure

you we are determined for ever to hold fast by our

present engagement & them Parted

Certified to be a true Extract

A. Kennedy Secretary

Dep. Superintendent

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES PUBLIC ARCHIVES CANADA

minds of many of y^r^ People, we shall Keep your Young Men at home, and be
ready on any Call hereafter to go against your Enemies.

Then
Speech to the Women of Chenussio — vizt.

Brethren.

I now Speak in the Name of the Women of your Castle, — they sin-
cerely pity your late Situation, and as they know their own Power & Influence,
they now plant their Sachims Horns on their Heads so that they may be as
powerful as ever, and be distinguished from all the rest. A Belt to the 5 Nations

Then Sir Wm — answered the Chenussios as follows —

Brethren of Chenussio —

A:

(Copy)

A Treaty of Peace and Alliance Between his Britannick
Majesty, and the Chenussio Indians, and other Enemy Senecas, Concluded by
Sir Wm Johnson Bart with the Chiefs of that Nation —

Sir William Johnson Bart on Behalf of his Britannick Majesty,
and the Chiefs of all Chenussio on Behalf of their People, and the rest of the
Enemy Senecas &c Agree to the following Articles of Peace. vizt

Article 1st

The Chenussios solemnly engage that a lasting Peace shall
be maintained on their Side with the English, and that they will never suffer
their People to commit Hostilities on any of his Majesties Subjects, or their Property.

Article 2d

The Covenant, or old Agreement Between the English, and them, and the
Preliminaries (Vide Page 110 of this Vol.) Signed by them Deputies last April at

Johnson —

1764. (171)

Johnson Hall shall be the Basis of the Treaty, and thereon the Cheneussios confirm all these said Preliminaries, except that regarding the Delivering up the two Hanatto Murderers ones of them being dead: the other is pardoned on account of their acceding to the Additional Articles. —

Article 3.d

That as the Delawares of Suquahanna who came for Protection to the Cheneussios last Spring after their Castles were destroyed by Sir William Johnson's Orders and are now Suing for Peace through the Cheneussios Mediation, the Cheneussios engage to deliver up at Oswego within three weeks Maweelusa the Delaware King, and Ormuseraqueta their Chief Warrior, with every Prisoner, Deserter, Frenchman, and Negro amongst them — These and not before the Delawares shall be treated with, without regard to those Delawares taken by the Six Nation Indians, who reveal the Generals dispatch and without regard to those given to, and adopted by the Six Nation Indians. —

Article 4.th

That the Cheneussios deliver up at the same time Sherlock the Deserter, and the Prisoners yet amongst them, so as they may accompany those Sachems already delivered up to Sir William Johnson, for the Performance of all which the Cheneussios now deliver up Souwarraghyoniane, and Arighwadaga two of their Chiefs as Hostages. —

Article 5.th

In Addition to the Grant made by the Cheneussios Deputies to his Majesty at Johnson Hall, last April, of the Lands from Fort Niagara to the upper end of the Carrying Place beyond Fort Schlosser, and four miles in Breadth on each side of the River, the Cheneussios now surrender up all the Lands from the upper end of the former Grant, (and of the same Breadth) to the Rapids at Lake Erie to his Majesty for his sole use, and that of the Garrison, but not as a private Property, it being near some of their Hunting Grounds, so that all that Tract of the Breadth before mentioned from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie shall become vested in the Crown in manner as before mentioned, excepting the Islands between the Great Falls, and the Rapids, which the Cheneussios bestow upon Sir William Johnson as a Proof of their Regard, and of their Knowledge of the Trouble he has had with them from time to time. All which the Cheneussios do

will be acceptable to his Majesty. That they may have some Token of his Favor.

In Consequence of the foregoing, Sir William Johnson doth on the Part of his Majesty, Ratify, and Confirm all the Articles Subscribed to by the Indians not excepted to herein, and promises that the same shall be Strictly Observed, as well with regard to the Punishment of Offenders, as concerning the Enjoyment of all their Rights, Privileges, and Possessions.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, and Subscribed by the Chiefs of the Senecas at Niagara the Sixth day of August 1764.

Wm Johnson. (L.S.)

Present Wm Browning D. C. G.
Commd. at Niagara
Peter Ratzer Lieut.
Guy Johnson Dep. Ag.
for Indian Affairs.

Serrehoana. — Tonisighquagua. —

Onnemaenoag. — Taganady. —

Goghqua. — Taganuntie. —

Kaghnawais. —

Then the Onnaquo Speaker taking the Cou. Chain Belt, Spoke to Sir Wm. as follows

Brother.

All the People, both Men, and Women of our Nation are become very happy in being taken once more into the Covenant Chain with the English. — We consider it as a Happy day in which the Great Spirit has been induced to receive us again into Favour with Them. You may assure you we are determined for ever to

to hold fast by our present Engagements. — then Parted. —

yesterday I was in Company with a Gentleman of Ierland who is Latly a Rive[d]. from Dublin, he See your Brothers[1] about twenty Days ago & Says they are boath Well & harty Plese to Make My Complements Agreeable To all the famely & Blive Me with Greatt Esteem & Regard.

your Honours Most
obeident & Most
Humble Servant
GEO: CROGHAN

PS: Gineral Webb Desires Me to presents his Complem[ts]. to you & I Blive there is Nott a Man in y[e]. army that has Been in amerrica Wishiss you better.

TO THOMAS GAGE

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 232, is listed a letter of August 5th from Johnson at Niagara to General Gage, stating apprehensions now set at rest by the arrival of the Chenussios, cessions made by those Indians, terms of agreement with the Delawares, strength and assurances of the Indians assembled at Niagara, the number that will accompany Colonel Bradstreet, Pondiac's position, and the only practical policy toward the Indians. Destroyed by fire.

ARTICLES OF PEACE WITH CHENUSSIOS

In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:652-53, are printed articles of peace between Johnson and the Chenussios and other enemy Indians, by which the latter agree to surrender two head men of the Delawares, a deserter, all prisoners and two hostages, at the same time extending the cession of the April preceding, so that the Indians cede to the crown a strip of land four miles in breadth on each side of the Niagara river, extending from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie; dated Niagara, the sixth day of August, 1764.

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[1] John and Warren Johnson.

JAMES DOW TO HENRY BOUQUET

Extract[1]

Niagara the Blessed, 6th. of Augt. 1764.

I have just time to informe you, That Sr. William Johnson his made pease with those rascalls at last, which I am Sorry for yett by a letter from the Delawares and Shawness, they seem raither to be impudent, and I wish Collonel Bradestreet could come with them, and I should be extreamly happy to meat wt. you on the other Syde of them. They have delyvered up a good many Prisoners, and to appearrance seems to be sensible of the wrong they have done—

..... The Indians consum here every day neare Three thousand Rations, on day they had Four, ...

FROM JOHN DONNELLAN ETC.

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 282, are entered the following papers, which were destroyed by fire: Caleb Graydon's receipt, August 10th, Carlisle, to Alexander McKee for £16; and a letter of the 11th from Lieutenant John Donnellan, Quebec, mentioning new appointments for the province (of Quebec), also the low state of trade, offering to render any possible service in London, asking to be favored with news and advising Sir William to send his son to England for a stay of a year or two.

BRADSTREET'S ARTICLES OF PEACE

Contemporary Copy.[2]

[*Camp on Lake Erie*[3]]

Afternoon August 12th 1764

At the request of the Savages [ ] morning saying they were sent by the Hurons [of] Sandusky, the

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[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21650. fo. No. 388, London, England.

[2] Inclosed in a letter of Gage to Johnson of September 2, 1764, *q. v.*

[3] At L'Ance aux Feuilles, near Presqu' isle, now Erie, Pa.

Shawnese, the Delawares, and [ ] call the five nations of Indians inhabiting [the Scioto] plains the banks of the Ohio, Presqu' Isle [ ] recieved from them the following Speeches.

First — A Long Compliment with a String of Wampum.

Second — A String of Wampum begging leave to speak and be heard.

Third — We ask in the name of the whole of the above Nations, where this Army is going and what are your Intentions.

A Belt.

Fourth — On receiving certain intelligence you was coming against Us, with an Army, we immediately call'd in all our Warriors, who were out against your frontiers, and determined to meet you on this Lake, and beg for Mercy and peace, which we now do, in the name of, and by the Order of the Nations above mentioned, the whole being truly Sensible of their past folly, and unjust behavior to the English without cause.

A String of Wampum.

Col°. Bradstreet answers to the Above.

First — I thank you for your Complement.

Second — You have my leave to speak openly and freely.

Third — The reason for marching the Army this way, is to revenge the insults and injuries done to the English on those [ ]
[ ]
[ ]
[ ]lting us all [ ]
[ ] truly repenting of your late ins[ ]
[ ] bad Conduct towards the English without any provocation whatsoever; but I am surprised to find [ ] begging peace so soon, after your causing such an im[per]tinent Letter to be wrote, as that you sent by Small Man[1] to Fort Pitt, Detroit &ca Notwithstanding which, as you implore Mercy and forgiveness, I shall grant you peace on the following Conditions,

[1]Major Smallman, who had been a prisoner among the Indians.

provided that you are fully empowered from the Nations above mentioned, and that the Chiefs of those nations will ratify it, and that you also name the Chiefs —

Answer — We are fully empowered to conclude and sign a peace, if we can obtaine One, the Chiefs of the Above Nations will certainly ratify it, and their names are as follows —

For the Shawnese — Scobaleche, the great War Chief.

Delawares — the whole of the Chiefs.

Hurons of Sandusky — Sastaregie Chief of the Warriors.

and Ourselves of the five Nations of the plains of Scioto &ca &ca

Ayashota, Decaynetanyetoo, Trisnenockshoree,
Alcyweyuncta, Oncyakiacta, & Ananinqua.

Terms on which Peace is granted.

First Article — All prisoners shall be delivered up at Sandusky — directly, English, French and Blacks without reserve or excuse of being married, or any otherwise connect'd with you, and should there be any unwilling to leave you they must be Obliged to come.

All the Chiefs [ ]
[ ]
[ ]
[ ] the principle [ ] remain
as hostages for the [ ] Engagements they
hereby enter into as [ ] of my not marching
immediately upon [ ] against your Castles
as I at first intended [ ] Other four with One of
my Officers, and an [Indian] belonging to this Army,
must proceed, with th[ ] dispatch, to the nations
above mentioned, to acq[ ] the Chiefs with the peace
granted, and what is [ ] from them, as I am determined not to lose time or [ ] suffer myself to be imposed upon.

Fourth — That this peace may last for ever, the Nations abovementioned must entirely relinquish their Claims to the Forts & posts, the English now have in their Country and that the English shall be at liberty to build and erect as many Forts

or trading houses, as they may find necessary for carrying on trade between them, and the Savages without interruption, and they shall grant as much Land round the Fort, as a Cannon can throw a Shot over, for raising a proper supply of provisions for the use of the Garrison and traders, which Lands they are to renounce, and look on, as the property of the English for ever.

Fifth — That I shall be at liberty to send in safety from this Army to your Castles, Six English, Six Canadians and Six Indians, to see that you bring away all the prisoners you have, Which prisoners you are to furnish with Horses and provisions during their Journey and to treat [ ]
[ ]
[ ]
[ ] for the [ ]
[with] Me an equal number of [ ]
[ ] till the return of the Above English, Canadians and Indians.

[Sixth] — That if hereafter it should happen, that any person belonging to the above Nations shall kill or plunder an[y] of the English, the person, or persons so offending, shall be immediately given up, and delivered at Fort pitt there to be tried for the offense committed agreable to the Laws and Customs of the English, with this difference only that one half of the Jury shall be Indians of the same nation as the Offender.

Seventh — You cannot be ignorant of an Army marching against the Above Nations by the way of the Ohio, but in consideration of your truly repenting of your late bad Conduct towards the English, and the engagements you now enter into, and the promises you also make of your future good behavior, I shall send and prevent their proceeding against you, But you may be assured, shou'd you ever be guilty of the like bad behavior, you will never be forgiven, but on the Contrary, you shall be cutt off from the face of the Earth.

Eighth — That if any of the nations or tribes herein mention'd should separately violate this peace, and disturb the publick tranquility, the Others shall consider 'Emselves as bound

to punish the Offenders, by carrying on War, either separately or Jointly, with the English and their Allies, against them till they are brought to reason, as well as any other Nation now at War, or may be at War against the [ ]
[ ]

[Ninth] — To avoid being imposed upon [ ] ratifying this treaty, and so took the [ ] against the Above Indians, I Do allow Twenty [five days] from the date hereof, for the arrival of the Chiefs [ ] Above Nations at Sandusky with all their p[risoners] and should they fail herein, what has been [ ] consider as void, and they may expect to [ ] Warriors, instead of Brothers and Friends.

[Ten]th — By the power invested in Me, by his Excellency Majr: General Gage, Commander in Chief, of all his Maj[ ] Forces in North America &ca &ca The Above are the terms, on which I grant peace to the nations heretofore mentioned, that is to say, the Shawnese, the Delawares, the Hurons of Sandusky, the five Nations inhabiting the plains of Scioto, the Banks of the Ohio, Presqu' Isle &ca &ca &ca

Given under my hand & Seal on the Day & at the place abovementioned

Jno: Bradstreet
(L:S:)

From the powers we have recieved from the Chiefs of the different Nations we represent, that is to say, the Shawnese, Delawares, Hurons of Sandusky, the five nations inhabiting the plains of Scioto, the Banks of the Ohio &ca &ca, We Do in the name of the whole of them Nations, together with our Selves most gratefully accept the terms, abovementioned, and granted, and We do also most solemnly bind ourselves, & them to the true performance of every Article in every respect [ ]
[ ]

[ ] got up and took [ ]
[ ] saying they were glad, they were come to [ ]
See us and hoped they wou'd continue so. If they [ ] the first breach of the Above peace, they were [ ] to their Concluding, they wou'd immediately mak[e a]gainst them

INDORSED: Augt. 12th. 1764
Copy of the Peace made
by Coll Bradstreet with the
Inds of Scioto &ca

Ent^{d}. in Ind^{n}. Rec^{ds}. Vol. 9—
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G J

FROM THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[1]

New York August 15th: 1764

DEAR SIR,

I am this Day favored with your Letter of the 5th Ins^{t}: from Niagara. It's unlucky that the Troops were so long detained upon the Carrying Place, on Account of the Chenussies; and the Numerous Tribes of Savages who were there; and to whose Fidelity it was not safe to trust a small Body of Troops. The Conduct of the Chenussies by no Means Surprizes me; Their Reception of the Delawares, who were drove from the Susquehanna was a plain Indication of their Insincerity. And no Doubt, that the Partys who have annoyed the Carrying Place came from that Quarter. Had they been from any other, The Indians with us would not, perhaps, have let them go off so often unpunished. I wish they may be yet sincere, when the Rod is removed; and should be glad to hear that they had delivered

[1] In the Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

up the Murderers agreeable to their Treaty; and to see the King of the Delawares, as He is called, and the Head Warrior of that Nation, lodged in our Hands. Till then, we ought to be upon our Guard, and put No Faith in their Speeches and Declarations.

None of the Deputys at the Congress from the Western Nations belonged to any of the Tribes who took up Arms, except the Hurons And perhaps some of the Chippewas. I understand these last were from the Falls of St: Mary, who disapproved at the Beginning of the Surprize of Michillimakinak. I don't find that either of the Ottawas of Detroit, Pouteatamis or Wiandots, or Chippewas of the Bay of Saginam have sent their Deputys, and these were the Actors in, and Contrivers of the Tragedy. Major Gladwin in a Letter to Colonel Bradstreet of the 12th of July says, that the Wiandots of Sandusky had sued for Peace, and sent in five Prisoners, and in another Letter of the 28th. of the same month, says in the Postcript; that He was just informed, that the Ottawas from the Miami River, were comeing in with three Prisoners. This is all I have heared of the Intentions of those Nations and Colonel Bradstreet gives this for Reason of his not attacking them. Colonel Bradstreet is probably before this Time at Detroit,[1] as I understand He intended to go thither directly, without Making any Attempt against the Shawnese and Delawares, either by way of the Cayohoga Creek or the Sandusky River, agreeable to his Orders. For He tells me, that from very good Information He finds it impossible to get to the Scioto River by Water but from Presqu Isle or Shataqua and so round by Fort Pitt.

It is certainly Necessary to secure the Duration of a Peace by every prudent Measure, as soon as ever a general Peace shall be made. But I fear we shall have no general Peace with the Savages, unless the Shawnese and Delawares who have been the Promoters of the War, and still seem to set us at Defiance, receive a Blow. And unless that is done the over-

[1]Bradstreet reached Detroit on August 26th.

Copy of the Peace made by Col. John Bradstreet with the Indians of Sandusky dated Lake Erie Camp at L'Anse aux Feuilles August the 12th 1764. Transmitted by Sir William Johnson Bart.

( ) At the Request of the Savages who arrived this Morning, saying they were sent by the Hurons of Sandusky, the Shawanese, and Delawares, and what they call the Five Nations of Indians inhabiting the Scioto Plains, the Banks of the Ohio, Presqu'Isle &c. I Received from them the following Speeches viz.

1st. — A long Compliment with a String of Wampum.

2d. — A String of Wampum begging leave to Speak, and be heard.

3dly. — To ask in the Name of the whole of the above Indians, whose this Army is going, and what are your Intentions. A Belt.

4thly. — On Receiving certain Intelligence You were coming against us with an Army, we immediately called in all your Warriors, who were out against your Frontiers, and determined to meet you on this Lake, and beg for Mercy, and Peace, which we now do in the Name of, and by Order of the Nations above mentioned, the whole being truly sensible of their past Folly, and unjust Behaviour to the English without Cause. A String of Wampum

Colonel Bradstreet answers to the above.

1st. — I thank you for your Compliment.

2dly. — You have my Leave to Speak openly, and freely.

3d. — The Reason for Marching the Army this way, is, to Revenge the Insults, and Injuries done to the English by those Savages who have not asked Forgiveness, and given Hostages for their future good Behaviour.

4thly. — You have done well in calling in all your Warriors begging Peace, and truly Repenting of your late Disobedience, and bad Conduct towards the English without any Provocation whatsoever whatsoever. — but I am surprized to find you begging Peace so soon after your causing such an impertinent Letter to be wrote, as that which you sent by Smallman to Fort Pitt, Detroit &c. — Notwithstanding which, as you implore Mercy, and Forgiveness, I shall grant you Peace on the following Conditions, Provided that you are fully empowered from the Nations above mentioned, and that the Chiefs of those Nations will ratify it, and that you name the Chiefs —

They answer,

We are fully empowered to Conclude, and Sign a Peace, if we can obtain one. — the Chiefs of the above Nations will certainly Ratify it, and their Names are as follow — viz.

For the Shawanese, — Cabakeche, the great War Chief.

For the Delawares — the whole of the Chiefs.

for

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For the Heroes of Sandusky. — Sastaregy, Chief of the Senecas, — and Deputies of the Five Nations, of the Lakes of Sioto &c &c, Anaghota, Decaynetanegeton, — Inisinochshores, Aleyuequenota, and Amanenqua. —

Terms on which Peace is granted. —

1st Article — All Prisoners shall be delivered up at Sandusky, directly, English, French (without Reserve), or equivalent of being named, or any Allowance connected with you: — and should there be any unwilling to leave you, they must be obliged to come. —

2d Art — All the Chiefs before mentioned shall come with the Prisoners, faithfully to deliver any —

3d Art — Six of the Principal of the Deputation now here must remain as Hostages for the due Performance of the Engagements they hereby enter into, and in Consideration of my not marching immediately upon my Landing, against your Castles, as at first intended; — and the other 4 with one of my Officers, and an Indian belonging to this Army, must proceed with the utmost Dispatch to the Nations above mentioned to acquaint the Chiefs with the Peace, and what is expected from them, as I am determined not to lose time, or suffer myself to be Imposed upon. —

4th Art — That this Peace may last for ever, the Nations before mentioned must entirely relinquish their Claims to the Forts, and Posts which the English now have in their Country. — and the English shall be at liberty to build, and erect as many Forts, or Trading Houses, as they may find necessary for carrying on Trade between them, and the Savages without Interruption; — and they shall grant as much Land round the Fort, as a Cannon can throw a Shot over, for the a proper Supply of Provisions for the Use of the Garrison, and Traders, which Lands they are to have and look upon as the Property of the English for ever. —

5th Art — That I shall be at liberty to send in Safety from this Army to your Castles, Six English, Six Canadians, and Six Indians, to see that you bring away all the Prisoners you have, with the Prisoners, you are to furnish with Horses, and Provisions during their Journey, and to treat them with all the tenderness, and Kindness you can, — and that I may, from the better Security of this Step I send, keep with me, an equal Number of Indians, until the Return of the above English, Canadians, and Indians. —

6th Art — That if hereafter it should happen that any Person belonging to the before mentioned Nations shall kill, or Plunder any of the English, the Person, or Persons, so Offending, shall be immediately given up, and be delivered at Fort Pitt there to be tried for the Offence committed agreeable to the Laws, and Customs of the English, with this difference only, that one half of the Jury shall be Indians of the same Nation with the Offender). +

7th Art — You cannot be Ignorant of an Army marching against the above Nations by the way of the Ohio — but in Consideration of your truly Repenting your bad behaviour

conduct towards the English, and the Engagements you now enter into, and the Promises you also make of your future good behaviour), I shall send to prevent their Proceeding against you. but you may be assured, that Should you be ever guilty of the like bad behaviour, you will never be forgiven, but on the contrary you Shall be cut off from the face of the Earth.

8th Art. That if any of the Nations or Tribes herein mentioned, Should Seperately violate the Peace, and disturb the publick Tranquility, the others Shall consider themselves as bound to punish the Offenders, by Carrying on War against them Seperately, or Jointly with the English, and their Allies against them till they are brought to Reason, as well as any other Nation now at War, or who may be at War against the English, and the English will assist them against their Enemies.

9th Art. To avoid being Imposed upon by Delays in the Ratifying this Treaty, and so lose the Season for Acting against the above Indians, I do allow but only five days from the Date hereof for the Arrival of the Chiefs of the above Nations at Sandusky with all their Prisoners, and Should they fail herein, what has been done I Shall consider as Void, and they may expect to find us Warriors, instead of Brothers, and friends.

By the Power invested in me by his Excellency Major General Gage Commander in Chief of all his Majesties Forces in North America &c. the above are the Terms on which I grant Peace to the Nations above mentioned, that is to say, the Shawanese, the Delawares, the Hurons of Sandusky, the Five Nations inhabiting the Plain of Scioto, the Banks of the Ohio, Presqu' Isle &c &c.

Given under my hand, and Seal on the day, and at the Place before mentioned.

Jn. Bradstreet. (S)

From the Powers we have Received from the Chiefs of the different Nations we represent, that is to say the Shawanese, Delawares, Hurons of Sandusky, the Five Nations inhabiting the Plains of Scioto, the Banks of the Ohio &c &c. We do in the name of the rest of these Nations most gratefully accept the Terms above mentioned, granted, And we do also most solemnly bind ourselves, and them to the true performance of every Article in every Respect. In Witness whereof the Chiefs of our respective Tribes the day before mentioned.

The Peace being Concluded the Six Nations of Indians with those of Canada rose up and took the Deputies by the hand, Major Gray was glad they were come to their Senses, and hoped they would continue so, - Wiliam Johnson did not, that on the first Breach of the above Peace

(711)

(111)

to which they were with, they would immediately send down against them.

Copy of the Treaty of a Congress held with the Ottawas, and Chippawas Nations, as also of a Treaty with the Ottawas, Chippawas & Potawatamies at Detroit, 1st ...

Pontiac, Ottawas, Chippawas, Potawatamies

Brother, I am going to say is in the Name of myself, Ottawas, and all the Nations of the Ottawas, and Chippawas. I do not mean to give you, and this opportunity is to open your Ears, and we expect to be heard patiently. — Brother, glad to find ourselves with Peace, and hope you will give us Ears, in behalf of the Nations of Ottawas, and Chippawas. — We thank you for having compassion ourselves, our Wives, and Families. — Gave a String of Wampum.

Having thus spoken a green Belt.

Brother, I beg you would hearken to what I say, Ottawas, Potawatamies, Chippawas, Hurons, and Wyandots. — last Year we proposed us. — had we not opened our Ears, we desired to be heard. — his Body with Arms & Legs are called. — that Body is now healed, Weather to console us — It is God who has [illegible] to Save us, and the Waters — every [illegible] Harmony, without Envy: we have Business are determined to settle every thing themselves, intended. — this Spring Season, as well as the Difficulties you and me. — now, this Spring Prop[illegible] may be settled amicably and peaceably, and that your Officers as Brothers. — This day [illegible] shall never be allowed to act, but all matters will be paid to what they say.

You have forgiven us, but our Offences are very great, we must again ask it will Save of our Wives, and Children. — We also pray that your Hearts Compassionate may Remove away ill Opinion you may have of us, and us, — and we shall be grateful for allowing you to forgive us, and grant us Peace. — We pray this not in our name alone, but in name of all the Indians round about by Lawful.

Having their Head Lands, and Speaker Wampum Belt, and white Wampum Belt, and Grass, and Otter.

Brother, Attend. — In the name of the Hurons, Pottawatamies, Chippawas & Ottawas Nations, — they will live at Peace, and Friendship to Stand all over the face of the Earth, and you shall hear nothing ill of us. May you, and we eternally glad to hear by the Light of the Sun, that you are pleased.

Received 5-p 534

Lake Erie Camp at L'Anse aux feuilles three o'Clock in the afternoon
Augst 7th 1764.

At the Request of Ten Savages who arrived this morning saying they were sent by the Nations of Sandusky, the Shawanese, the Delawares, what they call the Five nations inhabiting the Scioto Plains the Banks of the Ohio, Ouregiola &c.
I received from them the following speaches.

First.... A long Compliment with a String of Wampum
Second... A String of Wampum begging Leave to speak & be heard
Third.... We ask in the name of the whole of the above Nations where this army is going and what are your Intentions. — A Belt of Wampum
That on receiving certain Intelligence that you were coming against us with an Army, we immediately called in all our Warriors who were out against your Frontiers & determined to meet you on this Lake & beg for mercy & forgiveness & Peace which we now do, in the name of, & by the order of the Nations above mentioned, the whole being truly sensible of their foolish & unjust behavior to the English without cause... A String of Wampum

Colonel Bradstreet's Answers to the above.

First..... I thank you for your Compliment
Second..... You have my Leave to speak openly & freely
Third..... The Reason for marching the Army this way is to revenge the Insults and injuries done to the English on those Savages who have not ask'd forgiveness & given securities for their future good behavior.
You have done well in calling in all your Warriors begging Peace truly repenting of your late Insolence & bad conduct towards the English without any provocation whatever, & I am surprized to find you begging Peace & forgiveness so soon after writing such an impertinent letter as that you sent by Smallman to Pittsburgh, Detroit &c notwithstanding which since you implore forgiveness & mercy, I will on the following terms grant Peace unto you, provided, you are fully impowered from the nations above mentioned, & that the Chiefs will ratify it as soon as possible & that you name the Chiefs —

Answer..... We are fully impowered to conclude & sign a Peace if you can obtain one, the Chiefs of the above nations will ratify it & their names are as follows viz. for the
Shawanese... Scobalecties the great War chief.
Delawares... The whole of the chiefs.
Sandusky Huron... Castaregi Chief of the Warriors.
And themselves & the Five nations of the Scioto Plains &c viz. Cuyogh Nation, Decaney, Sarjeetoe, Sisnannockshore, Alleywayninta, Onyaheartha, & Canarungua.

Terms on which Peace is granted.

First..... All Prisoners shall be delivered up at Sandusky directly English French & Slaves without reserve or expence of being married or any otherwise connected with you & should there be any unwilling to leave you they must be obliged to come. —
Second..... All the Chiefs abovementioned shall come with the Prisoners & ratify the Peace I shall now grant. —

Six of the Principle men of the Deputation now here must remain as Hostages for the true performance of the Engagements they hereby enter into & in consideration of my not marching immediately on my landing against their Castles as I at first intended & the other four with one of my Officers & an Indian belonging to this army must proceed with the utmost dispatch to acquaint the Chiefs of the Tribes granted & what is expected from them as I am determined not to lose time or suffer myself to be imposed on.—

That this Peace may last forever the nations above mentioned must entirely relinquish their claims to the Forts & Posts the English now have in their Country & that the English shall be at Liberty to build & erect as many Forts or Trading Houses as they may find necessary for carrying on Trade both by Land & through the Lakes without interruption & they shall grant as much Land round the Forts as a Cannon can throw a Shot over for the raising a proper supply of Provision for the use of the Garrison & Traders which Lands they are to renounce & look on as the Property of the English for ever.

That I shall be at Liberty to send in safety from this Army to your Castles six English, six Canadians & six Indians to see that you bring away all the prisoners you have which prisoners you are to furnish with Horses and Provisions during their journey & treat them with all the tenderness and kindness you can shew & that I may for the security of the people I send have with me an equal number of Indians of your Nations till the return of the above six English, six Canadians & six Indians.—

That if hereafter it should happen that any person belonging to the above nations shall kill or plunder any of the English the person or persons so offending shall be immediately given up and delivered at Fort Pitt there to be tryd for the offence committed agreable to the Laws and Customs of the English with this difference only that one half of the Jury shall be Indians of the same nation as the offender.—

You cannot be ignorant of an Army's marching against the above nations by the Ohio, but in consideration of your truly repenting of your late bad conduct towards the English & the Engagements you hereby enter into & the promises you also make of your future good behavior I shall send & prevent their proceeding against you, but be assured should you ever be guilty of the like bad behavior again you shall be cut off from the face of the Earth.

If any of the Nations or Tribes herein mentiond should seperately violate this peace & disturb the publick tranquility the others shall consider themselves as bound to make war on them seperately or jointly with the English & their Allies till they have brought them to reason, as also against any Indians Enemys to the English, & the English will assist them against their Enemies.

To avoid being imposed on by Delays in ratifying this Peace & so lose the Season for acting against the above Indians I do allow twenty five days from the Date hereof for the Arrival of the Chiefs of the above nations with all their Prisoners at Sandusky & should they

fail herein what has been done I shall look on as void & they may
pect to find us Warriors instead of Brothers & Friends...
By the Power invested in me by his Excellency Major General
commander in chief of all his majesty's Forces in North Amer
do These are the Terms of Peace I grant to the Nations here to
mentioned that is to say to the Shawanese Delawares the W
of Sandusky the five nations of Scioto the Ohio & Presquisle.
Given under my Hand & Seal at the place & on the date
above mentioned...

John Bradstreet

From the Power we have received from the Chiefs of the Dela
the Shawanese the Hurons of Sandusky the five nations
Indians inhabiting the Plains of Scioto the Banks of th
Presqu'isle &c &c We do in the name of the above nations h
with ourselves most gratefully accept the terms above menc
& granted & we do also most solemnly bind ourselves and t
to the true performance of each Article in every Respect.

Signd after the manner of the Indi
The representation of a Turtle a Fox & Wolf with two Crosses.

This Peace being agreed on the six Nations and the
of Canada got up & took the Deputies by the Hand, wa
were glad to see they were come to their senses & hoped the
continue so, if they did not on the first Breach of this
which they were Witness to their concluding they would im
ately make War against them

A Bradstreet
Geo. Ward
Middleton

Copy of the Peace made by Colonel John Bradstreet with the Indians of Scioto, dated Lake Erie Camp at L'Anse aux Feuilles. August 12th 1764. Transmitted to Sir. William Johnson. Bart.

6th Article

That if hereafter it should happen that any person belonging to the before mentioned Nats shall kill or falsunder any of the English, the person or persons, so offending shall be immediately given up and be delivered at Fort Pitt, there to be tried for the Offence committed agreable to the laws and customs of the English, with this difference only that one half of the Jury shall be Indians of the same nation with the Offenders

Given under my hand and Seal on the day and at the place before mentioned

signed/ Jn°. Bradstreet L.S.

From the Powers we have received from the Chiefs of the different nations we represent, that is to say the Shawanese, Delawares, Hurons of Sandusky, the Four Nations inhabiting the plains of Scioto, the Banks of the Ohio &c &c &c. We do in the name of the whole of them nations, most gratefully accept the terms above mentioned & granted, and we most solemnly bind ourselves and them to the true performance of every Article in every Respect and have affixed the marks of our respective Tribes the day before mentioned.

true Extract
G.W.K.
11.

Copy of the Peace made by Col. Solom Bradstreet with the Indians of Scioto dated Lake Erie Camp at Detroit near Fort Miller August the 12th. 1764. Transmitted to Sir William Johnson Bart.

6th. Art. That if hereafter it should happen, that any Person belonging to the before mentioned Nats. shall kill, or Plunder any of the English, the Person, or Persons, so Offending, shall be immediately given up, and be delivered at Fort Pitt, there to be tried for the Offence committed agreeable to the Laws, and Customs of the English, with this difference only, that one half of the Jury shall be Indians of the same Nation the Offender.

Given under my hand, and Seal on the day, and at the Place beforementioned.

(Signed) Wm. Bradstreet (LS).

From the Powers we have received from the Chiefs of the different Nations we represent, that is to say the Shawanese, St. Laurences, Hurons of Sandusky, the Five Nations inhabiting the Plains of Scioto, the Banks of the Ohio &c &c &c, We do in the Name of the whole of them Nations most gratefully accept the Terms abovementioned, & granted, And we do also most solemnly bind our selves, and them to the true Performance of every Article

which in every Respect I have affixed the marks of our
respective Tribes the day before mentioned . . .

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Lake Erie camp at Canelleux Fouilles 3 O'Clock afternoon August 12th 1764-

At the request of ten Savages who arrived this morning saying they were sent by the Nations of Sandusky, the Shawanese the Delawares and that they with the five nations of Indians Inhabiting the Scioto plains, the banks of the Ohio & Wabash &c. I received from them the following Speeches Viz.

First- A long compliment with a String of Wampum-

Second- A String of Wampum begging leave to speak and be heard

Third- He asked in the name of the above nations where this army is going and what are their intentions- gave a belt-

Fourth- On receiving certain intelligence you were coming against us with an army we immediately collected all our warriors & hasten'd against your frontiers & determined to meet you on this lake and beg for mercy & peace which we now do in the name of and by order of the Nations above mentioned the whole being truely sensible of their past folly & unjust behaviour to the English without cause- A String of Wampum.

Colonel Bradstreet answer'd to the above-

First- I thank you for your compliment-

Second- You have my leave to speak openly & freely-

Third- The Reason for marching the army this way is to revenge the Insults and Injuries done to the English, on those Savages who have not asked forgiveness and given Hostages for their future good behaviour- You have done well in calling in all your warriors begging peace & truely repenting of your bad Conduct towards the English without any provocation thereto. But I am surprised to find you begging Peace after your making such an insolent Letter as you sent to Pittsburgh, and also to Detroit, by a Frenchman notwithstanding which as you implore mercy & forgiveness I shall grant it to you on the following conditions, provided that you are fully impowered from the nations above mentioned-

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=mentioned and that the Chiefs will ratify it as soon as possible and
that you also name the Chiefs -

Article 2d - We are fully empowered to conclude and sign a peace if you can obtain it, the Chiefs of the above nations will certainly ratify it and
their names are as follows Viz - for the Shawanese Cuttahachie the
great Red Chief - Sandusky Warrior, Eastern Chief of the Shawa-
nese, the whole of the Chiefs and Warriors of the five nations
of the Six Nations and Viz - Cayashota - Divany Tayaseto - Sene-
=ca nation - Ally ya unta - Onyaheartha of Onanungue -

Terms of Peace

Article first - You shall deliver up immediately all and every the prison-
=ers you have English French or Indians Blacks and Negroes with-
=out exception of being married or any other ways connected with you shall
there be any unwilling to go you must also deliver them up -

Second - All the Chiefs above mentioned shall come with the prisoners &
ratify the Peace Treaty now agreeing - Six principal men now
here must remain with me as Hostages for the performance of this
Engagements and in consideration of my not marching immediately
on my landing against their Castle as I had first intended and that
the remaining part with me of my Officers and an Indian belonging
to my Interpreter shall proceed with the utmost dispatch to the nations
above mentioned to acquaint the Chiefs of the Peace granted and of
what is expected from them as I am determined not to stop time at the
request of the imposadors - - - -

Fourth - That the Peace may last forever the Nations above mentioned must
Entirely relinquish their claims to the Forts of Post to the English now
in this country & that the English shall be at liberty to build & erect as
many Forts & trading houses as they may find necessary for carry-
=ing on trade between them & the Savages without interruption, and
they shall grant as much land round the fort as a Cannon can throw
a shot for raising a proper Quantity of Provisions for the garison
and dwellers which lands they are forever to remain and both on
the prosperity of the English -

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5th. That I shall be at liberty to send in safety from the Army Six English Six Canadians & Six Indians to see that they bring away all the prisoners think proper & they are to furnish with horses & provisions during their journey & to treat them with all the tenderness & kindness they can & possibly shall that I may for the security of my people keep a proper number of their people & them till they return of the above Six English Six Indians & Six Canadians—

6th— That if any of the said Indians should happen either to any person belonging to the above nations shall kill or plunder any of the English the person or persons offending shall be immediately delivered up at Detroit there to be try'd for the offence committed agreeable to the laws and customs of the English with this difference only that one half of the jury shall be Indians——

7th— You cannot be ignorant of all the Intrigues going forward against the above nations by the way of the Ohio, but in consideration of your timely repenting & good behaviour & conduct towards the English, and the engagement & promises you now enter into & have given for your good behaviour for the future, I shall not only prevent their proceeding against you, but you may be assured that if you will be guilty of the like bad behaviour ~~behaviour~~ you now will be forgiven but on the contrary be cut off from the face of the Earth—

8th— That if any of the nations or Tribes herein mentioned should hereafter violate this Peace & shall refuse upon the strongest Belt, the others shall consider themselves as bound to punish the Offenders by carrying on a war & Hostilities separately or join them with the English & their Allies against them till they are brought to Reason & will also any nation may be at Liberty to carry on War against their Enemies

9th— To avoid being imposed on by delays in the ratifying of this Treaty and to keep the Season for Acting against the above nations open I do allow twenty five days from the date hereof for the Arrival of the Chiefs of the above nations at Sandusky with all their prisoners, and should they fail therein what has been mentioned I shall consider as void & they may expect no kindness therein ~~instead~~ instead of Brothers & friends——

10th— By the powers in me vested in me by His Excellency Major General Thomas Gage commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces in north America I do ~~do~~ declare these are the Terms of Peace & grant to the nations herein before mentioned, that is to say, the Shawanese, the Delawares, the Hurons of Sandusky & the five nations inhabiting the Plains of Scioto the banks of the Ohio Muskingum & the Great

Lakes.

... Given under my hand and Seal on the Day and at the Place above mentioned— Signed— Jn Bradstreet

From the Deputies have Received from the Chiefs of the different nations of the Shawanese Delawares Hurons of Sandusky the five nations Inhabiting the Scioto Plains the banks of the Ohio Miscoutins &c the Deeds in the name of the whole of them together with assurances most gratefully Accepted the terms above mentioned & granted and we do also most solemnly bind ourselves & them to the true performance of each Article in every Respect. X X

This Peace being agreed on the six nations and Indians of Canada got up, & took the Deputies by the hand saying, they were glad to see they were come to their senses, & hoped they would continue so; if they did not, on the first breach of this Peace they were ordered to this side including they would immediately make War against them.

The above is a true copy taken from the Original Treaty now in possession of Cuyahoga one of the then Deputies and a Signer of the said Original Treaty— At Fort Harmer the 8th Day of October 1788— by. Richd Butler D. Supt. Ind. Affrs

same clearly marked out, would be of great use to him in the present undertaking, I am to desire that you will procure & transmit such a map, together with a state of such alterations as you apprehend to be wanting for the better Regulation & Improvement of the said Posts and you will give your constant aid & support to the post Masters within your Government, in the Execution of their office, which is so immediately calculated for the publick Benefit.

I am, with great Truth & Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant
DUNK HALIFAX

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esqr
Lieut Governor of New York
[Indorsed]
Lord HALIFAX concerning the Post Office
& Post Roads in Province of New York

From Major William W. Hogan

Camp at PRESQUE ISLE 15th August 1764

Sir

I Wrote to You from Niagara Since which I have Received non of yours I have now the Pleasure of Informing your Honour that Col^n Bradstreet with the Army is Safe Arived at this Place without the Least Molestation from the Indians All in good health & high Spirits in Particular the Battalion Under My Command. All the News I have to Inform your Honour is that the day before yesterday we were Met by two Cannoes of Indians of the deleware Shawnies & other headmen of the southern Nations who have Concluded a Peace with Col^n Bradstreet Upon the following terms that they will give & Grant to the British government Liberty to Erect forts Upon Any Spot of ground we may think Proper giving them Grants for the Land Round it as farr as a Cannon will fire a Ball & that if any Hostilities is Committed on there Side they have obligated themselves to deliver the offender up to the English Laws to be tryed by them by a Court wherof Six Indians to Sett as Members & I Make no dobt but

this with the wise Measures taken by Sir William Johnson with the Nation asembled at Niagara will Once more Secure our frontiers from the barberous Outrages Lately Committed by them—As for the famous Pontiack with his Army we have no Accounts of & therefore Can form no Judgement which Way he will Bend his Course. Col^{o} Bradstreet has turned over to the Battalion Under My Command Ninety five Men Inlisted by his Order to Compleat the Battalion. Should be glad to Know weather the government will Provide for them or Not I have Nothing More Material to Add but Remain

Your Honours Most Humb^{e} Servt

Wm W. Hogan

To the Honourable Cadwallader Colden Esqr
[Indorsed]
On His Majesty^{s} Service
To
The Honourable Cadwallader Colden Esqr
Lieut Governor of New York
[Indorsed]
Letter from Major Hogan giving an
acct of the Peace concluded by Col. Bradstreet.
4 Septr Read in Council.

From Genl Thomas Gage

New York August *16th* 1764

You will hear that Dispatches are arrived from Niagara, where near *2000* Indians were assembled; of which Number there were about *1600* fighting Men. The Particulars of what was transacted there, are not come to Hand: I only know, that Colonel Bradstreet was obliged to remain there till they should move away for fear of accidents; and till another Peace was made with the Senacas; as it seems, the first they made they did not choose to keep: nor would they come in, till several Messages was sent to them, and threats of an attack upon them. They have now made another Peace, and brought in the Delawares, who were drove in the Spring from Susquehanna to make their Peace also; upon the latter's giving up two Chiefs: That is they are to deliver them, which

D

Province of Newyorke

[illegible]

The Answer of the five Nations Viz^t The Maquas Onoyder Onnondages Cajouges & Sinnekes to the question put to them in May last By His Excellency Benjamin Fletcher Captain Generall and Governour in Chief of the Province of Newyorke Province of Pensilvania Countryes of Newcastle and his Territoryes and parts of Land depending thereon in America & Vice Admirall of the same Their Lawfull and Commander in Chiefe of the Militia and all the forces by Sea and Land within their States Colony of Connecticutt & of all the Forts and places of Strength within the same Given at Albany the 15th day of August 1694 Anno

(J)

Present

His Excell^cy Benjamin Fletcher Capt Gen^ll &c
Coll Andrew Hamilton Governour of E. & W. Jersey
Coll Stephen Cortlandt
Coll Nicholas Bayard
Coll Wilham Smith
Coudey Brooke Esq^rs
Mayor Peter Schuyler
} Of their Majesties Council for the Province of Newyorke
Coll John Pinhorne
Samuell Sewall Esqr
Major Jonn Townsend
} Commissioners from the Province of the Massathusetts Bay in New England
Coll John Allyn
Capt Caleb Stanly
} Commissioners from Connecticutt Colony

Sachems or Indian Kings

Mohaques
Rode
Sinnonquirote
Onnuthwarranore
Toloquatho
Tassorandoso

Onnondages
Sadekanarkie
Dekanissore
Canadageai
Carathkindie
Tagorasintho
Dannondo
Orondisarkie

Cajouges
Soriohno wanne
Dekadjono
Tanurisso
Cadgusso

Sinnekes
Kalidsto
Kadondarosa
Ostoriatto
Otawadage
Tehoidaisson
Carathquinino

a Queen

The foot guards were drawn up before the place of Audience and a troop of dragoons on the right hand

1.

(1)

[illegible] by a messenger acquainted his Excell that they are ready to waite upon his Excell and give them answer to that question proposed to them the [illegible] of the last

His Excell sent word he was ready.

The Sachems attended by their other Indians came in order two and two Rode the first Sachem of the Onaguas being Leader singing aloud as they marched songs of joy and peace then the Sachems took their places upon planks and upon the ground Rode were Ring round them and singing mutually were sett down.

Dekanisore rose up and desired silently from His Excell to sing a song or two of peace before they begin their discourse which was granted then he sang thrice.

Rode rose up addressing his discourse to the Sachems of the five Nations told them what great reason they had to rejoyce to see their brother Ayenquiragoe with so many that were of the Covenant Chain attending him to consult of matters relating the publick good after which the whole Company of Indians sung two three songs of joy and peace. then

Sadekanaktie the Speaker rose up and first turning to the Indians spoake how long the two Nations had been in amity with the Inhabitants of this province of Virginia and the subjects of the Crown of England in Amerika with a narrative of the many acts of friendship happening mutually from time to time and how the covenant chain was first made.

Then turning to his Excell he said

Brother Ayenquiragoe

You appointed us to go unto you and we the Sachems of the five Nations are come accordingly to speak to you.

Brother Ayenquiragoe

You appointed us to meet you here in five hundred dayes to give the answer who will be for you and who against you this is the hundredth day and we are come with the Representatives of the five Nations to give an unanimous answer.

This Spring We gave you an account that we had sent messengers to Canada to treate with the French for which a management you gave us a rebuke but withall you did receive us again into your favour and incouraged us promising not to break the Covenant chain so long as you had

heard

Stood in yone veins and gave us a belt of wampum in confirmation of it.

Brother Cajenquiragoe

You see that the number of Our people is much diminished some of them have been cut off by hunting battles and have sought a small matter we do present Your Excell with some part of what we have got then gave some powder

Brother Cajenquiragoe

I shall be short in what I have to say

In the days of old when the Christians came first into this river we made a covenant with them first with the barks of a tree afterwards it was renewed with a twisted withe but in process of time least that should decay and rott the Covenant was fastened with a chain of iron which ever since has been called the Covenant chain and the end of it was made fast at Onondage which is the Center of the five Nations and therefore it was ordained that whoever should violate or molest that chain or any part of it the parties united in the chain should unanimously fall upon such and destroy them they should forthwith by the death.

Since the time that the Governours have been here from the great King of England we have made a general and more firme covenant which has grown stronger and stronger from time to time and our neighbours seeing the advantage thereof came and put in their hands into the same chain particularly then of New England Connecticutt New Jersey Pensylvania Maryland and Virginia But since that time that all Our neighbours have put in their hands into the covenant chain We have had great struggling and troubles from the common enemy the French Our Brother Cajenquiragoes west and Ours are tyed and shift with holding fast the chain alone while the rest of Our neighbours sit still & smoake it the grease is melted from our flesh and drops upon our neighbours who are grown fatt and live at ease while we grow lean they flourish and we decrease.

Then naming all the English Plantations said

Brethren We are envyed by our Enemies round about and particularly by the French who are very inconstant and if the French or any other enemy fall upon us let us all joyne together and take up the hatchett in Our hands and then we shall be strong enough to destroy Our

Enemys

Entringe and live in peace afterwards /

Wee pray that the rest of the Brethren that are
Comeing with us

It has been an ancient custome to renew the covenant wch we that are
ye Children of the two Nations are now to renew this time and to receive it from
and right that it may remain with us and our posterity and to promise that it shall be kept
on our part / farr / and wee desire that the Almighty it self may not break it /

Wee pray that you encourage the rest of Our Brethren
to leave in the Lake that the governours of this province were willing
to have peace with this place & that we have taken pity on
distressed Indians & are ready to receive them into our Country
& Protection as far as New England Connecticut New Jersey
Pensilvania Maryland & Virginia and whoever comes that Lake with us
now must be given and signed on any of the roots of it we must not only
be desired to goe and search it out with us and cheerfully put upon them
that make that breach to distroy them /

We must acquaint you that it has been an ancient custome among the
five Nations to have their meeting at Onondage where we are resolved to
continue there and if upon occasion any be sent for from thence to the place
of Our generall meetings we desire that they may come up /

Another Excuse

We have diligently obeyed your Commands in going to Canada to treate
with the French we brought Ransom our Brethren of New England had
treated with the enemy the French to the Eastward we might go and see
whether there was any peace concluded or treaty made to our prejudice
Our Jealousy arising by reason of the French killing in that Chevaliers
Party, was sent back to Canada by them of New England (whom we
have in Canada given us a sume of money as a token that we was freed
by the English) and therefore they told us it was in vain for us to goe
against them for the English will kill them all shortly after as
they are taken /

Another Excuse

We pray that your Excell may order that powder that guns and
other ammunition may be sold cheaper and since Canada is coming
into peace of the two nations it will be requisite that more goods

many /

May be sold them for their encouragement that they may be thereby the
easier induced to come and live amongst us.

Petition of N. England Commissts the Jerseys Pensilvania
Maryland & Virginia

In answer to what we now say we have renewed the Covenant Chain with
you all We always Desired when upon New England to be the Chiefe of
them that shd hold fast the Covenant Chain wch shd more than ordinary
confirme in your integrity and Readynesse to assist us in the Comon Defence
and that you may see we are not forgetfull of your engagements here is yor
token of your tying in the Covenant Chain which (being a Salmon spread
upon a blanck paper) You shall see Look upon it Brother Cayingwiragoe
and We desire you Our Brother Cayingwiragoe a belt of wampum
as a token whereby we acknowledge you to be the head of the covenant chain
and that We desire you to give notice to all the Governments that We have
renewed the Covenant Chain with them and desire their assistance against
the Comon enemy which we pray you to put them in mind of.

Brother Cayenquiragoe.

I have said what we designe to say to night and shall speake
to morrow concerning what was done transacted at Canada by Our people
and what tokens we have from the Farr Nations of Twightwights & Dionon-
dadee to whom the belt of wampum was sent and we follow your customs
in giving our present altogether so gave a present of Beer & powder

Coll of Indians at Albany the 16th of August
1694

Present

His Excy Benjamin Fletcher
Coll Andrew Hamilton Govr of ye Jerseys
Coll Stephen Cortlandt
Coll Nich. Bayard
Coll William Smith
Caldin Graham Esq
Majr Peter Schuyler
} of their Majtys Counc for the Govmt of New yorke

Coll John Pinhorne
Samuel Sewall Esq
Majr Penn Townshend.
} Commissrs from New England

Coll John Allin
Capt Caleb Stanley
} Commissrs from Connecticut

Five Sachems or Indian Kings

Deganisore one of the Sachims of Onondage with the Gov.

Gov.r Dongan Cayenquiragoe

We the five Nations of Indians westward viz.t the Monaques Onyder Onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekes did commonly send messengers in the spring to treate with the Governour of Canada and Deganisore having been one of them Agents am now come to treate what was passed between him and us at Albany therefore we pray our Brother Cayenquiragoe and Our Brethren and neighbours of Newengland Conestinett Pensylvania Maryland & Virginia to harken what we shall say. since the Governour of Canada has so often sent for us to come to Canada to treate with him we went thither and told him that we were come to speak of what was then made those following propositions to him. / saying

Brother

If we do not conclude & peace now it will lye at your door and not ours for we have already taken the hatchett out of the hands of the Seven Indians whom we invited to the warr in order to make peace but we must tell you that you are an ill man for you have given the hatchett into the hands of the Dowaganhaer to hurt and distroy us you are inconstant and not to be trusted. /

We have had warr so long together which was begunn by your means till we were tired the house of Onnondage (to speak who lives in that house) we then came that troublesome journey to our Castle at Onnondage if we please we shall be welcome

Brother

We are speaking now of peace and I must speak a word to your praying Indians of the first Castle (called Carhamaga) You praying Indians of Canada you know our customes & manner of acting better than — your Governour therefore we expect you to make them acquainted therewith and be assistant in the prosecution of this good worke of peace — that we are now about.

And You praying Indians of the 2d Castle (called Cannasage) You are worse than the Iroquet themselves you deserted from us and fled with our Enemys to distroy us we tell you now to assist and give your helping hand in the prosecution of this good worke of peace that we are now — about with your Governour

6

Brother

(6)

Father

Wee have almost sett[tt] up All our best men are distroyed in this bloody warr but wee forgott all that is past We threw the hatchett in the river at Ajohage when there was a great moone but you found it again and betrayd our people at Cadaracqui after that you sent for us to come to your brethren whom you restored then the hatchett was thrown in the sky but you held your hand at a string that was fastened to the helve of the hatchett and hurld it down again and fell upon our people whereupon we took an opportunity to fall upon you at the Island of Mount Royall where we distroyed many of your people and Monsieur notwithstanding all that hath passed between us we wipe away and cover all the blood that has been shed on both sides during this warr.

Onondio we have had warrs together a long time we give you now a cordiall or drink to drive away all ill thoughts and to purge your heart that it may be clean and restored to its former state and that all ill thoughts may be vomited out.

Onondio We will dismantle our settlement at Cadaracqui you have had your share this time which we have promised and therefore will not contest to any rebuilding Cadaracqui We clear the river that you may have a clear passage through it and come freely to Onnondage.

Onondio

We make the sun clear and dispells all clouds and darkness that the light may appear without any interruption.

Onondio

During this warr we have taken prisoners from one another we delivered over ours to the families that lost their people in the warr according to Our custom who may deliver them if they please they are none of ours and your people may do this same there are two prisoners which we have brought along with us whom we deliver into you.

Then I said to the discourse the Governour of Canada made to mee

After I had made an end of speaking the Governour of Canada told me, he would not make peace with Cayonguiragoe whereupon I answered, these words do not please me you shall not make peace with him Onondio said I must fight against Cayonguiragoe I am not Master to make peace that belongs to my master the King of France that lives over the Great Water I replyed I do not like this discourse if you should fight him now and not peace till I gett home all the Country will esteem me a traitour and that I have betrayd my Country I cannot medle to treate with you this discourse lasted between the Governour of Canada and me three dayes but I convinced the Governour of Canada at last who said I will not make warr with Cayenguiragoe this summer but waite to hear what he will say.

The Governour of Canada nilsted three days to have two hostages left with him, it denyed but they agreeing themselves freely to tarry were left three one is an Onondage the other a Sinneke.

new line As soon as the two hostages agreed to tarry the Governour of Canada said I accept of the peace as you offer it.

Son
Bring all the prisoners home that you have taken from me and your prisoners shall have their liberty to go home if they please.

Children
I Exert my fire again at Cadaraqui and plant there a tree of peace & cast down a belt of wampum and desired that Caijenquiragoe would find a wise man to speak to him who should have the protection as is mytomary amongst Christians

Children of the five nations
If Caijenquiragoe should employ to do any thing for him with me doubt accept of the service [left him find proofe of his own there are eighty days appointed me for an answer to this affair] (then laid down the Governour of Canada his belt of wampum to Caijenquiragoe.)

The Sachims of the Onondages were at Canada and said to me let this which you have laid at home be from your heart we fear it is but words and not real do not let us feel the smart of the Rahrett any longer then they laid down a belt of wampum which I show unto you & real laying it down.

The friend (after of praying Indians said Brethren Our father Onondio has told you to bring home all the prisoners taken from hence by the five Nations do not fail to do it (then gave two belts of wampum)

Brother Caijenquiragoe
What I have now said is contained in the paper which the Governour of Canada gave me which paper I deliver to your Excell and tell you withall that I brought letters to the Jesuite Allouett at Onnyde who was to inform me what is in the paper.

His Excell said then Brethren
I reject this belt of wampum sent by the Governour of Canada and will give you my reasons for it upon a Conference with the Sachims or when I make my reply to the whole five nations.

&

(8)

At a meeting at Albany the 17th of August 1694.

Present the Honble Benjamin Fletcher & those who were at the meeting yesterday

Sadekanaktie sung a long song of praise and said

I shall now relate what hath passed between the Sowagannaer the Dionondador and us to whom we sent some belts of wampum.

Then said

You had some prisoners of the Dionondador in your Castles whom you sent home to their Country with the belts of wampum from Cajenquiragey & you to speak of peace fearing to bring the belts your selves the warr was so hott. and after you had sent the said prisoners back some of your people being out hunting two were taken prisoners by the Dionondador and brought to their castles but were kindly used and not like prisoners the Dionondador said to the two prisoners that were brought thether We are glad that we have an opportunity to speak to you face to face the sun has been so propitious to us to send us home our prisoners (then gave a few strings of wampum)

We are glad ~~to see you here and~~ of this occasion to speak to you here we have been drunk and distracted in warring against one another We give you now a cordiall and potion to settle your heart that there may be no more warr between us (they gave a belt of wampum)

We are glad to see you here and that you tell us that your doors are open as farr as Cajenquiragey house at Onondage that we may freely goe thether (they gave this belt of wampum)

Brethren

We are thankfull that you have prepared a room for us at Onondage where we may speak freely to one another Our Country is free for you to come and treate with us we make room for you accordingly (then gave a belt of wampum)

Brethren

We are glad that you invite us to your Country give room & the house of Cajenquiragey all our River is enjoined of it, be not afraid to come thither you shall be freely admitted without any molestation (then gave another belt of wampum)

Brethren

We are thankfull for your putting us in minde of what we have ~~transacted~~

E1
17

Tanssard formerly that if any misfortune happened between us we are to meet and compose differences We are now met together to put a period to all our misunderstandings which is a matter of great rejoycing to all our Gods (then gave a belt of black wampum)

Brethren

I harken to us all the nations between us and Newyorke we rent the Heavens asunder and drive all darkness out of the sky that the sun of peace may shine clear and bright over us all without interruption (then gave a stone tobacco pipe expressing the sun of the breadth of the seal of the Province.)

Brethren

We put the hatchet into the hands of the Kirktagos Twightwighs & Odsragas to war against you of the five Nations but now we come in these Ships to those nations and take the hatchet out of their hand (then took hold of the middle of a stone tobacco pipe in forme of a hatchett) You Sinnekes are simple creatures we warn you in the mean time not to go hunting for fear your Castles that you be not hurt by the said Nations and then accuse us (then gave the stone pipe)

I have done what passed between our two Indians and the Duronodays now I address my selfe to your Excell

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We desire the said four Indians may be admitted to come no further then the Sinnekes Country for if they should come upon further as this place they will see in what a poor mean condition we are in and so discover our nakedness for those Indians are Allyes of the Governour of Canada.

Excell said

Brethren Your discourse has been very long and consists of many heads it will require some time for my consideration I will give you notice when you shall attend for my answer -

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(10)

A Conference had at a private House in Albany
the 20th of August 1691 between His Excell
Benr: Fletcher &c and the Sachims of the five Na-
tions in the presence of Coll Andros Chamillon
Governour of the Jersys the Council of the Provin-
ce of Nouvorke & the Commissioners from Boston &
Connecticott -

Sadekanaktie Speaker of the Sachims

His Excell said

I do very well approve of what you said the first day, in renewing the
Covenant chain which shall always be kept inviolable by me and all the
English Plantations -

It is now firmly rounded

Sadekanaktie

We have made peace provided you will approve of it and the reason of
our going to Canida was to sound the Governour of Canidas minde towards
us had we any ill designe against the ffrench and it is impossible for us to be any longer the barrs
between the English and the ffrench We have now brought our Embassy
answer which is said at Cajingnagoes fort and leave the whole matter
to your prudent management -

His Excell

Why do you say you have made peace provided I approve of it You
know you have put Sachims to Canida contrary to your promise and
my expresse Command you have made a peace without any proviso —
you have delivered hostages and released prisoners and declare that you
are weary of the warr not able to hold it longer so that there is nothing
left for me but either to acquiesce with what you have done or to
make warr upon you - But since you have renewed the Covenant-
chain and assure you preserve that inviolable I shall (to use your
own expression) lay up my hatchett from hurting you I can make
no peace with the Governour of Canida -

Sadekanakhie

Why, do you doubt Our integrity & fidelity in keeping the Covenant
chain firme and inviolable with all our brethren that are linked therein

the

The least member cannot be wounded but the whole body must feel and be sensible if therefore an enemy hurt the least part of the Covenant chain we shall oppose to destroy that enemy for we are one head one flesh and one blood.

Sr Wm Everett

I shall also maintain the peace with all those nations of Indians which you have entered into alliance with upon your engagement that they should not do acts of hostility against any of their States subjects.

Sadekanaktie

We thought that Our Treaty with the Governor would have had no success because your Excell rejected the belt of wampum which the Governour of Canada sent to your Excell to desire a messenger may be sent thither and since the Governour of Canada enabled us to convey any message from you to him We think it will be requisite that we send and some body to a meetall place where there may be a conference between the two governments.

Sr Wm Everett

I can again what I said before I cannot trade of peace with the Governor of Canada nor receive any message from him and therefore I did reject his belt of wampum as I do reject any correspondence with him the Governor of Canada hath put him self always upon you to carry this belt unto me which he knew should not receive.

~~[illegible] Governor of Canada says he intends to send [illegible]~~

Sadekanaktie

I have told the Governour of Canada already that he shall not [illegible] and if we could discourse him again that tell him plainly we will not suffer it.

Sr Wm Everett

You will do very well to hinder him from building that Fort or any other more the Lake if we suffer it there will be a chain of the Iroquois Country and bring a slavery upon your selves and posterity I am bound to make war and prevent any incroachment upon the Province it is your duty to give me notice so soon as you hear of their motion that way that I may bring forces to oppose them and I expect that you shall joyne your forces with me otherwise all your pretences to the renewall of the covenant chain are fallacious.

Sadekanaktie

We are glad you assure that to us it had never been their design to have built it has been omissions to us Our people having not obtained this.

Sr Wm Everett

I have often cautioned you against giving credit to the French Indians who has always obtained you therefore you must suffer none of that tribe of Iesuites to come into your Country I have formerly warned you of this and now you see the evill of it

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Sir it not for your honour that you who are the antientest and most worthie Nations of Indians upon this Continent should creep so low as to go and ask a peace from the Governour of Canada & expect that the French Indians should likewise come and troop to me and ask peace as you have already done to the Governour of Canada.

Sadekanaktie

Since you cannot find messengers to Canada I desire that you would write to the governour of Canada and also to the great King your master that I the Governour of Canada write to him desiring that there may be peace concluded on those parts.

Sir Wm Johnson

Let me first see the French Indians come down & desire peace of me as you have gone to Canada frontiniac and then I will consider what may be proper for me to do.

Sadekanaktie

You saw that we have stoopt so low to the French for peace but before ever we went there they had sent two messengers to us to Our Castle.

Sir Wm Johnson

The French paper you brought from Canada says you should come to Count Frontiniac and stoopt as if you were Your Soveraign Lords and made show of your repentance for all what you have done against him.

Sadekanaktie

The Governour of Canada used not to resort upon us with Belts so often nay the first belt of wampum he us by all occasions to make peace with us

Sir Wm Johnson

But he makes you his tributarys and so you are to yield to his Coronation when he pleaseth.

Sadekanaktie

It is only a name that we have given him because he called us brothers not that we owe him as Our father.

Sir Wm Johnson

But I expect an answer from you that the Grand Indians should come to me and desire to bury the hatchett as you have gone to Canada to do the like it is for your knowing that you make them do it.

Sadekanaktie

The praying Indians of Canada, and to Dekanissore when we was there that they would hold the peace fast which their father the Governour of Canada had made with the five Nations yea as firme as they do the Christian faith and that some of them were ready to come, neither a fighting belt were stoopt upon

Dekanissore

Dekamsors coming thither and Our Indian Interpreters had ben taken by the ffrench and Indians were left at liberty

If we shall not observe our bonds if we do not go to Canada there will be no confirmation of the peace, and if they come to us in Our Country and aske what Our Governour says to the matter what shall we say?

Mr Everett

It is possible they may keep the peace with you but if any of them commit the least outrage upon any of their persons in the Covenant Chain you must be accountable for it for the only reason why I agreed to the peace you have made contrary to my Command and your own engagements is because I am unwilling to — make warr against you or spill your blood I rather chuse to forgive what is past and advise you for the future that you may not be brought into slavery which is by keeping a strict & vigilant eye upon the deceitfull ffrench and their Indians as when they were in warr with you.

Sadekanaktie

We thank you for your Caution about the ffrench and desire you and the — neighbouring Colonies may take care of the Place that it may be fortified lest the ffrench surprize it.

Mr Everett

It shall be done The Garrison shall be mured against all the force of Canada the Eastern Indians have taken upon New England notwithstanding the peace so lately made with that Colony you are bound in the Covenant Chain and have assistance indeed You must therefore consider of a way to make them keep their hatchett and not to warr upon the Christians of New England.

After noone the same day

The Sachems mett together to give their answer to the proposall concerning the Eastern Indians. Sadekanaktie Speaker.

Sadekanaktie

We cannot send to the Eastern Indians having no men fit for that purpose but being now bound to Canada will tell the Governour of Canada to keep these Eastern Indians to lay down their hatchett for if we go first to the Eastern Indians they can do nothing without the Governour of Canada and will not prolong time therefore it will be best to dont diverting by the Governour of Canada

Mr Everett

You must not think that our Covenant ffriendship will cause the Eastern Indians make peace you must therefore think of some other way to oblige them to lay down the hatchett for the Governour of Canada must not be disputed upon

Upon You will always finde him constant as hitherto.

[illegible] Sadekanarahe

We desire to know whether we shall speak to the farr Indians the Dionondadees at Canada if we shall be taken there (which we expect) for we have the Governour of Canada Indians or that we pursue the method we have begunn and speak to them in their own Country.

His Excell

Though you have peace with the French and their Indians you must not expect that it will be lasting if the French Indians should continue to molest to the Nation of Yor Engaged as for peace with the farr Indians I leave you to your own methods with this caution that you be not ensnared

Sadekanarahe

We desire that goods may be sold cheap when those farr Indians come then this place will be desirable like a fair maid that has many lovers so all people will flock either Sir that those Indians that come with Present may be civilly entertained, then they will settle amongst us.

His Excell

I doubt not but they will find content in the sale of goods the peace made some time ago between the Indians to the Eastward and New England did no ways hurt the covenant chain for those Indians were at that time in peace with you of the five Nations and as for what you say of Shavanoes Warr it is nothing at all French policy he was not satisfied at liberty by the people of New England (as I am informed but broak prison & was purchased

Sadekanarahe

When we come to our Country we will consult what to do about the farr Indians and when we come into Canada we will speak to the praying Indians to come hither and make peace with your Excell we wish we had our trade with all what ever passed but will nevertheless bring an account to your Excell. of all we shall hear.

His Excell

It behooves you to be upon your guard notwithstanding the war to keep your gates shutt at night and good scouts out and if there be any party either French or Indians discovering that with give me an account and frequently correspond with me I will strengthen this garrison and send them all assistance of the enemy.

As for yo[ur] meeting at Albany I am not against it neither do I oppose your consulting of yo[ur] own private affairs Yett I cannot find no

any

Ump to your meeting at Onondage to consult of those affairs which concerne the whole Covenant chain wherein so many Governors are included whereof you Own one to be the head I always expect to be personally present on such occasions.

I will renew the covenant chain to morrow and give you some present from their Majesties of Great Britain

Sadekanaktie

We are obliged to your Excell for your good advise not to be too secure but to keep watch and look out whilst we promise to doe and if we see any troops of Ffrench and Indians we have but one dog and one axe whatever we see or hear your Excell shall be and wee forthwith we will immediately acquaint your Excell Tim has it in Instruction that there may be none amongst us that will give the ffrench an account of all We desire that your Excell in your publick discourse to morrow will passe it by.

Tho Corbett

The Senekes of late have sent a belt of wampum to the Indians of Delaware River requiring them to take up the hatchett of warr and fight along with them which forgetting their peaceable Instruction that we should a warlike people who are no warriours and since they are in my Government of Pensilvania I charge the Senekes not to fall upon them but to let them alone.

Sadekanaktie

We know nothing of any such belt sent by us probably those Indians that are fled from us and live upon the Susquehannah River may have sent such a message

Tho Corbett

I injoyne you in renewing the Chain with those Indians to let them know that they must not disturb Delaware Indians nor the Indians of the Province of Pensilvania.

Sadekanaktie

We think we have discoursed of all matters and those things we made no response to must be taken for granted.

We desire that your Excell will begin early to morrow to speak and give them presents as you will direct upon us for we will send a post to the Senecker Country to prepare all things for our journey and negotiate with the four Indians and Canada.

16

16

A

At a meeting at Albany August the 22d 1694

Present His Excy Benjamin Fletcher &c.
Coll Ino Hamilton Govern.r of the Jerseys
The Counsil of Newyorke
Commissioners from Boston and Connecticut &
Five Sachims and Indians of the five Nations

His Excy

Brethren

I am sorry to speak in publick part of what passed in my private conferrence yesterday with your Sachims.

I do approve of what was said to me in endeavouring the Covenant chaine I shall allways inviolably preserve it on my part but must declare my dislike to your proceedings towards the peace and do appeal to the wisest of your Sachims whether you have not broke it on your part by refusing ~~you confession your Errour and say you are weary of the warr and~~ solemnly engage to be stedfast to the covenant chain & am ready to persue you with Vigour but rather acquiesce though at the same time you must also not have allways made your peace with and opposed the warr you had against the French of Canada in behalfe of us with the Crown of England & Crowne were in perfect peace.

Brethren

The reasons for my rejecting the bill proferred to be sent by the Governour of Canada I have given already to his Sachims & shall only say here I cannot make peace with nine.

But as it is to your shame and dishonour who are the antientest and most warlike nations of Indians to have bowed so low to the Governour of Canada and ask the peace as from a superior so you ought to do your fellow Christians and Neighbour to refuse the praying Indians of Canada to come and ask me to deny my protection against them.

Do as you did well & prudently to bid the Governour of Canada that you will not admitt him to erect Cadaraqui (which is my intention) if you suffer the French once to settle a Garrison there or above the Lake (be their pretences never so plausible) they will bring you and your posterity into perpetual Slavery & bondage.

17

(19)

Brethren

Brethren

You must unite your force and oppose this designe I shall be ready to assyste it, if you will give me timely notice and your assistance.

I do not pretend to hinder your antient custome of meeting at Onondage to consult of your own affairs only when peace and warr is treated of I am obliged to be present and report their transactions shall be held at Albany where the Covenant chain is to be freshed yearly.

Brethren

That peace which New England somtimes agoe made with the Eastern Indians did no ways hurt the Covenant Chain for those Indians were then in peace with the five Nations.

These Indians have lately taken up their hatchett against our subjects in that Province who are members of the Covenant chain you must therefore consider of a way speedily to bury the hatchett out of their hands that all the covenant chain may injoy peace.

Chevalier Beauvais was not (as you falsly say) put at liberty by the people of New England but made his escape to Canada.

I shall take care the four Indians to come with Arnold be timely treated and have their Orders for their passage.

Brethren

You have made a peace which cannot last if you suffer the French or any of their Indians to commit the least outrage or act of hostility against any of the subjects of my great master and mine of the King of England I must take up arms for their defence.

I have a few words of advice to give you.

You are going to Canada you must not trust too many of your Sonnins there it is too great a risk to venture at once.

You must not during your abode there suffer your young men to depart from Castle You are not to hearken to the Counsell of the Jesuite Millett nor pastor Bruy of that place.

And you must look out and do your best to give me timely notice of the French approaching to Crown Cadaraqui in returning against any of our Native Provinces that I may move to oppose them.

And now Brethren

I do hereby renew the Covenant Chain in the names of their Nations of Great Britain on behalfe of their subjects of New England Connecticut Rhode Island East and West Jersey Pensilvania Maryland and Virginia and all other their Majesties Dominions on this Shore of America and I lay down this belt of wam as a seal.

(18)

Brethren

Governor

You have declared and the head of the Covenant wch I do declare that I will inviolably defend and preserve it to the outmost drop of my blood while you on your part performe your agreement And in the name of their Majesties the Great King & Queen of England and for their States Subjects of New England Connecticutt Newyorke East and West Jersey Pensilvania Maryland and Virginia I lay down these staves &c

The Address of the River Indians to Mr Governor Benjamin Fletcher at Albany the 18th day of August 1694.

Present Mr Gov Benjamin Fletcher
Coll Rd Townley Patteson Governour of this Province
Coll Peter Schuyler
Coll Rich Sayard
Coll Nicholas Bayard
Coll Wm Smith
Capt Wm Brooke Esq
Capt Coppe Livingston
} of their Majesties Council for the Province of Pensilvania

River Indians

Sachims Speaker

Brother.

In the time of old we river Indians were a strong nation and are now reduced to little and are now become a weak mean people as you see we are informed that we are not fitt to take hand with your Excellency then give a deaf ear

Governor

I am come visitor as your Brethren according to Covenant we have been obedient to all your Commands since that day & shall be can witness and shall continue to be obedient and prove to this Government we never have been mixed with upon occasion of any miscarriage of the Enemy will be ever ready & then give a true hearty

Mr Gov answered

I do accept the testimony of your obedience finding as I expect before a thousand times more upon that not want the protection of this Government which shall be able to secure you from any force that can be brought against you & shall receive you into your testimony of that report thy great Master and Protector the King and Queen to whom that are Subjects &c

11/33

Ye 18th

(19)

The Answer which Sir Edwd Benjamin Whitaker gave to the River Indians at Albany the 22th of August 1694.

Present Sir Edwd Benjamin Whitaker
Coll Andrew Hamilton Lieut Gov of the Forces
Coll Wessel Corlaer
Coll Nich Bayard
Coll Wm Smith
Peter Schuyler Esqr
Capt Peter Schuyler
The River Indians

of their Maties Council for the Province of Newyorke.

Brethren

I am informed that One of your people this last winter was accidentally killed by the shot of a Christian which drove over mine upon the Sea wards I give you this Belt of wampum to wipe of that blood

Brethren

I have heard a good Character of you that you have always been obedient Subjects and good Subjects to the Great King and Queen of England I charge you to keep a good watch abroad that you be able to advertise me of any attempt of the enemy and if you finde any straggling parties you are to destroy them and further you are to obey such orders and commands as you shall receive from time to time from Commander in Chiefe of this Garison of Albany in my absence

I hear that when you go a hunting that you come home to your Castle and there get drunk and spend all what you have got then come home poor to your family and become a burthen to your neighbours but no more of this

I renew the Covenant Chain with you and promise you all protection from this Government I hope you will be carefull your selves so as to observe it and be good soldiers and keep true to the Covenant Chain. I doe in the name of their Mats of Great Britain I lay you down this 2 pieces of 6d

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Illustr. of L. Nations

the Judgment at Albany August 16th 1698

A.

No 13.

A Conference held between His Excellency
Jarvis Pletthoe Esq and the Mahekandons
Lower river Indians and Schowainos or farr
at Kingstown in the County of Ulster the 28th
August 1694.

Present His Excell Benjamin Fletcher Esq
Coll Abram Hamilton Governour of the Jerseys
Coll Stephen Cortlandt
Coll Nicho Bayard
Wm Smith
Jno Graham Esq
Lt Col Nicoll Esq
} Of his Majtys Council for the Province of New York.
Mahikander & farr Indians
Hendrick of the Mahikanders Speaker

Father You are Governour of this Province of New York from
your Christian ke-ye that undertook this dreadfull journey with us Lastly
we Killed by the way by Our Enemies for which we are very sorry some
also of the Mahikanders & farr Indians are likewise killed -
& now wipe off your Eyes for that blood that gave 2 or 3 times

Father
We have had great sorrow for the losse of those men which were killed
which is now wiped off we have had great difficulty to bring the Schowanos
and farr Indians & we Our Army and desire shelter under your wing
which will wipe off all the sorrow from us We desire your protection. then
gave a few more Beads

Father
We expected a great Running but have gott little more than Blood from
the enemy that pursued us and with a small share of what we have gott
we are here to renew the Covenant Chain & brighten it we with you and desire
we may be as one Head one Body and one Soul with the English the
Mohaques River Indians and all the Indians of this Government then
gave a few more Beads

Father Governour
Brethren
I am sorrowfull for the losse of the Christian & Indians of either Nation
You are as welcome to me as children to a father I shall always remember
what you declare more fully and like us
covenant Chain and we as brethren of you as

(21)

Pennsylvania 1764

By the Honourable John Penn Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex in Delaware.

A Proclamation.

Whereas the Delaware and Shawanese Tribes of Indians and others in Confederacy with them have without the least provocation and contrary to their late most solemn Treaties ungratefully renewed War upon this Province, and in a most savage, cruel & perfidious manner killed and butchered great numbers of the Inhabitants, burnt and destroyed their Habitations and laid waste the Country — I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of the Council to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby declare the said Delaware and Shawanese Indians & all others who in Conjunction with them have committed Hostilities against his Majesty's Subjects within this Province to be Enemies Rebels and Traitors to his Most sacred Majesty. And I do hereby require all his Majestys Subjects of this Province and earnestly invite those of the neighbouring Provinces to embrace all opportunities of pursuing, taking, killing & destroying the said Delaware and Shawanese Indians and all others concerned in committing Hostilities, Incursions, Murders or Ravages upon this Province. And Whereas the Six united Nations of Indians viz.t The Mohickons, Oneidas, Onondagoes Cayugas Senecas and Tuscaroras, have been for the most part in constant Amity with the Crown of Great Britain and are now actually engaged with Sir William Johnson his Majestys Superintendant for Indian Affairs in renewing and firmly establishing the peace and friendship subsisting between them and the several Colonies And Whereas sundry of the Delaware Nanticoke & other Indians professing a Regard and Friendship for all his Majestys Subjects have removed within the Inhabited parts of the Country and put themselves under the care and protection of this Government and now live in the Barracks of this City under a Guard of his Majestys Regular Troops. I do therefore declare that the several Tribes of the Six united Nations as well as those Indians so as aforesaid living under the Protection of this Government, and all others who shall join & act with us in the prosecution of this just & necessary War, are expresly excepted and excluded out of this Declaration. And I do hereby strictly forbid any of his Majestys Subjects within this Province to do them the least injury, or give them any Molestation whatsoever, as they will answer the same at their peril. And Whereas it is necessary for the better carrying on Offensive Operations against our Indian Enemies and bringing the unhappy war with them to a speedy issue, that the greatest Encouragements should be given to all his Majestys Subjects to exert and use their utmost Endeavours, to pursue attack, take and destroy our said Enemy Indians. I do hereby declare and promise that there shall be paid out of the Monies lately granted for his Majesty's use to all and every person and persons not in the pay of this Province the following several and respective Premiums and Bounties for the prisoners and Scalps of the Enemy Indians, that shall be taken or killed within the Bounds of this Province as limited by the Royal Charter or in pursuit from within the said Bounds, that is to say: For every Male Indian

Enemy,

Enemy above ten Years old, who shall be taken Prisoner and delivered at any Forts garrisoned by the Troops in the pay of this Province, or at any of the County Towns to the Keeper of the Common Gaols there the sum of One hundred & fifty Spanish Dollars or Pieces of Eight. For every Female Indian Enemy taken Prisoner & brought in as aforesaid, and for every Male Indian Enemy of ten Years old or under taken Prisoner and delivered as aforesaid, the sum of One hundred and thirty Pieces of Eight. For the Scalp of every Male Indian Enemy, above the age of ten Years produced as Evidence of their being killed, the sum of One hundred and thirty four Pieces of Eight; and for the Scalp of every Female Indian Enemy, above the age of ten Years, produced as Evidence of their being killed the sum of fifty Pieces of Eight. And that there shall be paid to every Officer or Officers, Soldier or Soldiers, as are, or shall be, in the pay of this Province who shall take, bring in and produce any Indian Enemy Prisoner or Scalp as aforesaid, one half of the said several and respective Premiums & Bounties.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia the Seventh day of July in the fourth Year of his Majesty's Reign & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & Sixty four

By his Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen Jr
Secretary

John Penn

God save the King.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Thursday the 23d Aug.t 1764.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.a
William Logan, Benjamin Chew, Lynford Lardner, Thomas Cadwalader } Esq.rs

The Governor laid before the Board a Record of Conviction of Thomas Fowler for Burglary at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held at Reading for the County of Berks on Tuesday the 14th of this Instant August before Alex.r Stedman James Read and Jonas Seely Esquires, Justices of the said Court assigned by a Special Commission; And it appeared by the said Record that the said Thomas Fowler was legally tried and convicted of Felony and Burglary committed in the House of Sarah Drury in the said Town of Reading the 24 day of February last, and had received Sentence of Death for the same. The Board taking this matter into Consideration and finding that Alx Stedman one of the Justices had reported to the Governor that he believed the said Fowler to be a great Villain and that not a single Circumstance appeared in his favour on his Tryal were of opinion That the Sentence of the Court should be executed; The Governor accordingly signed a Warrant under the Lesser Seal of this Province for his Execution on Friday the 7th day of September next.

Tuesday

Pennsylvania 1764.

Tuesday 11th September 1764 AM Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor and acquainted him that the House were met pursuant to Adjournment, and desired to know if his Honour had any Business to lay before them, to which he made answer that he had nothing to recommend at present, and whenever he had he should communicate the same to the House by the Secretary.

Friday 14th September AM.

The Governor laid before the Assembly by the Secretary for their perusal a Letter from Colo Bradstreet dated at Presque Isle the 14 August 1764 inclosing a Copy of the Terms of Peace which he had granted to the Western Indians living between Lake Erie & the Ohio. The said Letter and Copy of Peace are as follow, as also a Letter from Colo Bouquet dated at Fort Loudon 27 Augt 1764 which accompanied them.

A Letter from Col Bradstreet to the Governor

Presque Isle 14th August 1764

Sir,

As it may be agreeable to you and the People under your Government, to know, as soon as possible, of the peace concluded with all the Nations of Indians that have done you so much Damage, I have inclosed you a Copy of what has passed upon the Occasion

I am Sir, Your most humble Servant

John Bradstreet

P.S. Perhaps under the present Circumstances of the Troops, acting from your Quarter, and the advanced Season, it may be agreeable to the Southern Governments to have early information of this affair, in which you will be pleased to act as may be most agreeable to you.

The Hon: Governor Penn

Lake Erie Camp at l'Anie aux Feuillis. Three o'Clock in the afternoon, August 12th 1764

At the request of ten Savages who arrived this Morning, saying they were sent by the Hurons of Sandusky, the Shawanese, the Delawares, what they call the five Nations, inhabiting the Scioto plains, the Banks of the Ohio, Presque Isle &c &c, I received from them the following Speeches.

First ..... A long Compliment with a String of Wampum

Secondly, ... A String of Wampum, begging leave to speak & be heard.

Thirdly ..... We ask in the name of the whole of the above Nations where this Army is going, and what are your intentions?

That on receiving certain Intelligence that you were coming against us with an Army, we immediately called in all our Warriors, who were out against your Frontiers, and determined to meet you on this Lake, and beg for Mercy & forgiveness and Peace, which we now do in the name of, and by the Order of the Nations above mentioned, the whole being truly sensible of their past Folly and unjust Behaviour to the English, without Cause.

A String of Wampum.

Colonel

Colonel Bradstreets Answer to the above.

First .... I thank you for your Compliment

Secondly. You may have leave to speak openly and freely.

Thirdly. The reason for marching the Army this way is to revenge the Insults and Injuries done to the English, on those Savages who have not askes forgiveness, & given Sureties for their future good Behaviour.

You have done well in calling in all your Warriors, begging Peace and truly repenting of your late violence and bad conduct towards the English, without any provocation whatsoever, and I am surprized to find you begging peace and forgiveness, so soon after writing such an impertinent Letter as that you sent by Imaltman to Pittsbury, Detroit &c. notwithstanding which, since you implore Forgiveness and Mercy, I will on the following Terms grant Peace unto you, provided you are fully impowered from the Nations abovementioned and that the Chiefs will ratify it as soon as possible, and that you name the Chiefs.

Answer.

We are fully impowered to conclude and grain a peace, if we can obtain it, the Chiefs of the above Nations will ratify it, their names are as followeth, viz.t

For the Shawanese ..... Cuttatechie, the great War Chief.

Delawares ..... The whole of the Chiefs

Sandusky Wyons ... Custaregi, Chief of the Warriors.

And themselves of the Five Nations of the Lakes Lake viz.t Cuyashota Queeneytaqueeka, Sinnemockshince, Alquaunela, and Anarungua.

Terms on which Peace is granted.

First, ... All Prisoners shall be delivered up at Sandusky directly English, French and Blacks without reserve or excuse of being married, or any otherwise connected with you, Should there be any unwilling to leave you, they must be obliged to come.

Secondly. All the Chiefs abovementioned shall come with their Prisoners and ratify the Peace I shall now grant.

Thirdly. Six of the principal Men of the Negotiation now here must remain as Hostages for the true Performance of the Engagements they freely enter into, and in consideration of my not marching, immediately on my Landing against their Castles, as I at first intended; and the other four with one of my Officers and an Indian belonging to this Army must proceed with the utmost Dispatch to acquaint the Chiefs of the peace granted, and what is expected from them, as I am determined not to lose time, or suffer myself to be imposed on.

Fourthly, ... That this peace may last for ever, the Nations abovementioned must entirely relinquish their claims to the Forts and Posts the English now have in their Country; and that the English shall be at liberty to build & erect as many Forts or Trading Houses as they may find necessary for carrying on Trade between them and the Savages without Interruption, and they shall grant as much Land round the Forts as a Cannon can throw a shot over for the raising a proper Supply of Provisions for the use of the Garrison and Traders, which Lands they are to renounce, and look on as the property of the English for ever.

Fifthly

Fifthly..... That I shall be at liberty to send from this Army to your Castles, Six English, six Canadians and six Indians, to see that you bring away all the Prisoners that you have, which Prisoners you are to furnish with Horses and Provisions during their Journey, and treat them with all the tenderness and kindness you can shew; and that I may for the Security of the People I send have with me an equal number of Indians of your Nations, till the return of the above Six English, six Canadians & Six Indians.—

Sixthly. That if hereafter it should happen that any Person belonging to the above Nations shall kill or plunder any of the English, the Person or Persons so offending shall be immediately given up and delivered at Fort Pitt, there to be tried for the Offence committed, agreeable to the Laws and Customs of the English, with this Difference only, that one half of the Jury shall be Indians of the same Nation as the Offender.

Seventhly You cannot be ignorant of an Army's marching against the above Nations by the Ohio; but in consideration of your truly repenting of your late bad conduct towards the English, and the Engagements you hereby enter into, and the promises you also make of your future good Behaviour, I shall send and prevent their proceeding against you; but be assured, should you ever be guilty of the like bad Behaviour again, you shall be cut off from the Face of the Earth.

Eighthly... If any of the Nations or Tribes herein mentioned should separately violate this Peace and disturb the publick Tranquility, the others shall consider themselves as bound to make War on them separately or jointly with the English and their Allies, till they have brought them to reason, as also against any Indians, Enemies to the English, and the English will assist them against their Enemies.

Ninthly... To avoid being imposed on by Delays in ratifying this peace & so lose the Season for acting against the above Indians, I do allow Twenty five days, from the date hereof for the arrival of the Chiefs of the above Nations with all their Prisoners at Sandusky, and should they fail herein, what has been done I shall look on as void, and they may expect to find us Warriors, instead of Brothers and Friends.—

By the power invested in me by his Excellency Major General Gage, Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. these are the Terms of peace I grant to the Nations heretofore mentioned; that is to say to the Shawanese, Delawares, the Hurons of Sandusky, the five Nations of Scioto, the Ohio and Presque-Isle. Given under my hand & Seal at the place and on the date above mentioned.—

John Bradstreet

From the power we have received from the Chiefs of the Delawares the Shawanese the Hurons of Sandusky, the Five Nations of the Indians inhabiting the plains of Scioto, the Banks of the Ohio, Presque-Isle &ca &ca. We do in the name of the above Nations together with ourselves most gratefully accept the Terms above mentioned & granted and we do also most solemnly bind ourselves & them to the true performance of each article in every respect.—

Signed after the manner of the Indians, with the representation of a Turtle, a Fox and Wolf with two Crosses.—

This

This Peace being agreed on, the Six Nations and Indians of Canada got up and took the Deputies by the hand, saying they were glad to see they were come to their senses, and hoped they would continue so; if they did not, on the first Breach of this Peace, which they were witnesses to their concluding, they would immediately make War against them.

A True Copy

Thomas Mant, Aid de Camp.

A Letter from Colonel Bouquet to the Governor

Fort London 27th August 1764

Sir, I have the honour to transmit to you a Letter from Colonel Bradstreet who acquaints me that he has granted Peace to all the Indians living between Lake Erie & the Ohio, but as no satisfaction is insisted on; I hope the General will not confirm it, and that I shall not be a witness to a Transaction which would fix an indelible Stain upon the Nation.

I therefore take no notice of that pretended Peace, & proceed forthwith on the Expedition fully determined to treat as Enemies any Delawares or Shawanese I shall find in my way, till I receive contrary Orders from the General.

I have the Honour to be with great respect

Sir, Your most Obed.t & most Hble Servant

Henry Bouquet

Governor Penn.

Memorandum Wednesday Sept.r 19th 1764

Mr Allen and Mr Rhoads a Committee of the House waited on the Governor and presented to him a Bill entituled A Supplement to an Act entituled An Act for granting to his Majesty the sum of £25,000 for the Defence and Protection of this Province and for other purposes therein mentioned for his Consideration and Concurrence. The Governor told the said Committee that he would consider the said Bill, and let the House know his result thereon.

The same Gentlemen informed the Governor that the House were preparing a Bill for erecting a Light House at the Mouth of Delaware Bay, in which it would be necessary to appoint an Officer to collect certain Duties on Ships and Vessels intended to be imposed by the said Bill to defray part of the Expence of erecting and supporting the said Light House and that the House had appointed them a Committee to confer with the Governor about a proper person to fill the said Office. Whereupon the Governor entered into a Conference with the said Committee on the occasion & Thomas Coombe being proposed for the said Office of Collector, the Governor agreed that his name should be inserted in the said Bill accordingly.

Saturday

Pennsylvania 1761

Saturday the 22d: September 1761 The Members of Council were summoned to meet the Governor in Council this Morning at 10 o'Clock, and Benjamin Chew Esquire alone attending, the Governor with him read and examined two Bills sent up by the Assembly for his Honours Concurrence entituled as follows viz.t:

"A Supplement to the Act entituled An Act for granting to his Majesty
" the Sum of £24,000 for the defence and protection of this province and for other
" purposes therein mentioned."

"A Supplement to the Act entituled An Act for erecting a Light house
" at the Mouth of the Bay of Delaware at or near Cape Henlopen &c. for placing
" and fixing Buoys in the said Bay and River Delaware & for appointing Com-
" missioners to receive collect and recover certain Sums of Money heretofore raised
" by way of Lottery & to appropriate the same to the purposes aforesaid."

The Governor having agreed to the former Bill and finding that the Person appointed to the Office of Collector in the latter is the same whom he agreed on with the Committee of Assembly the 19th Inst: had no objection to it and directed the Secretary to return the said Bills to the House acquainting them that he gave his assent thereto and would be ready to pass them into Laws whenever the House should present them for that purpose.

This being accordingly done, two Members waited on the Governor with a Message from the House desiring to know if his Honour would be pleased to pass the two Bills this forenoon. The Governor answered that he should go immediately to the State House for that purpose.—His Honour being in the Council Chamber, acquainted the House by the Secretary that he required their Attendance there.— They accordingly attended, and the Speaker presented the Bills before mentioned to the Governor who enacted them into Laws and signed a Warrant for affixing the Great Seal to them, which being done, the two Laws were deposited in the Rolls Office.

Eodem die 9 o'Clock P: M: The Assembly broke up.

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL August 23d 1764

Dear Sir

I have wrote you pritty fully as of this Date concerning my Transactions at Niagra. This letter is therefore on the Subject of ye Land which I was oblidged to defer till my return.

I now agreable to your directions in one of your favours of last April, write to yr Son to depute a Surveyor to run the lines, after wh it will give me particular pleasure to See yo[u] at this place, when I doubt not everry thing may be settled to Satisfaction.

You will please to give me notice when I may have reason to expect You, that no Delay may possibly happen.

I am with all possible regard

Dear Sir

Your most obedient & most Humble Servant

Wm. JOHNSON

The Honrble CADWALLADER COLDEN Esqr
Lieut Govr of New York

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL August 23d 1764

Dear Sir

I arrived here four days ago from Niagra after having settled affairs with the different Nations as well as could be expected. The Nations who attended from the Westward were the Hurons, Ottawaes, Chippaweighs, Sakis, Peranes, Reynards, Menominy's, & in short all ye Cheifs of the Western Nations, except about 300 under Pondiac at the Miamis River, and the Potawatamis who did not choose to trust themselves down, the whole amounted to upwards of 2000, including those of the 6 Nations who accompanied me. They were the largest Number of Indians perhaps ever Assembled on any occasion. The Shawanese & Delawares of Ohio did not attend, they are

now up the River *Sioto* watching your motions, but I imagine that the transactions at the Congress will soon bring all to reason in case we are not able to effect anything against them. Most of the Western Nations were well recommended by Major Gladwin & other officers, they dwelt much on their good treatment of the Garrisons of La Baye & Michilimacinac ye latter taken by the Enemy Ottawaes & Chippaweighs. I therefore renewed & strengthened the Covenant Chain with them, and they have promised not only to get all the Prisoners out of the Enemys Hands but also to procure restitution for the Traders losses, they have likewise agreed to the reestablishing a Post at Michilimacinac.

The Hurons accounted for the cause of their engaging in the War, delivered up three Prisoners which were all they had & have subscribed to a Peace;—but we were greatly delayed by the Chenussios, & other Enemy Seneca's, who did not arrive for a considerable time, occasioned by reports w^h^ had been propagated amongst them, that we intended some Treachery, they at length came with 14 Prisoners & 2 Deserters, w^h^ they Said was all they had, but there are Several Prisoners amongst the Delawares liveing near Chenussio, for the delivery up of whom as well as of their King, & Head Warrior called the Squashcutter the Chenussios have engaged, & given two Hostages for y^t^ purpose. These Delawares abandoned their Settlements on the Capture of Captn Bull & his party, & their Villages having been distroyed by the Partys under Montour &ca., they have since resided with the Chenussios, & requested their Interest with us to make peace, but I refused to treat with them, 'till all the Prisoners & their 2 Cheifs were first delivered up, which I expect will shortly be complied with. The Senecas have likewise given up to his Majesty all the Land from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie 4 Miles in Depth on each side of the strait for the use of the Several Garrisons which is more than Double the Quantity their Deputys agreed to last Spring. The Isleands, (one of which is verry large) they insisted on my acceptance of, to shew their esteem,

& make my mind easy (as they called it) after the Delays I had met with.

The behaviour of the Senecas cannot fail operating strongly on the Shawanese & Delawares, as well as all the Nations for they are a people of much power & Influence over the rest;—so soon as Matters were settled with the Senecas, Co^{ll} Bradstreet proceeded with the Troops accompanied by about 500 Indians, but the lateness of the Season, & the disposition of the Ind^{s} in general will I beleive leave little to be done offensively, & Co^{ll}. Bradstreet is well convinced of the absurdity of attempting to go to extreams with them, Justly observeing that we cant always keep an Army on the Frontiers, and that tho he might be able at present to establish a Post, it remains entirely at the Indians discretion whether we shall keep it or not, it were to be wished the World had been earlier convinced of this Truth, I hope now they have profitted by experience. The Indians who have made peace & those who have renewed their engagements have been verry Sollicitous for Trade, & it was Judged adviseable to let them purchase with what little Furrs they had, such thing as they wanted (Ammunition excepted) I told them repeatedly their loss of Trade must be charged upon the Enemy, and that 'till they were punished, or brought to a proper Submission, they must not expect it as before, however I know nothing will contribute more to keep them at peace, than the letting them have a Trade carried on by Honest Men, and of this I think necessary to acquaint You as Passes are to come from you by the Kings Proclamation.

Last night all the Cheifs of Conajohare came to acquaint me that they were often verry Ill treated, but particularly so of late, by one *Cobus Maybe*, who resides on part of their clear Lands, without any Title, notwithstanding their repeated desire that he should remove, and I have (since his Majestys Proclamation was published here) at ye earnest request of the whole Castle, wrote him several times to leave s^{d} place but to no purpose. In short several of the White People in that Neighbourhood

use them vastly Ill, by turning their Cattle into the Indians Corn fields, and beat their Women & Children when Driveing them out, This has been often done, but more so of late in the absence of their young Men, which the Sachims fear may prove of bad consequence if not redressed, & prevented for the future. As I am directed to see all Persons removed who occupy Indian Lands without Just Title, I must request you will acquaint me how this *Maybe*, or any others on the like footing are to be removed, or that you will please to give the necessary orders about it.

The Great Number of Indians who attended at Niagra, and the infinite variety of their affairs, Demands &ca afforded me scarce time for the least refreshment dureing my Month's stay there, & prevented me from answering several letters which imediately required it, as well as from haveing the pleasure of corresponding with you dureing that time.

I am
with the most perfect Esteem
Dear Sir
Your Most Obedient & Most Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

The Honrble
Cadwallader Colden

Speech of Abraham, a Mohawk Chief, to Sir William Johnson

[Copy]

Thursday Septr 20th 1764

Abraham.
Daniel.
Hendrick.
Aaron.
Isaac.
John.

Six of the Chiefs, and Warriors, of the Lower Mohawks came to Sir William Johnson, at Johnson Hall, & desired a Hearing; which being granted; Abraham, their chief Sachem, spake as follows.

Brother Corlaer Warraghiaguy;

We are come here at the desire of our Castle to speak to you. Before we enter on the Subject of our Complaint, we wou'd desire to remind you of the first Agreement, and

Copy/

Treaty of Peace & Alliance between His Britannic Majesty, & the Chenussio Indians & other Enemy Senecas, concluded by S.r William Johnson Bar.t with the Chiefs of that Nation.

S.r Wm. Johnson Bar.t on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, & the Chiefs of all Chenussio on behalf of their People, & the rest of the Enemy Senecas, Do agree to the following Articles of Peace.

Article 1.st The Chenussios solemly engage, that a lasting Peace shall be maintained on their Sides with the English, & that they will never suffer their People to commit Hos-tilities on any of His Majesty's Subjects or their Property.

Article 2. The Covenant or old Agreement between the English & Them, & the Preliminaries signed by their Deputies last April, at Johnson Hall, shall be the Basis of this Treaty, & therefore the Chenussios confirm all the said Preliminaries, except that regarding the delivering up the Two Kanestio Murderers, one of them being dead, the other is pardoned on their acceding to the Additional Articles.

Article 3. That, as the Delawares of Susquehanna who came for protection to Chenussio last Spring, after their Castles were destroyed by Sir Wm. Johnson's Indian Parties, are now suing for Peace, thro' the Chenussios mediation, the Chenussios engage to deliver up at Oswego, within 3 Weeks, Atawestera, the Delaware King, & Onnusseraqueta

their

their Chief Warrior, with every Prisoner, Deserter, French-man & Negro amongst them: Then, & not before, the Delawares shall be treated with, without regard to those Delawares taken by the French Indians, who are at the General's Disposal, & without regard to those given to, or adopted by the French Indians.

Article 4th That the Chenussios deliver up at the same time, Sherlock the Deserter, & the Prisoners yet amongst them, so as they may accompany those Fourteen already delivered up to Sir Wm Johnson; for the performance of all which, the Chenussios now deliver up Souwarraghyonana and Arighwadaga, Two of their Chiefs, as Hostages.

Article 5th

In Addition to the Grant made by the Chenussios Deputies to His Majesty at Johnson Hall in April, of the Lands from Fort Niagara to the upper End of the Carrying Place beyond Fort Schlosser, & four miles in breadth on each Side of the River. The Chenussios now surrender up all the Lands from the upper End of the former Grant (& of the same breadth) to the Rapids at Lake Erie, to His Majesty for his sole Use, & that of the Garrisons, but not as private Property, it being near some of their Hunting Grounds; So that all that Tract of the breadth before mentioned, from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, shall become vested in the Crown, in manner as before mentioned, excepting the Islands between the great Falls, & the Rapids, which the Chenussios bestow upon Sr Wm Johnson as a Proof of their Regard, and of their Knowledge of the Trouble he has had with them from time to time. All which the Chenussios hope will be

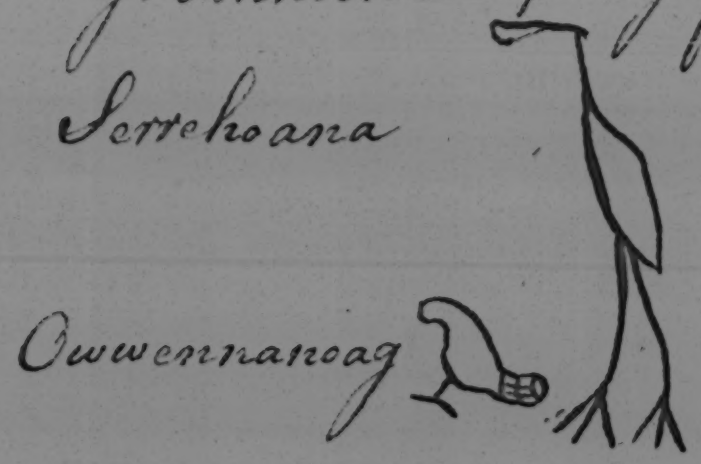
acceptable

acceptable to His Majesty, & that they may have some Token of his Favor.

In Consequence of the foregoing, Sir Wm Johnson doth on the part of His Majesty, Ratify & Confirm all the Articles subscribed to last April, not excepted to herein, & promises that the same shall be strictly observed, as well with regard to the Punishment of Offenders, as concerning the Enjoyment of all their Rights, Privileges and Possessions.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms, and Subscribed by the Chiefs of the Senecas, at Niagara, the Sixth Day of August 1764.

Wm Browning Lt Col.e Commanding at Niagara
Wm Johnson. (LS)
Ber.d Ratzer Lieut.t
G. Johnson Depy. Agt for Ind.n Affairs.



a True Copy from the Original

Witham Marshy Secry for Indian Affairs

Treaty of Peace, &c, with
the Chenussios and other
Enemy Senecas, Concluded
by S.r Wm. Johnson Bar.t
at Niagara, Aug.t 6th.
1764

In S.r Wm. Johnson's
Letter of 30.th Aug.t 1764

Articles of Peace, Friendship, &c Alliance, concluded by Sr Wm Johnson Bart. His Majesty's Sole Agent, & Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of North America, & Colonel of the Six United Nations &c, on the Behalf of His Britannic Majesty, with the Huron Indians of the Detroit.

Article 1st

Sir Wm Johnson Bart. doth agree with the Hurons that a firm & absolute Peace shall take place, from the Date of these Presents, between the English & Them; And that They be admitted into the Chain of Friendship & Alliance, with His Britannic Majesty: to which End, the Hurons are immediately to stop any Attempts towards Hostilities, which might be meditated by any of their People; And they engage never to attempt disturbing the Public Tranquility hereafter, or to Conceal such Attempts of any others; but will use their utmost Endeavour to preserve inviolable the Peace they hereby enter into, & so hand it down to Posterity.

Article 2.

That any English who may be Prisoners or Deserters, & any Negroes, Panis, or other Slaves, amongst the Hurons, who are British Property, shall be delivered up within one Month, to the Commandant of the Detroit: And that the Hurons use all possible Endeavour to

get

get those who are in the hands of the Neighbouring Nations: engaging never to entertain any Deserters, Fugitives, or Slaves; but should any such fly to them for Protection, they are to deliver them up to the next Commanding Officer.

Article 3.

That they will not from hence forward, maintain any Friendship with any of His Majesty's Enemies; or maintain any Intercourse with those, who may promote War & Troubles; but will oppose their Designs, & treat them as Common Enemies: and that they will never listen to any idle Stories of any White Men, or Indians, who may spread false Reports: but if any matter of Grievance arises, they are, either thro' the Channel of the Commandant of Detroit, or by personal Application to Sir Wm. Johnson, to represent their Complaints.

Article 4th.

That they acknowledge His Britannic Majesty's Right to all the Lands above their Village, on both Sides the Strait to Lake St. Clair, in as full & ample Manner as the same was ever claimed, or enjoyed by the French.

Article 5th

That they do, to the utmost, secure the Strait or Passage from Lake Erie to the Detroit; & do use their utmost Endeavors to Protect the Navigation thereof,

either

either with Ships or Boats, against any attempts of an Enemy; as well as defend all Persons who may have occasion to go to, or return from Detroit, by Land or Water: And lastly, that they do now, or at any other time, at the requisition of the Commandant of Detroit, or of any other His Majesty's Officers, furnish such a Number of their Warriors, as may appear necessary for the Protection thereof, or the Annoyance of the Enemy.

In Consequence of the perfect Agreement of the Hurons to the foregoing Articles, Sir Wm. Johnson doth, by Virtue of the Powers & Authorities to him given by His Majesty, promise & declare, that all Hostilities on the Part of His Majesty, against the Hurons shall cease: that past Offences shall be forgiven, & that the said Indians shall enjoy all their Original Rights & Privileges; as also be indulged with a free, fair, & open Trade, agreeable to such Regulations as His Majesty shall direct.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms,
at Niagara, the 18.th day of July 1764

Wm. Johnson (Seal)

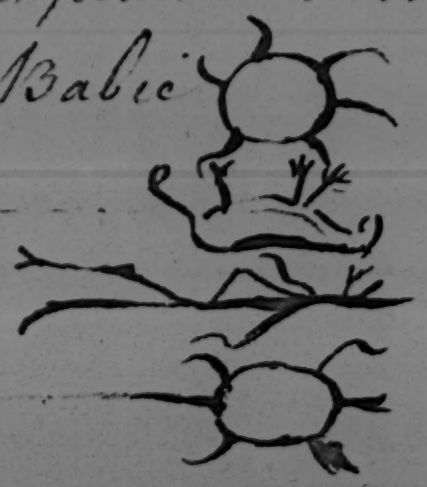
The Chiefs of the Hurons have, in Testimony of their Accordation to the foregoing Articles, Subscribed the Marks of their Respective Tribes, the whole being first duly explained to them.

Adinghquanooron, alv Babie

Chohahagayton

Ariughtatchade.

Tijyaghtah.



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July 18.th 1764

Articles of Peace &c.a
with the Huron Indians
concluded by Sir Will.m
Johnson Baronet. &c &c.

In Sir W.m Johnson's
Letter of 30.th Aug.t 1764.

Copy

A true Copy from the Original
William Marsty
Secry for Indian Affairs.

I have received your Letter of the
and am much concerned to hear of your
from the Difficulties you have met with. You
have remained a Day or two at Fort Stanwix
procured better Conveyances down the River.

It is a little surprizing where my Letter of the
July should have been stopped, and not forwarded to you
I wrote to you the 16th Inst. as you had not received it on
the 22d it has not travelled so quick as I hoped, it was sent
Express from hence under the Care of Mr. Glen, who brought
yours and Colonel Bradstreets Dispatches from Niagara

The Sioux might well be excused the not coming to
Niagara, they are at an immense Distance, and always at war
with the Chippewas. I am very glad you have sent the
western Nations away with good Impressions of us. which
will have a very good Effect

The Western Nations might be supplied by the Ottawa
River, but I believe it would be better not to publish any
thing yet concerning Trade, till we hear a little further

I am obliged to you for the Treaty of Peace which

Sir Wm Johnson Bart.

You

24:2:5(1)

[illegible] for the many horrid Murders committed by [illegible]
Barbarians, the Sole Promoters and Fomenters of o[illegible]
our Troubles, and the Chief Actors in the Bloody Sce[illegible]
I know not on what Foundation He builds, to imagine
Himself empowered to conclude any Peace, and dictate the
Articles thereof, agreeable to his own Judgement. He ha[illegible]
tately sent you, His Majesty's Sole Agent and Superintendan[illegible]
of Indian Affairs at Niagara, on the Business of Peace. He
might perhaps be empowered to consent to a Suspension
of Arms, and refer them to you to settle and conclude the
Peace, but He has taken the whole upon Himself. I look
upon the Peace He has made as Derogatory to the Honour
and Reputation of His Majesty's Arms amongst the Indian
Nations, unsafe for the future Peace and Tranquility of His
Majesty's Subjects, and the Basis of future Massacres.
Made at a Time that two Armies after long Struggles are,
at an immense Expence, put in Motion, and ready to penetrate
into the Heart of their Country. In short so little confident

with

[illegible] to stop his [illegible]

the Conditions are to disgrace [illegible]

his Operations till I send him Orders to [illegible]

sent Him Orders to proceed, And have before

Him and Colonel Bradstreet to attack the Indians

Delawares, and to listen to no Terms of Peace, till the

Promoters of the War were delivered into their Ha[nds]

and that they had sent Deputys to you to sue for Peace

these Orders could not have reached Colonel Bradstreet

But he had all first positive Instructions to attack those

Nations. And he is again ordered to attack them, notwith-

standing his Peace, which I will not ratify or confirm.

I shall hear from you on this soon. And am with

great Regard.

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

Tho: Gage

Colonel Bradstreet

writes me in his last letter from

Erie, that he was going to Detroit.

how he has got to Sandusky so Speedily,

& the Indians there too, so opportunely,

is a little astonishing. his Letter is dated the

[illegible] inst.

T. G.

34:218(2).

...ding the Affirmation of ... Stone, complaining of ...
... Esq[r] one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of common Pleas
... County of Dutchess, for Mal-administration in his Office of Justice of
... of the said County: It is ordered by His Honour the Lieutenant
Governor with the Advice of the Council, that the Complainant do serve
Copy of the said Affirmation, and of this Order on the said Mathew Dubois
and that the Matter of the said Complaint be heard before this Board on
Wednesday the 15th day of September next.

German ... tion to ... neys.

A Petition of the Minister Elders and Deacons of the German
Church in this City, praying a License to collect charitable Contributions
for their said Church, was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

... der Near ... ee, committed ... besing the ... this Province

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor laid before the Council a Letter
without Date received the last Night from Hannanus Schuyler Esq[r] High
Sheriff of the City and County of Albany, advising, that he had in pursuance
of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation of the 20th December
last, apprehended Samuel Ashley, Samuel Robinson, John Bonfort, and Isaac
Thorne, and had taken them in Custody until they give Bail; The said
Persons having lately forcibly turned Peter Lasp and Bastian Deal out of
the Possession of Lands held by them pursuant to Patents by Grants within this
Province, under Pretence, that the said Lands lay within the Province of New
Hampshire.

A Council held at Fort George in the
City of New York on Tuesday the fourth day of
September 1764.

Present.

The Hon[ble] Cadwallader Colden Esq[r] Lieutenant Governor &c
... Townsend ... Earl of Sterling
... Smith
... McEvers ... Read

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor communicated to the Board
... ers ... ed and ... ntry read and ... ented of
the Speech he proposed to make to the Council and General Assembly
recommending the Support of His Majesty's Government, and the discharge
of the Publick Debt, which was read and approved of.

... ea concluded with ... th Recommendation of ... William Johnson ...

His Honour also communicated a Letter from Sir William Johnson
of the 23d Ultimo, acquainting his Honour with the Steps he had concerted
at Onaquaga with the different Tribes of Indians from the Heads of the
Allegheny River: Six Nations, Ohquaus, Chippawaies, Ohio Indians, Poyanders
Twightwees, and the Chiefs of the Western Nations except Pontiac's
Followers and to invite all the Western Indians and the Shawanese
to ... and to meet the Shawanese ...

... Shawanese

[illegible] representing, that the Night preceding the[y]
[illegible] of Cormajoharie came to acquaint him, that they were [illegible]
particularly so estate by one Cobus Mayhe, who reside[s]
cleared lands without any title, notwithstanding their
that he should remove, and that he had since His Majesty[s]
was published there, at the earnest Request of the whole Castle [illegible]
several times to leave said place but to no Purpose.

Order that Cobus Mayhe remove from the Lands of the Indians.

On reading whereof the following Order was made.

Whereas the Castle of the Cormajoharie Indians have represented
they were often ill treated, but particularly so of late by one Cobus Ma[y]
who resides on part of their cleared Lands without any title, notwith[-]
standing their earnest desire that he should remove. It is ordered by His Honour
Lieutenant Governor with the Advice of the Council, that the said Cobus
do appear before this Board, on Wednesday the Thirteenth day of October
next, to shew Cause, if any he hath, why he should not be ejected from
the said Lands reclaimed by the Cormajoharie Castle of Indians
aforesaid, & in the mean time & from thence forth, that he do forthwith
remove from the same Lands, in obedience to His Majesty's Proclama-
tion of the fifth of October last, or in default thereof that he be forthwith
taken into Custody by a Warrant from the Chief Justice of this Province
directed to the Sheriff of Albany, who is hereby required to [illegible]
the said Cobus Mayhe.

Governor Colden informs the Board that Cobus Mayhe is willing to remove from the Indian Lands.

His Honour also communicated a Letter he received from the Chief
from Canada with the Speech that several
of the Chiefs of the Nations should make upon the Occasion. The
Commissary's Letter was shewn by the Sheriff of Albany, and
upon the Chiefs coming down to Albany, and that the Sheriff
the principal Inhabitants were to depute and advise to Albany
were to be put in immediately committed to Gaol. And desiring the Board
would give Orders for the Release of the Persons apprehended on com-
plaint that it would be very ill Policy to punish Individuals for this
by the two governments, and that as the Jurisdiction of the Province
in question is already and willing to submit what concerns them to the Deci-
sion of the Court, adding that His Honour will carefully prevent Recol-
lection of this to the Prejudice of the Province, or that.

The Council advised His Honour to acquaint Governor Hamilton
with the Circumstances of this affair, & to desire him by Letter from the
Sheriff of Albany, that the Indians are committed for an
within the undoubted Jurisdiction of this Province, for which they are

p.

each Province, already lies before His Majesty, Hee
lately transmitted his Representation thereupon to the
Ministry.

At a Council held at Fort George in the Ca
of Carolina on Wednesday the fifth day of Septem
1764.

Present

The Honble Cadwallader Colden Esq Lieutenant Governor &c.

The Honble Henry Laurens } Esqrs of Council
Wm Smith }
Wm Wells } Mr Speaker.

Petition of both
from the Indians
to the Kings
Island.

The Honble the Lieutenant Governor laid before the Board a
Petition of several Indians residing
Family, representing that they are
needy circumstances, and being de
sive in favour of their Petition and

On due consideration of the
certain Portion of Land in
the Petitioners and their Children
this Petitioners or their Brethren
Governor with the Advice of the C
upon this Order to come with the
Southward, that he do receive there
Protection in the Name of His
and conducing to the Petitioners
Friendship as heretofore to the
to transmit by the Governor His
Disorder in his Custody, such
within the Province of Carolina
use of the Petitioners.

Indians Papers to be returned.

Being requested by the
Persons now in the Goal of this
much affected by their Sufferings, so that
to assert to us that the Goal Distemper
Petitioners entered into the Consideration
the Circumstances of the Prisoners, that there
removed to their proper Gaols and
of Land Carolina from whence
and that the respective Sheriffs of the
Care of the said Prisoners and keep

of the Province, already lies before His Majesty, Hee
lately transmitted his Representation thereupon to the
Ministry.

At a Council held at Fort George in the Ca
of Carolina on Wednesday the fifth day of Septem
1764.

Present

The Honble Cadwallader Colden Esq Lieutenant Governor &c.

The Honble Henry Laurens } Esqrs of Council
Wm Smith }
Wm Wells } Mr Speaker.

The Honble the Lieutenant Governor laid before the Board a
Petition of several Indians residing in the Town-ship of Suffolk in Suffolk
County, representing that they are destitute of their Lands, and their
needy circumstances, and being deprived of the Friendship and of Money, there-
sive in favour of their Petition and Relief of the Government.

On due consideration of the Petition and the Board being informed that
certain Portion of Land in the Town-ship of Suffolk for the use of
this Petitioners or their Brethren, it is ordered by his Honour the Lieutenant
Governor with the Advice of the Council, that a Copy of the said Petition,
upon this Order, come with the Petitioners to the Town of Suffolk
Southward, that he do receive thereupon from the Inhabitants of the said Town
Protection in the Name of His Majesty the same to the Freeholders
and conducing to the Petitioners Petition, that he cause the
Friendship as heretofore to the Petitioners to their Request they do not
to transmit by the Governor His Petition, that the said Sheriff
Disorder in his Custody, such Lieutenant Governor Costs of all
within the Province of Carolina or Charges attending to Laws
use of the Petitioners. of the Province, if so appointed to the

Indians Papers to be returned.

Being requested by the Board, that several of the Indian
Persons now in the Goal of this County of Suffolk, were
much affected by their Sufferings, so that they could
to assert to us that the Goal Distemper not speedily removed, there is reason
Petitioners entered into the Consideration for many Persons be endangered:
the Circumstances of the Prisoners, that they Lieutenant Governor with the
removed to their proper Gaols and Advice of the said Prisoners to forthwith
of Land Carolina from whence Goal to the Goal of Suffolk County
and that the respective Sheriffs of the said Prisoners, to respectively receive
Care of the said Prisoners and keep Prisoners in Custody accordingly.

All

Col. Bouquet to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Fort Loudoun, 22d August, 1764.

Sir:

I had yesterday the honor of your Letter of the 16th Instant, and am much obliged to you and to the Commissioners for granting my request to compleat your Two Battalions.

Being conscious that your Government have not granted these Troops to His Majesty as a matter of Form, but as an Assistance absolutely wanted to Effect the Reduction of their Enemy Indians. I flatter myself that my Requisition, tho' unusual, will not appear unreasonable to the Board, if they are pleased to consider that they had agreed to furnish 950 Effective men to join the King's Regular Troops, at Fort Loudoun, and that the Desertion complained of happened before that Junction.

The whole Number appointed for the Expedition has never been thought too great, and therefore could not be lessened by 200 men, without running a Hazard of far greater consequence, than the Saving a Part of the money appropriated to that use.

As Mr. Young does not bring up the money himself, which I wish had been paid to the Recruits by your own Paymaster, I judge that he is no longer in Pay, and therefore send Lieut. John Piper to receive £500, there being no money to be had here for Draffts upon Philadelphia.

The Field Officers of the Two Batts are much to blame to have neglected to Send you the List and description of their Deserters, which can not be done at present with any precision, Colo Francis, Major De Haas, & several Companies being marched to Pittsburgh, I will inclose you what List I can obtain till we join again.

I expect daily an answer from Virginia, from whence I hope to get Recruits; The People I have employed in this Part of the Province have had no Success.

Colonel Armstrong has sent me an Acadian, taken at Shippensburgh, upon Suspicion of being a Spy. I inclose you the Depositions taken by several Magistrates, But as from my own Examination, I have Stronger Reasons to believe that the man is out of his Senses. I send him back to Carlisle, to be conveyed to Philada, where he will probably be known to some of the Neutrals.

The Gentlemen of the Mess beg leave to present their Respects to you. Capt. Barnsley is not a little proud of the honors reserved for him, and raises already his ambition to a Wig of Mr. St. —— Pattern conscious that the Dignity of a Justice is in exact proportion with the Curls of his Periwig. He is now pouring upon Burn's Book, and no doubt will soon become an honor to the Bench.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest Regard,

Sir, your most obedient
and most humble Servant,
HENRY BOUQUET.

25th Aug. P. S.—A party of thirty or Forty Indians have killed near Bedford, one Isaac Stimble, an Industrious Inhabitant of Ligonier, taken some Horses loaded with Merchants goods, and shot some Cattle, after Colo Reid's Detachment had passed that Post; some men have been killed twelve miles from Winchester.

H. B.

Govr Penn.

Gov. Penn to Gov'rs of Maryland and Virginia, 1764.

Philadelphia, 6th Sept., 1764.

Sir:

Having received a Letter from Colo Bradstreet, dated the 14th of last month, at Presque Isle, acquainting me that he has granted a Peace to all the Indians living between Lake Erie & the Ohio, who have done so much mischief to the Southern Colonies; I have the Honor to transmit to You, for your Satisfaction, a Copy of what has passed between him & the Indian Deputies on that Occasion.

Colo Bouquet, who is now on his march to Fort Pitt with the Pennsylvania Troops, writes me that he hopes the General will not confirm the Peace, as no Satisfaction is insisted on, and that he shall pay no Regard to it, but proceed forthwith on the Expedition, fully determined to treat as Enemies any Delawares or Shawanese he shall find in his Way, till he receives contrary Orders from the General.

I am with great Respect,
Sir, your most Obedt
hum. Servt.

J. P.

To His Excellcy Horatio Sharpe, Esqr., Lt. Govr Maryland, and To the Honble Francis Fauquiere, Esqr., Lt. Govr Virginia.

Lt. Graydon to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Fort Augusta, the 13th November, 1764.

Sir:

Since my last, Capt. McKee, Sir William's Depy Agent for Indian Affairs, came up last Friday, and on Saturday & Sunday they had a Conference, the Minutes of which I have herewith inclosed, as likewise the several Returns of the Garrison, for the last month.

If your Honor remembers, there was a paragraph in our Gazette giving an Acct. of the Jersey Troops attacks & killing some Indians at Wyoming. These people say that there were a few Mingoes hunting there, & the Jersey People fired upon them some Shott, but killed

A Short Abstract of the Proceedings
× the 7th. Sept.r at a Congress held at Detroit× by Col. Bradstreet
1764. with the Deputies of the Indian Nations who
inhabit that Country, and also of his Memo:
rial for a Grant of Lands to form a Sette:
ment there and a separate Government.

The Col. met at Detroit the Chiefs
of the Ottawas and Chippewa Nations. They
disavowed all their former hostile proceedings
against the English, laid the Blame on their
rash Warriors, and begged forgiveness. They at
the same time declared themselves ready to
enter into any reasonable Terms of Sub:
mission and Alliance for the future.

The Col. accepted their submissions
and declared that he would grant them
peace on the following Conditions - viz.t
1.st. That they acknowledge themselves Subjects
of his Majesty, and that he has the sole
"Right of Sovereignty over all & every part
"of their Country in as full & ample a
"manner as in any part of his other
"Dominions whatever."

2d

2d. If any particular Nation or Tribe vio-
:late the peace, the rest shall bind them-
:selves to make War upon them.
3d. That they shall deliver up any Indian
who may hereafter commit any Murder
&c upon the English.
4th. That they deliver up all Prisoners or
Deserters.
5th. All the French Grants of Lands in their
Villages are revoked.
6th. Grants a Pardon to Pondiac and all
the Southern Indians who shall submit.

The Indians of the Ottawa & Chip-
:pawa Tribes immediately accepted these
Conditions without reserve, and soon after
the Hurons, Miamis, Pottawattamie, Sixke
and Messasagues acceded to them.

From the Right acquired by the
above Treaty the Col. thinks that His
Majesty may in Justice and the ordinary
Exertion of his Prerogative make what
Grants of those Lands he pleases, Erect
such Governments as in His Royal wis-
:dom he sees meet. He describes Detroit

(the

the Streight which forms the Communication between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair) as situated in the finest Climate in America, the Soil extremely rich producing all sorts of European Grain in perfection, and well suited for raising Hemp and Flax, the Woods yielding Vines in great Abundance of a delicious Flavour.

The English Inhabitants are few, the French computed at about 600, including Women and Children. The men are trained to Arms, and all capable to assist in the Defence of the Settlement.

The Savages in that Neighbourhood are numerous, and a great and beneficial Trade may be carried on with them, supplying them with what European Goods they want and taking Skins & Furs in return. The Article of Arms & Ammunition should be entirely in the Hands of the Government, to avoid the dangerous Consequences which might arise from leaving it in the hands of private Adventurers

Adventurers, whose villainous Practices were the Occasion of the late War in those Parts.

Every possible means should be employed to conciliate the Affections of the Savages, but a respectable Force is the chief thing to be trusted to for restraining the Outrages of so unstable & uncivilized a people.

For those Reasons the Col. thinks it would be advisable to erect a separate Government there with a respectable Military Force, and further to grant a Land in Lots of 150 Acres each to all who should undertake to settle them. The Inhabitants would soon supply the Garrison with Corn and Cattle at a small expence, and besides their Indian Traffick they would deal with Quebec in Hides, Tallow, Flour, &c. They would explore the Navigation of the Lakes, build their own Vessells, and fit them with Hemp Pitch &c of their own raising.

Such

Such a Settlement would secure our Communication between the St. Lawrence & Mississippi, would be a Check on the French and Spaniards to the Westward, and effectually secure the Indian Nations on the back of our Colonies to the Eastward.

There can be no Apprehension of such a Settlement's throwing off the Dependence on the Mother Country. They can have no Communication with any other European Nation, and they never can supply themselves with Woollen and many other Manufactures but from England, nor can they ever get rid of their own Commodities such as Furs &c without a Trade with England.

The Col. therefore in his Memorial prays that Detroit may be erected into a Separate Government, and offers to transport and settle 600 Families in that Country, upon Condition of a

Grant

Grant of 150 Acres of Land on the Banks of the River for each Family, and what over and above for Himself and his Asso: ciates may be thought reasonable for them.

A Short Abstract of
Col. Bradstreet's Conferences
with Indian Deputies
at Detroit in Septr
1764.

[illegible] Majesty
[illegible] and Sovereign
[illegible] Articles of the Peace concluded [illegible]
[illegible] most humbly request for ourselves
represent do be received considered and [illegible]
Articles of the Submission received and the Peace
[illegible] as fully and as ample as the said Articles
promising most faithfully never to violate or depart
any Article therein contained: In Witness whereof we
Set the Arms of the Nation of Hurons this Seventh day of
September One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty
and in the fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign
George the Third King of England France & Ireland &c.

Thereunto Subscribing a Chief of the Miamis Nation and being
sent here to be present at what should pass between the English
Ottawas and Chippewas, and also being directed by the Nation
represent if a peace should be granted to them to implore the
Miamis might be comprehended therein in every respect as fully
as the said Ottawas and Chippewas. which being granted for
I do in the Name of the Nation I represent Bind my self &
them in the most Solemn manner to the true performance
each Article in every respect as the Ottawas and Chippewas
have done. In Witness thereof I do affix the Arms of the
Nation I represent this Seventh day of September. One thou
and and seven hundred and Sixty four

24.21.21.1

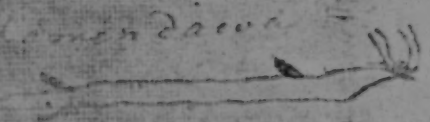
Subscribers Chiefs of the Poutowattamie and Siake Nations have
come too late to be present at the Submission made by the Ottaw
and Chippewas and the Peace Granted them; which being fully
explained to us, And we approving every part thereof for
the same just sense of this good Work as the Chiefs have
Pitch upon this piece is granted to us on the same conditions, We
do most gratefully accept it and hereby Bind ourselves and
the whole of our Nation we represent to the true performance
of each Article in every Respect, by hereunto Affixing the
Arms of our respective Nations at Detroit this Nineteenth day
of September, One Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty four
And in the fourth year of the Reign of our Soverign
George the third King of Great Britain, France and
Ireland Defender of the faith &c. &c.

[illegible] Wapacomagat got up and declared that
[illegible] the Indians had put themselves
[illegible] King of England and that they were
[illegible] Children, and hoped that he, and all the Nation
might be viewed and comprehended in that Submission
in as full and ample manner as those who had subscribed
that they would never depart from any part thereof, which
granted Wapacomagat in the presence of One hundred Men of
the Arms of their Nations to these presents the tenth Indian
declaring he did it by the Unanimous desire and request of
his people present, and that he, they, and the rest of the Nation
Solemnly bound to fulfill, obey, and observe every part of the
Submission and Articles of peace made at Detroit by the Nations
thereunto subscribing, bearing date September the Seventh, One
thousand Seven hundred and Sixty four.

Colonel Bradstreet observing they made use of the word Brethren
instead of Subjects and Children of the King of England, told them
no body were to be admitted into the aforementioned Submission
and Articles of peace, but such as acknowledge themselves
Subjects and Children of the King of England

Wapacomagat replied that it was very proper and they
now throw aside the Name of Brother, and should ever after acknow-
ledge themselves Subjects and Children of the King of England
which they should always for the future call themselves

[illegal] Nations entered into [illegal]
[illegal] Peace & Friendship and entered [illegal]
[illegal] Each Nation Every respectively [illegal]
[illegal] Represent at Detroit this Seventh day of [illegal]
Sixty four, and in the Fourth year of the Reign of [illegal]
[illegal] of Great Britain, France, and Ireland K^g &c.



[illegal] Subscribed the [illegal] Principal men of our Nations [illegal] being present at the
Peace made by the Ottawaws and Chippewaws and at the Peace Granted them Being the
Reason that nothing can lead so much to the real Safety and happiness of all the Indian
Nations as following their Example begging the Protection and Shaking themselves
[illegal] His Majesty King George the Third and all his Subjects obeying his Will and Command
[illegal] to every Article of the Peace Concluded with the Ottawaws & Chippewaws most
[illegal] and the Nation we represent to be now as Well and Comprehended
[illegal] of the Submission made and the Peace Granted unto them as fully and Amply
as the Ottawaws and Chippewaws promising most faithfully never to Violate or Depart
from the Articles therein Contained In Witness whereof we have Set the Arms of the Nation of the
Seventh day of September One thousand Seven hundred and sixty four and in the Fourth
year of the Reign of our now Sovereign Lord George the Third King of England France &
[illegal] &c.

[illegible] Speech

[illegible] beg you would hearken to Wa[illegible]ng Allawaky [illegible]
Watts Last year God forsook us, God has now opened [illegible]
Brethren and settled Peace, Was God's will you did [illegible]
shall be Peace and Tranquility all over the face of the Earth [illegible]
Lord was come by the old Warriors without Cause we have the [illegible]
now are Determined to settle every thing themselves and [illegible]
Peace. The young Warriors as well as the old Sachems thank you [illegible]
can now how the young people have the Direction of affairs they [illegible]
that they may be permitted to shake hands with you and your [illegible]

Then they the young Chiefs Speak all their old Chiefs they shall never be allowed to [illegible]
will be plain to what they say.

You have forgiven us that our Offences are so great we must again ask it in the name [illegible]
we also pray that all your Troops will have Compassion on them and do us and them [illegible]
in all opinion you may have of them and us and we thank the Great King for all mercies [illegible]
and Grant us peace. We say this not in our Name alone but in the Name of all [illegible]
this Country.

Took Hands.

Then rising then Spake on a String of Wampum pointed green and Blue
other Colour. In the Name of the Nations Speak They thank God for opening their
will use their Utmost Endeavours to restore Tranquility. 'Tis Gods will there shall be peace all over
the Earth and you shall hear nothing ill of them they thank you and Exceedingly glad to
also you want that you will grant them Peace, on their Return the Villages will be Enjoyed a
the Peace of the Shawanese &c. &c. &c.

They are now thank God for opening their Eyes, so soon as they got home Every thing was
Else an the Ardient feeling of Peace and Friendship. That on the whole their Intention
towards the Ottawas and Chippeways and hope that you Army will Set aside all Ani-
mosities and that they may be allowed to shake hands as Brothers. Again they ask for
the return of their Wives and Children.

Gave the String

Then Shamend arose and Spake

When Captain Morris arrived at the Miamis Bando spoke to him on a Belt of Wampum
Person heartily ashamed of what had happened, and if he could be forgiven he would be very thankful
to all the service in his power to the English and that it gave him great pleasure to find he was going
to that would give Peace and Quietness to the Inhabitants of the Earth. That he should [illegible]
Peace and remain quiet himself, and that when Captain Morris return should [illegible]
should see the [illegible]

24 2 20 (2)

[illegible] for your Officers appointed for that purpose

[illegible] that you will on all occasions Command take

[illegible] be against any of his Enemies whatever and use your

[illegible] that may be given you for that purpose and you may be assu

[illegible] further aid and assistance you may stand in need of at all t

Fifthly that you may shew further proofs of your Duty and Obedience to

[illegible] happen that any Indian belonging to the Nation mentioned Natives

Majestys Subjects in this or any other of his Colonies now settled or that

you are Voluntarily and immediately to Deliver the Offender up to the Of

Garrison to be tried and punished according to the Laws and Customs of this

Sixthly you must deliver up all Prisoners and Deserters that you have or

[illegible] people Dead to you or can to come them immediately Prisoners to the

to you but when any Families come to settle by permission of the King we

Friends and Brothers

Seventhly the Chiefs Commanding Officers of this Post have at times granted Lands

[illegible] Villages to give Testimony of my Intentions are of doing you the Greatest Justice

[illegible] Persons [illegible] Lands to be given immediately

Eighthly that the request of Captain Hardy whom I have sent round to all the

Nations Respecting the Speech I have made him on account of Indians Submission

[illegible] good behaviour and Friendship to the English I do hereby Pardon and

[illegible] you must not be in the utmost safety at Sandusky

to which they were witness, they would immediately make war against them).

Copy of the Transactions of a Congress held with the Chiefs of the Ottawas, and Chippawaughs Nations, as also of a Peace made with them, and others therein after mentioned by Col. Bradstreet, at Detroit Septem.r 7.th 1764

Wasong Chief of the Chippawaughs Spoke as follows

Most I am going to say is in the Name of myself, Attawatty, and all the Governours of the Ottawas, and Chippawaughs. We do not mean to give Offence, and this Belt of Wampum is to Open your Ears, and we expect to be heard patiently. — We are extreamly glad to find ourselves so well Received, and hope you will give us Peace, in the name of the Nations of Ottawas, and Chippawaughs. — We thank you for having Compassion on our selves, our Wives, and Families. — Gave a String of Wampum

Wasong then Spoke on a green Belt.

Brothers — I beg you would hearken to Wasong, Mawaky, Saginaudawa, Outawong, Cut=aug, Apochesi, and Abbetts. — Last Year God forsook us. — God has now opened our Eyes, and we desire to be heard. — 'tis God's will our hearts are altered. — 'twas God's Will you had such fine Weather to come to us — It is Gods Will also that More Shall be Peace, and Tranquility all over the face of the Earth, and of the Waters — every thing that was done last Year, bad, was done by bad Warriors, without Cause: We have therefore turned them on one side). — the Young Warriors are determined to settle every thing themselves, and prevent for the future any mischief that might be intended. — the Young Warriors, as well as the old Sachems thank you, and are glad to see (Disposition you are in. — now, the Young People have the Direction of Affairs, they hope every thing may be settled amicably and peaceably, and that they may be permitted to shake hands with you, and your Officers as Brothers. — This day, the Young Chiefs broke, as well as old Chiefs. — they shall never be allowed to act, but Attention will be paid to what they say.

You have forgiven us, but our Offences are so great, we must again assure it will be in a=of our Wives, and Children. — We also pray that all your Troops will have Compassion on them & us, & hope they will Remove any ill Opinion you may have of them, and us, — and we thank the great Being for allowing you to forgive us, and grant us Peace). — We say this not in our name alone, but in the Name of all the Inhabitants round this Country.

Wasong then Shook Hands, and Spoke as a String of Purple, and white Wampum, mixed green, and blue).

Brothers — I attend. — In the name of the Miami's I Speak. — they thank God for opening their Eyes, — they will use their utmost Endeavours to restore Tranquility. — 'tis Gods Will there shall be Peace all over the face of the Earth, — and you shall hear nothing ill of them. they thank you, and are extremely glad to hear by the People you sent, that you are so good.

there Return. the Village will be overjoyed, as they were at the Peace of the Shawanese & Cherokees.

They once more thank God for Opening their Eyes; — so soon as they get home, every thing will be Established on the antient Footing of Peace, and Friendship. — On the whole, their Sentiments are the same as the Ottaway, and Chippawaughs, and hope that your Army will Throw aside all Resentment against them, and that they may be allowed to shake hands as Brothers. — Again they ask for Peace in the name of their Three Fires. Gave the String.

Then Shamindawa Spoke — viz.

When Captain Morris arrived at the Miamis, Pondiack Spoke to him on a Belt of Wampum, Saying, "he was Heartily Ashamed of what had happened, and that if he could be forgiven, he would be very thankful, and do all the Service in his power to the English, and that it gave him great pleasure to find he was going on a business that would give Peace, and Quietness to the Inhabitants of the Earth. — That he should pray for his Success, and Remain quiet himself, and that when Capt. Morris returns, & Should he Succeed, he would thank God for it, and hopes to be forgiven.

Colonel Bradstreet's Answer

The Ingenuous Confession of your Folly last Year without any Provocation from the English, affords me Pleasure, as it gives me Reason to believe your Sorrow sincere, and that your Request for Mercy, and Forgiveness comes from your Heart, I shall take Compassion on your Distress. I will grant you Peace on the following Terms. viz.

First — Your selves, and the Nations you Represent must acknowledge that you are Subjects, and Children of his Majesty George the third of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c., and that he has the whole Right of Sovereignty over all, and every part of this Country, in as full, and as ample a manner, as in any part of his other Dominions whatever. —

Secondly — If any Nation, or Tribe of Indians herein Comprehended dare Violate this Peace, and disturb the publick Tranquility, the others shall look upon themselves bound to make War upon the Offenders Seperately, or Jointly with the English, and their Allies at all times, when they shall be Commanded by his Majesty, his General, or Officer appointed for that Purpose, and Reduce to Reason the Offenders, or Chastise them. — And that you will, whenever Commanded, take up Arms, and Join his Majesty's Troops, or other his Subjects against any of his Enemies whatever, and use your utmost Endeavors to execute the Orders that may be given you for that Purpose. — And you may assured of the Protection of the King, your Father, and all the Assistance you may stand in need of, at all times. —

Thirdly —— That you may have Sanction Proofs of your Duty, and Obedience to the King, your Father, Should it happen that any Indian belonging to the herein mentioned Nations, or any of his Majesty's Subjects in this, or any other of his Colonies, now settled, or that may be settled, You are Voluntarily, and immediately to deliver up the Offender to the Commanding Officer, to be tried, and punished agreeable to the Laws, and Customs of this Colony at that time in force ——

Fourthly —— You must deliver up all Prisoners, and Deserters that you have, as soon as possible. If any White People desert to you, you are to send them immediately Prisoners to the Officer commanding: — but when any Families come to settle by Consent of the King, you are to treat them as Friends, and Brothers ~

Fifthly —— The Head Commanding Officers of this Dept. have at times granted Lands on some of your Villages. — to give Testimony of my Intentions, and of doing you the greatest Justice, I will oblige all Persons settled on such Lands to remove immediately. ~

Sixthly —— At the Request of Captain Morris, whom I have sent round to all the Nations that respecting the General Peace, and also an Account of Indians Submission, and Promise of good behaviour, and Friendship to the English. — I do hereby pardon, and forgive them, and may meet me in the utmost Safety at Sandusky. ~

By the Power, and Authority to me given, and granted by his Excellency the Honorable Major General Gage Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America, the above are the Terms, on which I grant Peace to the Nations hereinbefore mentioned, that is to say, the Ottawas, the Chippawaighs, and others thereunto subscribing. ~

Given under my Hand and Seal at Detroit the Seventh day of September 1764. Signed

Jn. Bradstreet

By the Power to us given by the Nations we Represent, We, do in their Name, together with ourselves most gratefully accept the Terms above granted, and we do most Solemnly bind ourselves, and them to the true Performance of each Article every Respect. In Witness whereof we have hereunto affixed the Arms of the Nations we Represent. — At Detroit this seventh day of September 1764, and in the fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third King of great Britain France, and Ireland &c &c. ~

(We who hereunto Subscribe with several Principal Men of our Nation of Hurons being present at the aforementioned Submission made by the Ottawas and Chippaweighs, and at the Peace granted them, and being unanimously of Opinion that nothing can tend so much to the real Safety, and Happiness of all the Indians on this Continent, as following their Example, Begging the Protection, and making ourselves the Subjects of his Majesty King George the Third, and at all times Obeying his Will, and Commands, & strictly keeping up to every Article of the Peace Concluded with the Ottawas & Chippaweighs, most humbly Request for ourselves, and the Nation we Represent, to be Received, and Considered, and Comprehended in every Article of the Submission received, and the Peace granted unto them as fully, and as ample as the said Ottawas, and Chippaweighs, promising most faithfully never to Violate, or Depart from any Article therein Contained. In Witness whereof, we have set the Arms of the Nation of Hurons this Seventh day of September 1764, and in the fourth Year of the Reign of our now Sovereign Lord George the third King of England, France, and Ireland &c &c)

(Hereunto Subscribing being a Chief of the Miamis Nation, and being sent here to be present at what should pass between the English, the Ottawas, and Chippaweighs, and also being desired by the Nation I represent, if a Peace should be granted to them to implore the Miamis might be Comprehended therein) in every Respect as fully as the said Ottawas, and Chippaweighs, which being granted to me, I do in the Name of the Nation I represent, bind myself, and them in the most Solemn Manner to the true Performance of each Article in every respect, as the Ottawas, and Chippaweighs have done. In Witness whereof I do affix the Arms of the Nation I Represent this Seventh Day of September 1764, and in the fourth Year of the Reign of our now Sovereign Lord George the third King of England, France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c &c.)

(Varnea)

We the Subscribers Chiefs of the Powtewattamie, and Sack Nations having come too late to be present at the Submission made by the Ottawas & Chippaweighs and the Peace granted them, which being fully explained to us, and we approving every

Part

1764

Part thereof, having the same just Sense of this good Work, as the Heroons have.
And Whereas Peace is granted to us on the same Conditions. We do most gratefully accept the same, and hereby bind our selves, and the whole of each Nation we represent to the strict Performance of each Article in every Respect by hereunto affixing the Arms of our respective Nations. at Detroit the seventh day of Septemr 1764, and in the fourth Year of the Reign of our new Sovereign Lord George the third King of great Britain France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c &c

This being the ninth of September 1764. Wapacomagat with Ninety young Warriors came to Detroit, and desired Admittance to Colonel Bradstreet which was granted, & the usual Compliments, Wapacomagat desired Col Bradstreet would explain to them and the Nipissings the Contents of what had passed between them, and the several Nations of Indians with whom he had Peace, which was also complied with. Whereupon Wapacomagat got up and declared that it gave great Satisfaction to him to find the Indians had put themselves into the Hands of the great King of England, and that they were now his Subjects, and Children, and begged that all the Nations of Messasagues might be drawn, and comprehended with the Six Nations in as full and as ample a Manner, as those who had subscribed had, and that they would remove from any part thereof, which being granted, Wapacomagat in the Presence of one hundred Indians of the Nations before mentioned to those present the Sandusky Indians, declaring that he did of his own accord desire, and Request of all his People present, and that he, they, and the rest of the Nations there assembled would faithfully, and duly, and observe every part of the Submission made, and the Peace granted at Detroit by the Nations hereunto subscribing, Dated this 9th September the 7th 1764.

Colonel Bradstreet observing they called themselves Brothers, instead of Subjects, and the Children of the King of England, told them, none were to be admitted into the aforementioned Submission, and Articles of Peace, but such as acknowledge themselves Subjects, and Children of the King of England; Wapacomagat replied, that it was very proper, that they would throw the Name of Brothers aside, and should ever after acknowledge themselves the Subjects, and Children of the King of England, which they should always for the future call themselves.

Wapacomagat chief of the Messasagues

without Cause; We have therefore turned them on one side. — the Young Warriors are determined to settle every thing themselves, and prevent for the future any Mischief that might be intended. — the Young Warriors, as well as the old Sachims thank you, and are glad to see the good Disposition you are in. — Now, the Young People have the Direction of affairs, they hope every thing may be settled amicably and peaceably, and that they may be permitted to shake hands with you, and your Officers as Brothers. — This day, the Young Chiefs broke all their old Chiefs, — they shall never be allowed to act, but Attention will be paid to what they Say. —

You have forgiven us, but our Offences are so great, we must again Ask it in the name of our Wives, and Children. — We also pray that all your Troops will have Compassion on them & us, & hope they will Remove any ill Opinion you may have of them, and us, — and we thank the great King for allowing you to forgive us, and grant us Peace. — We say this not in our name alone, but in the name of all the Inhabitants round this Country. —

Wassang then shook hands, and spoke on a String of Purple, and white Wampum, painted Green, and blue —

Brother. —

Attend. — In the name of the Miamis I speak. — they thank God for opening their Eyes, — they will use their utmost Endeavors to restore Tranquility. — 'tis Gods will there shall be Peace all over the face of the Earth, — and you shall hear nothing ill of them. — they thank you, and are extremely glad to hear by the People you sent, that you will grant them Peace, on their Return, the Village will be overjoyed, as they were at the Peace of the Shawanese &c &c &c —

They once more thank God for opening their Eyes; — so soon as they get home, every thing will be established on the antient Footing of Peace, and friendship. — On the whole their Sentiments are the same as the Ottawas, and Chippaweighs, and

hope that your Army will throw aside all Resentment against them, and that they may be allowed to shake hands as Brothers. — Again they ask for Peace in the name of their Wives & Children. —

Gave the String. —

Then Shamindawa spoke — viz[t].

When Captain Morris arrived at the Miamis, Pondiack spoke to him on a Belt of Wampum, Saying, "he was heartily ashamed of what had happened, and, that if he could be forgiven, he would be very thankful, and do all the Service in his power to the English, and that it gave him a great pleasure to find he was going on a business that would give Peace, and Quietness to the Inhabitants of the Earth. — that he should pray for his Success, and remain quiet himself, and that when Cap[t]. Morris returns, & should he succeed, he would thank God for it, and hopes to be forgiven. —

Colonel Bradstreet's Answer —

The Ingenuous Confession of your Folly last Year without any Provocation from the English, affords me Pleasure, as it gives me Reason to believe your Submissions sincere, and that your Request for Mercy, and Forgiveness comes from your hearts, I shall take Compassion on your Distress, & will grant you Peace on the following terms viz[t].[1]

COMPLAINT OF INDIANS

Contemporary Copy[2]

[*Sept. 8, 1764*]

Sir William Johnson received the following Complaint of the Indians [of] *Aughquisasne*,[3] transmitted to him by Dan[l]. Claus

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[1] Bradstreets terms, and the remainder of the document with minor mutilation, are printed in *Johnson Papers*, 4:528-33.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[3] Indian name of St. Regis village.

Esqr. Dep^{y}. Agent for Canada, bearing date the 8th. Septem^{r}. 1764 —

That three Chiefs of Aughquisasne, or *S^{t}. Regis* came to Col. Claus on this day, and complained that as one of the Chiefs was passing the Post at the *Cedars*[1] with his family in a Birch Canoe, being on his way to *Montreal* upon some business with Capt. Claus, and going at a good rate before the wind, he heard a Shot fired, and not imagining it to be fired at him, he proceeded on his way, but immediately after another was fired within a few Paces of him, but luckily the Ball struck a Wave in the Rift, which prevented its hitting the Canoe, and wounding or killing some one in it; after which he saw some Soldiers upon the Shore running with their Arms after the Canoe aiming at it, when, with difficulty he brought about, where the Water was very rapid, and put a Shore; that the Soldiers then Cursing, and Swearing, ordered him to push with his Canoe to the Officer's House, which he did, — and when brought Prisoner to his Room the Officer made threatning Signs at him, and, as he apprehended, abused him with ill Language, and ordered him to the Guard house, where the Soldiers immediately hurried him. — a little while after, the Soldiers told him of the Officers coming, when he expected to be punished, — that, on the Officers entering the Guard Room, he (the Chief) had asked him "how soon he was to be Released, — to which the Officer answered, "by and by, — that the Indian then offered him one of the Salmons he had in the Canoe, which he refused, and said that if he did not give him three, he shou'd stay nine hours (counting nine in the Indian Language). — (N:B: it is to be observed that the Indian understood French, and consequently the Conversation that passed between the Officers, & Soldiers, it being in that Language). — That at last the Indian consented to give two, though not of his Property, they being a Present to some Gent^{n}. in Montreal, — that he then obtained liberty to pass, the Officer

[1] Cedars on the St. Lawrence River.

calling him to his House, and offering him a Dram, & some Victuals, which he accepted, and then went off. —

That another of these Chiefs informed Cap[t]. Claus that about a fortnight agoe, when the commanding Officer of *La Galette*[1] was returning from the *Cedars*, and seeing beyond S[t]. Regis a Canoe with Indian Women from thence in it, going in search of [2] he challenged them, and they being affraid of him, and the Soldiers with him, made off out of their Sight, — that the Officer calling out — "they are Western Indians," fired a Shot, — and that the Ball had struck the head of the Canoe. — That in short, he (the commanding officer at *La Galette*) had treated the Indians like Slaves. — Whereupon these Chiefs addressed Cap[t]. Claus with a Belt of Wampum, in the following manner. — viz[t].

Brother. —

We don't know what to think of such usage as we have mentioned, and what we daily receive from the Soldiers. — We cannot possibly imagine that your Sentiments of Peace lately published at Niagara to the greatest part of the Indian Nations upon this Continent, are sincere, otherwise you would not act the part you have done — and we don't know what may be the Consequence, should it continue as we have hitherto experienced it. — we have submitted to *You* a vast deal more, than ever we did to the French, who never in Peace, or War, debarred us from going (without their leave) to our Hunting Grounds, — as it is the Case with us now. — Although the Commander in chief of the Army at the settling a Peace with us near Fort W[m]. Augustus[3] in 1760 had promised, and engaged that if the Country remained in the Possession of the English, we should not only

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[1] Fort La Galette was a post on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, near Galette, later La Présentation, now the site of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

[2] Blank in the manuscript.

[3] On Isle Royale, later called Chimney Island, near Ogdensburg, N. Y.

enjoy the same Priviledges we enjoyed in the time of the French, but still more and greater, — and the usage better — but to our Sorrow, we have not seen the Proofs of it as yet. —

We beg you will represent our Case to Sir Wm Johnson, who we hope will endeavor to Remedy our Grievances. —

A Belt. —

N.B. *Otquandageghte* the *Swegatchy* Chief was sent Prisoner to Montreal for having no Pass to go by the Cedars with some necessaries he purchased wth. his Furs — and Governor Burton[1] wrote to the Officer that he did his Duty, & approved of what he had done —

AN INDIAN CONGRESS

Contemporary Copy[2]

Johnson Hall September the 10th. [1764] —

On this day eight Deputies from the Missasageys arrived here, and on entering the Council Room, *Poton* chief of *Wapaskotiang* spoke to Sir William as follows —

Father. —

We are come a great way to see you, having heard that you lately called all the Nations to a Meeting at Niagara, which when we found we were too late for, we determined to come here where you live. — In the Spring when we were on our Hunt, we then first heard of your Call to *Niagara*, at the same time some of our People went to Montreal with a Message. three of our young men who attended the Meeting at Niagara returned, but could not give us a proper account of what passed there, wherefore we resolved to come this way to See you, and hear what passed at said Meeting. — Father, our Eyes, and Ears have

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[1] Major General Ralph Burton who succeeded Gage as Governor of Montreal in 1763.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

been Stopped, but now are Opened, and we hope we will be heard.

A String White Wampum —

Father. —

We tell you our Ears, and Eyes are Opened; — for we have understood you have settled Matters, and made Peace with all the Nations who attended the late Meeting, on hearing of which we immediately resolved to come to you, and declare our desire of being received into the friendship of the English, which we now earnestly desire; and as we are come so far with so good a Resolution, we beg you will listen to our Request, and let nothing for the future seperate us, or break our friendship, but let it remain as bright, and clear as the Sun; and this is the earnest Request of our whole Nation, who sent us here to make known their Intentions of abiding forever by what they now promise. With this Belt we now take Hold of you by the hand so fast that nothing can loosen it.

A black Belt. —

Father. —

As all the Nations are now well disposed to keep the Peace with their Brethⁿ. the English, we hope Trade will be allowed us as usual at Oswego, and elsewhere, and that Care be taken that we are not imposed upon in our Dealings. — here finished.

On his being asked by Sir Wᵐ. what Nation had taken the four Prisoners from *La Gallete*[1] last Autumn, he answered, that they were from *Pemitasquick*, and that said Indians had brought back said Prisoners, two by the way of *Kadaraghqui*, & two by the Ottowa River —

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[1] An Indian settlement on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River a little below the modern town of Prescott. It was founded by the French for the Indians of the Five Nations whom they persuaded to move to Canada under their protection. La Galette is distinct from Fort La Galette, later called Fort La Présentation, now the site of Ogdensburg, N. Y., which is on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River.

and delivered at any Forts garrisoned by the Troops in the pay of this Province, or at any of the County Towns, to the Keeper of the Common Gaols there, the sum of *One hundred & fifty Spanish Dollars*, or *pieces of Eight;* For every *Female* Indian Enemy taken Prisoner, & brought in as aforesaid, and for every Male Indian Enemy of ten years old, or under, taken Prisoner, and delivered as aforesaid, the sum of *One hundred and thirty pieces of Eight;* For the Scalp of every *Male* Indian Enemy above the age of ten years, produced as Evidence of their being killed, the sum of *One hundred and thirty-four pieces of Eight;* and for the Scalp of every *Female* Indian Enemy above the age of ten Years, produced as Evidence of their being killed, the sum of *Fifty pieces of Eight;* And that there shall be paid to every Officer or Officers, Soldier or Soldiers, as are or shall be in the pay of this Province, who shall take, bring in, and produce any Indian Enemy Prisoner, or Scalp, as aforesaid, one-half of the said several and respective Premiums & Bounties.

"*Given* under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, At Philadelphia, the Seventh day of July, in the fourth Year of his Majesty's Reign, & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty-four.

"JOHN PENN.

"By His Honour's Command.
"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junr, Secretary.
"GOD SAVE THE KING."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 23rd Aug^{t}, 1764.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Benjamin Chew, } Esq^{rs}
Lynford Lardner, Thomas Cadwallader, }

The Governor laid before the Board a Record of Conviction of Thomas Fowler for Burglary, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held at Reading, for the County of Berks, on Tuesday, the 14th of this Instant August, before Alex^{r} Stedman, James Read, and Jonas Seely, Esquires, Justices of the said Court, assigned by a special Commission; And it appeared by the said Record that the said Thomas Fowler was legally tried and convicted of Felony and Burglary, committed in the House of Sarah Drury, in the said Town of Reading, the 24 day of February last, and had received Sentence of Death for the same. The Board taking this matter into Consideration, and finding that Mr. Stedman, one of the Justices, had reported to the Governor that he believed the said

Fowler to be a great Villain, and that not a single Circumstance appeared in his favour on his Trial, were of opinion that the sentence of the Court should be executed. The Governor accordingly signed a Warrant under the Lesser Seal of this Province, for his Execution on Friday, the 7th day of September next.

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Tuesday, 11th September, 1764. A. M.

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor, and acquainted him that the House were met pursuant to Adjournment, and desired to know if his Honour had any Business to lay before them, to which he made answer that he had nothing to recommend at present, and whenever he had he should communicate the same to the House by the Secretary.

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Friday, 14th September, A. M.

The Governor laid before the Assembly by the Secretary for their perusal, a Letter from Col° Bradstreet, dated at Presque Isle, the 14 August, 1764, inclosing a Copy of the Terms of Peace, which he had granted to the Western Indians living between Lake Erie & the Ohio. The said Letter and Copy of Peace are as follow, as also a Letter from Col. Bouquet, dated at Fort Loudon, 27 Augt 1764, which accompanied them.

A Letter from Col. Bradstreet to the Governor.

"PRESQUE ISLE, 14th August, 1764.

"Sir:

"As it may be agreeable to you and the People under your Government, to know as soon as possible of the peace concluded with all the Nations of Indians, that have done you so much damage, I have inclosed you a Copy of what has passed upon the Occasion.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"JOHN BRADSTREET.

"P. S. Perhaps, under the present Circumstances of the Troops acting from your Quarter, and the advanced Season, it may be agreeable to the Southern Governments to have early information of this affair, in which you will be pleased to act as may be most agreeable to you.

"The Hon. Governor PENN."

"Three o'clock in the afternoon, August 12th, 1764.

"LAKE ERIE CAMP, at l' Anie aux Feuilles.

"At the request of ten Savages who arrived this Morning, saying they were sent by the Hurons of Sandusky, the Shawanese, the Delawares, what they call the Five Nations, inhabiting the Scioto Plains, the Banks of the Ohio, Presque Isle, &ca., &ca., I received from them the following Speeches:

"First. A long Compliment, with a String of Wampum.

"Secondly. A String of Wampum, begging leave to speak & be heard.

"Thirdly. We ask in the name of the whole of the above Nations, where this Army is going, and what are your intentions?

"That on receiving certain Intelligence that you were coming against us with an Army, we immediately called in all our Warriors who were out against your Frontiers, and determined to meet you on this Lake, and beg for Mercy, & forgiveness and Peace, which we now do, in the name of and by the Order of the Nations above mentioned, the whole being truly sensible of their past Folly and unjust Behaviour to the English, without Cause."

A String of Wampum.

"*Colonel Bradstreet's Answers to the above.*

"'First. I thank you for your Compliment.

"'Secondly. You may have leave to speak openly and freely.

"'Thirdly. The reason for marching the Army this way to revenge the Insults and Injuries done to the English, on those Savages who have not asked forgiveness, & given Sureties for their future good Behaviour.

"'You have done well in calling in all your Warriors, begging Peace, and truly repenting of your late insolence and bad conduct towards the English, without any provocation whatsoever, and I am surprised to find you begging peace and forgiveness, so soon after writing such an impertinent Letter as that you sent by Smallman to Pittsburg, Detroit, &ca.; notwithstanding which, since you implore Forgiveness and Mercy, I will on the following Terms grant Peace unto you, provided you are fully impowered from the Nations above mentioned, and that the Chiefs will ratify it as soon as possible, and that you name the Chiefs.'

"Answer:

"'We are fully impowered to conclude and sign a Peace, if we can obtain it. The Chiefs of the above Nations will ratify it, & their names are as followeth, vizt:

"'For the Shawanese—Scobalectic, the great War Chief.

"'Delawares—The whole of the Chiefs.

"'Sandusky Hurons—Sastaregi, Chief of the Warriors.

"'And themselves of the Five Nations of the Scioto Plains, &ca., &ca., viz': Cuyashota, Decencytaryectoo, Tisnennockshoree, Aleyvauneta, and Anarunqua.'

"Terms on which Peace is granted:

"'First. All Prisoners shall be delivered up at Sandusky directly—Enlish, French, and Blacks, without reserve or excuse of being married, or any otherwise connected with you; & should there be any unwilling to leave you, they must be obliged to come.

"'Secondly. All the Chiefs above mentioned shall come with their Prisoners and ratify the Peace I shall now grant.

"'Thirdly. Six of the Principal Men of the Deputation, now here, must remain as Hostages for the true Performance of the Engagements they hereby enter into; and in consideration of my not marching, immediately on my landing, against their Castles, as I at first intended; and the other four, with one of my Officers and an Indian belonging to this Army, must proceed with the utmost dispatch to acquaint the Chiefs of the peace granted, and what is expected from them, as I am determined not to lose time, or suffer myself to be imposed on.

"'Fourthly. That this Peace may last forever, the Nations above mentioned must entirely relinquish their claims to the Forts and Posts the English now have in their Country; and that the English shall be at liberty to build & erect as many Forts or Trading Houses as they may find necessary for carrying on Trade betwixt them and the Savages without Interruption, and they shall grant as much Land round the Forts as a Cannon can throw a shot over, for the raising a proper supply of Provisions for the use of the Garrison and Traders, which Lands they are to renounce and look on as the property of the English for ever.

"'Fifthly. That I shall be at liberty to send in safety from this Army to your Castles, Six English, six Canadians, and six Indians, to see that you bring away all the Prisoners that you have, which Prisoners you are to furnish with Horses and Provisions during their Journey, and treat them with all the tenderness and kindness you can shew; and that I may, for the Security of the People I send, have with me an equal number of Indians of your Nations, till the return of the above six English, six Canadians, & Six Indians.

"'Sixthly. That if hereafter it should happen that any person belonging to the above nations shall kill or plunder any of the English, the person or persons so offending, shall be immediately given up and delivered at Fort Pitt, there to be tried for the Offence committed, agreeable to the Laws and Customs of the English, with this Difference only, that one-half of the Jury shall be Indians of the same Nation as the Offender.'

"'Seventhly. You cannot be ignorant of an Army's marching against the above nations by the Ohio; but in consideration of your truly repenting of your late bad conduct towards the English, and the Engagements you hereby enter into, and the Promises you also make of your future good Behaviour, I shall send and prevent their proceeding against you; but be assured, should you ever be guilty of the like bad Behaviour again, you shall be cut off from the Face of the Earth.'

"'Eighthly. If any of the Nations or Tribes herein mentioned, should separately violate this Peace and disturb the publick Tranquility, the others shall consider themselves as bound to make War on them separately or jointly with the English and their Allies, till they have brought them to reason, as also against any Indians, Enemies to the English, and the English will assist them against their Enemies.'

"'Ninthly. To avoid being imposed on by Delays in ratifying this peace, & so lose the Season for acting against the above Indians, I do allow twenty-five days from the date hereof, for the arrival of the Chiefs of the above Nations, with all their Prisoners at Sandusky, and should they fail herein, what has been done I shall look on as void, and they may expect to find us Warriors instead of Brothers and Friends.'

"'By the power invested in me by His Excellency Major General Gage, Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America, &ca., these are the Terms of Peace I grant to the Nations heretofore mentioned; that is to say, to the Shawanese, Delawares, the Hurons of Sandusky, the five Nations of Scioto, the Ohio and Presque Isle.'

"'*Given* under my hand & Seal, at the place and on the date above mentioned.'

"'JOHN BRADSTREET.'

"From the power we have received from the Chief of the Delawares, the Shawanese, the Hurons of Sandusky, the Five Nations of the Indians inhabiting the Plains on Scioto, the Banks of the Ohio, Presque Isle, &ca, &ca.

"We do in the name of the above Nations, together with ourselves, most gratefully accept the Terms above mentioned & granted, and we do, also, most solemnly bind ourselves & them to the true performance of each article in every respect.

"Signed after the manner of the Indians, with the Representation of a Turtle, a Fox, and Wolf, with two Crosses.

"This Peace being agreed on, the Six Nations and Indians of Canada got up and took the Deputies by the hand, saying they were glad to see they were come to their senses, and hoped they would continue so, if they did not, on the first Breach of this

Peace, which they were witnesses to their concluding, they would immediately make War against them.

"A true Copy.

"THOMAS MANT, *Aid-de-Camp.*"

—

A Letter from Colonel Bouquet to the Governor.

"FORT LOUDON, 27th August, 1764.

"Sir:

"I have the Honour to transmit to you a Letter from Colonel Bradstreet, who acquaints me that he has granted Peace to all the Indians living between Lake Erie & the Ohio, but as no Satisfaction is insisted on, I hope the General will not confirm it, and that I shall not be a witness to a Transaction which would fix an indelible Stain upon the Nation.

"I, therefore, take no notice of that pretended Peace, & proceed forthwith on the Expedition, fully determined to treat as Enemies any Delawares or Shawanese I shall find in my way, till I receive contrary Orders from the General.

"I have the Honour to be, with great respect,

"Sir, Your most Obed^{t} & most h'ble Servant,

"HENRY BOUQUET.

"Governor PENN."

—

Wednesday, Septr 19th, 1764.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Rhoads, a Committee of the House, waited on the Governor and presented to him a Bill, entituled a "Supplement to an Act entituled 'An Act for granting to His Majesty the Sum of £24,000 for the Defence and Protection of this Province and for other purposes therein mentioned,"' for his Consideration and Concurrence. The Governor told the said Committee that he would consider the said Bill, and let the House know his result thereon.

The same Gentlemen informed the Governor that the House were preparing a Bill for erecting a Light House at the Mouth of Delaware Bay, in which it would be necessary to appoint an Officer to collect certain Duties on Ships and Vessels, intended to be imposed by the said Bill, to defray part of the Expence of erecting and supporting the said Light House, and that the House had appointed them a Committee to confer with the Governor about a proper Person to fill the said office. Whereupon the Governor entered into a Conference with the said Committee on the occasion, & Thomas Coombe being proposed for the said Office of Collector, the Governor agreed that His name should be inserted in the said Bill accordingly.

Sir Wm. told them he would answer them as soon as convenient — Ordered them Provisions &c — and Parted. —

RECEIPT OF JOHN MARTON TO ALEXANDER McKEE

A. D. S.

[*Fort Pitt September 12, 1764*]

[ ] tt Sepr. 12th. 1764 Received of Mr. Al[exander McKee] Twelve Pounds for a Bay Mare [ ]

Jno. [Marton]

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Sept. 16, 1764*]

Taiawarunte Speaker of *Onondaga* with three others of his Nation arrived, and addressed Sir William as follows. —

Brother. —

Our chief, the *Bunt*, was as far as the Oneida Lake on his way to you, but his Wife being taken ill, he was obliged to return to his Castle, and desired me, and these People here, to proceed to your House, and by this Belt desires to know from you whether Mr. Croghan is returned from England, and if he was, that you wou'd inform us of what News there is from the Great King concerning *us*, and our affairs, which we much long to hear. —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

With these Strings we request that you would write to the Officers commanding at the Posts along the Communication, which are in our Country, that they wou'd occasionally allow us Provisions, at least when going to, or returning from you on

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

business, and that they would make their People behave more friendly to the Indians than they have hitherto done, — otherwise what do we get for our Attachment to our Brethren the English, more than those who have acted against you. — We also desire you would allow an Interpreter to remain at Fort Brewerton,[1] who may interpret between us, and the Officer commanding there. —

3 Strings. —

Brother. —

We are also in the name of our Nations, to beg you will, as usual, allow us a good Black Smith, and Gunsmith to repair our Arms, Utensils &c — without which, we cannot hunt, or plant properly, and we hope you will send them up as soon as you can so as they may burn Coals &c before the cold Weather sets in. —

3 Strings. —

To which Sir William answered. —

Brethⁿ. of Onondaga. —

I am sorry your chief Man, the *Bunt* was prevented coming here, as I shou'd be glad to see him; — Mʳ. Croghan is not yet arrived, but daily expected. as soon as he comes, I shall let you know what news he has brought. —

A Belt —

Brethren —

The Officers commanding the several Posts have no Allowance, nor Orders to give Provisions to Indians, except to those going on Service; but I believe they are directed by the General to behave friendly to all good Indians, and as I am sensible of the necessity there is of giving some Provisions at times to such of you as come down on business, I will write to the General about it, who I doubt not will order what is reasonable —

3 Strings. —

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[1] In Oswego County, N. Y. at the west end of Oneida Lake, on Oneida outlet, opposite the present village of Brewerton.

Brethren. —

As your Nation behaved well, and acted so good a part in this War I will endeavor to send you as soon as possible a good Smith, who shall do all your work, and I must desire you will use him well, and behave so as to merit his continuance, and our friendship. —

3 Strings. —

Brethⁿ. of Onondaga. —

I give you this Belt in charge, and expect you will send it to the Chenussios by good Messengers, who are to tell them that I am greatly surprized at their breach of Promise made to me at Niagara, in the presence of all the Nations, then assembled there, and which I then acquainted the General of, who is now displeas'd at such Trifling, and to let them know, that, if they are not at Oswego with the *Squash Cutter*, and *Attyatawitseris* in twenty days from this time, with all the Prisoners &c, their two Men now at Oswego, will be sent down to the General, and we will look upon the Delawares still as our Enemies, & use them as such. —

A Belt. —

Then the Onondaga Speaker returned Sir Wᵐ. many thanks for what he had Said, and promised to them, and then assured him that they, the Onondagas, wou'd go to the Senecas, and deliver his Message to them faithfully, and let him know their Answer. — then gave them some Clothing, and sent a Present to *Bunt* their Chief. —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Sept. 20-22, 1764*]

Johnson Hall Septemʳ. 20th. —

Six of the Chiefs, and Warriors of the lower Mohocks, namely

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

Abraham, Daniel, Hendrick, Aaron, Isaac, John arrived here, and desired a Hearing, which being granted, Abraham their chief spoke to Sr. Wm. as follows.

Brother Gorah Warraghijagey. —

We are come here at the desire of our Castle to speak to you. — before we wou'd enter on the Subject of our Complaint, we wou'd desire to remind you of the first agreement, and friendship settled between your Ancestors, and ours, which we have ever since closely followed, and flatter ourselves you can vouch for us since your coming to the Country, and particularly for our Conduct in the old French War, wherein we exerted ourselves, and brought in many *Scalps*, and *Prisoners* to you. — On the breaking out of this last War, we were again applied to for our Assistance, and told that it was for our Country, which the French wanted, which the French wanted to creep into by different ways, that the War was Commenced, and that shou'd *You*, and *we* be favored so much by the Almighty, as to lay the French under, we should then be a happy People, and enjoy our Lands in Peace. — We were in hopes, after the Reduction of Canada, of seeing that happy time; but to our great Concern, the Western, and other foolish Nations, soon removed that wished for Prospect by falling upon our Brethren, their Forts, and Settlements, on wch. we were again applied to by you, to rise, and assist in punishing these unthinking People. this appeared to us so reasonable that we complied (Remembering, as we before observed the engagements our Forefathers had entered into) and fell upon some of them & their Settlements, last Winter, in which we were Successfull, and now our People are with the Army to assist in punishing, or bringing to Reason these bad People, thinking that after these Nations were brought to their Senses, we, and our Young Men should sit down, and enjoy Peace agreeable to what was told us. — but, Brother, to our very great Concern, we understand from many People that in a short time, some of our Brethren, are determind to deprive us

& make my mind easy (as they called it) after the Delays I had met with.

The behaviour of the Senecas cannot fail operating strongly on the Shawanese & Delawares, as well as all the Nations for they are a people of much power & Influence over the rest;—so soon as Matters were settled with the Senecas Coll Bradstreet proceeded with the Troops accompanied by about 500 Indians, but the lateness of the Season, & the disposition of the Ind in general will I beleive leave little to be done offensively, & Coll. Bradstreet is well convinced of the absurdity of attempting to go to extreams with them, Justly observeing that we cant always keep an Army on the Frontiers, and that tho he might be able at present to establish a Post, it remains entirely at the Indians discretion whether we shall keep it or not, it were to be wished the World had been earlier convinced of this Truth, I hope now they have profitted by experience. The Indians who have made peace & those who have renewed their engagements have been verry Sollicitous for Trade, & it was Judged adviseable to let them purchase with what little Furrs they had, such thing as they wanted (Ammunition excepted) I told them repeatedly their loss of Trade must be charged upon the Enemy, and that 'till they were punished, or brought to a proper Submission, they must not expect it as before, however I know nothing will contribute more to keep them at peace, than the letting them have a Trade carried on by Honest Men, and of this I think necessary to acquaint You as Passes are to come from you by the Kings Proclamation.

Last night all the Cheifs of Conajohare came to acquaint me that they were often verry Ill treated, but particularly so of late, by one *Cobus Maybe*, who resides on part of their clear Lands, without any Title, notwithstanding their repeated desire that he should remove, and I have (since his Majestys Proclamation was published here) at ye earnest request of the whole Castle, wrote him several times to leave s^d^ place but to no purpose. In short several of the White People in that Neighbourhood

use them vastly Ill, by turning their Cattle into the Indians Corn fields, and beat their Women & Children when Driveing them out, This has been often done, but more so of late in the absence of their young Men, which the Sachims fear may prove of bad consequence if not redressed, & prevented for the future. As I am directed to see all Persons removed who occupy Indian Lands without Just Title, I must request you will acquaint me how this *Maybe*, or any others on the like footing are to be removed, or that you will please to give the necessary orders about it.

The Great Number of Indians who attended at Niagra, and the infinite variety of their affairs, Demands &ca afforded me scarce time for the least refreshment dureing my Month's stay there, & prevented me from answering several letters which imediately required it, as well as from haveing the pleasure of corresponding with you dureing that time.

I am
with the most perfect Esteem
Dear Sir
Your Most Obedient & Most Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

The Honrble
Cadwallader Colden

Speech of Abraham, a Mohawk Chief, to Sir William Johnson

[Copy]

Thursday Septr 20th 1764

Abraham.
Daniel.
Hendrick.
Aaron.
Isaac.
John.

Six of the Chiefs, and Warriors, of the Lower Mohawks came to Sir William Johnson, at Johnson Hall, & desired a Hearing; which being granted; Abraham, their chief Sachem, spoke as follows.

Brother Goragh Warraghiaguy;

We are come here at the desire of our Castle to speak to you. Before we enter on the Subject of our Complaint, we wou'd desire to remind you of the first Agreement, and

Friendship, Settled between your Ancestors, and our's, which, we have ever since closely followed; and flatter our Selves you can vouch for Us since your Coming to the Country, and particularly for our Conduct in the old french war; wherein, we exerted our Selves, and brought in many Scalps & prisoners to you. On the breaking out of the last war, we were again applied to for our Assistance, and told that it was for our Country, which the French wanted to Creep into by different ways, that the war was commenced: and, that shou'd you, and we be favoured so much by the Almighty, as to Lay the French under, we sho^{d} then be a happy People, and Enjoy our Lands in Peace.

We were in hopes, after the Reduction of Cannada, of seeing that happy time; but, to our great Concern, the western, & other foolish Nations, soon removed that wish'd for Prospect, by Falling upon our Brethren, their Forts, and Settlements; on which, we were again applied to by you, to Rise and help to Punish those unthinking People. This appeared to us so reasonable, that we complied, (remembering as we before observed the Engagements our Fore-Fathers had entered into) and Fell upon some of Them, and their Settlements, last Winter; in which We were Successful; and now our People are with the Army to Assist in punishing, or bringing to reason, those bad people, thinking, that after those Nations were brought to their Senses, We, and our young Men, sho^{d} sit down, and enjoy peace, agreeable to what was told Us. But, Brother, to our very great Concern, We understand, from many People, that in a short Time, some of our Brethren are determin'd to deprive Us of the chief Tract of Hunting Land We have left, called KAYADEROSSRES, with a great Quantity of Land about it, which we never could learn, from the most strict Enquiry, made several years ago, had been sold by our Nation: Wherefore, We must say, if that is to be ye case, we are much deceived in the opinion we ever entertained of our Brethren's Honesty:—But, after our uninterrupted regard, and Attachment to them; and the many Accounts we have had from

you of the Uprightness of the Great King, and his determined Resolution to see Justice done to all well disposed Indians, we can hardly think of being so Treated, and wronged. What We now request is, that you will write to the Governor, and let him and his great People know our earnest Desire; which is, that He, and They, will not Suffer any People to deprive Us unjustly of our Lands, but to Stop any Proceedings now intended, with regard to KAYADEROSSRES, until the Great King's Pleasure is known, Who, we are sure, will not Suffer Us to be so greatly wronged, as it must Alarm all the Nations of Indians, and shew them what a bad Return we have for our Services to the English. A BELT

Brother;

We now acquaint you, that as some of our People lately were on the Hunt about Kayaderossres Creek, and the Lakes in that Quarter, They, to their Surprise, discovered Several Settlements of English there. They wou'd not go near them, till they had acquainted us of it. We now tell you; Brother, that we intend to send some of our soberest, & most sensible People, to desire those People to move off of our Lands, which we hope they will without farther Trouble, as they have no Right to it.

Then They ended.

Sir William Johnson's Answer to Above

Sir William told them He wou'd send their Request to the Lieu[t] Governor, who He did not Doubt, would do all in his Power to see Justice done to Them: and that, as soon as He received his Answer, wou'd acquaint them therewith: then desired, that They wou'd by no means, have any Dispute with the People living thereon.

A true Copy from the Original

WITHAM MARSH
Secry for Ind[a] Affairs

[Indorsed]
The Speech of ABRAHAM, a Mohock Chief, to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, respecting the Lands of Kayaderossres, and Sir W[m]'s answer.

Brethren,

As your Nation behaved well, and acted so good a part in this War I will endeavour to send you as soon as possible a good Smith, who shall do all your work, and I must desire you will use him well, and behave so as to merit his Continuance, and our Friendship. 3 Strings.

Brethn of Onondage.

I give you this Belt in charge, and expect you will send it to the Cherokees by good Messengers, who are to tell them that I am greatly surprized at their breach of Promise made to me at Niagara, in the presence of all the Nations, there assembled there, and which I then acquainted the General of, who was displeased at such Trifling, and to let them know, that if they are not at Oswego with the Squaws called, and All Captives with you in twenty days from this time, with all the Prisoners &c, their two Men now at Oswego, will be sent down to the General, and we will look upon the Delawares still as our Enemies, & use them as such. A Belt.

Then the Onondaga Speaker returned Sr Wm many thanks for what he had said, and promised to them, and then assured them that they, the Onondagas, would go to the Senecas, and deliver this Message to them faithfully, and let them know their Answer. — Then gave them some Clothing, and sent a Present to Brant their Chief.

Johnson Hall Septemr 20th,

Six of the Chiefs, and Warriors of the lower Mohocks, namely Theyanoguin Daniel Hendrick, Aaron, Isaac, John arrived here, and desired a Hearing, which being granted, Abraham their Chief spoke to Sr Wm as follows

Brother Sachem Warraghiyagey,

We are come here at the desire of our Castle to Speak to you. — before we went on the Subject of Complaint, we would desire to remind you of the first Agreement, and Friendship settled between your Ancestors, and ours, which we have ever since closely followed, and shall do our utmost you can Vouch for us since your coming to the Country, and particularly for our Conduct in the old French War, wherein we exerted ourselves, and brought in many Scalps, and Prisoners beyond. — On the breaking out of this last War, we were again applied to for our Assistance, and told that it was for our Country, which the French wanted, which the French wanted to keep with by different ways. That the War was Commenced, and that blood Gone, and we be favored so much by to

1764 (177)

the Almighty, as to lay the French under, we should then be a happy People, and enjoy our own Lands in Peace. — We were in hopes, after the Reduction of Canada, of seeing that happy time; but to our great Concern, the Shawanese, and other warlike Nations, seem removed that wished for Respect by falling upon our Brethren, their Forts, and Settlements, on which we were again applied to you, to use, and assist in punishing those ambitious People. It appeared to us to be reasonable that we complied (Remembering, as we before observed the Engagements our Fore-fathers had entered into) and fell upon some of those Settlements last Winter) in which we were successful, and now our People are with the Army to assist in punishing, or bringing to Reason those bad People, thinking that after those Nations were brought to their Senses, we, and our Younglings should sit down, and enjoy Peace agreeable to what was told us. — but, Brother, to our very great Concern, we understand from many People that of a short time, some of our Brethren, are determined to desire us to the East Side of Hunting Land we have left, called Kayadarusseras, with a great Quantity of Land about it, which we never could learn (from the most strict enquiry made several Years ago) had been sold by our Nation. Where fore we must say, if that is to be the Case, we are much deceived in the Opinion we ever entertained of our Brethren's Honesty; — but after our long, and uninterrupted Regard, and Attachment to them, and the many Accounts we have had from you, of the Uprightness of the Great King, and his determined Resolution to see Justice done done to all well disposed Indians, we can hardly think of being so treated, and wronged. — What we now request, is, that you will write to their Governor, and let him, and his great People know our earnest desire, which is, that he, and they will not suffer any People to deprive us unjustly of our Lands, but to stop any Proceedings now intended with regard to Kayadarusseras, until the Great King's pleasure is known, who, we are sure, will not suffer us to be so greatly wronged, as it must alarm all the Nations of Indians, and shew them a bad Return we have for our Services to the English. — A Belt. —

Brother, — We are to acquaint you that as some of our People were lately on their Hunting about Kayadarusseras Creek, and the Lakes in that Quarter, they, to their Surprize, discovered several Settlements of English there; they would not go near them, until they had acquainted us of it. We now tell you, Brother, that we intend to send some of our Sachems, and Warriors to drive those People off of our Lands, which Place they will, without further Trouble, as they have no Right to them. — When they ceased. —

Sir William in answer told them that he would send their Request to the Lieut. Governor, who he did not doubt would do all in his Power to have Justice done to them, that so soon as he received his Answer, would acquaint them therewith — then desired that they would by no means have any Dispute with the People living on their

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As your Nation behaved well and acted so good a part in this War I will endeavor to send you as soon as possible a good Smith, who shall do all your work, and I must desire you will use him well, and behave so as to merit his continuance, and our friendship. —

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Then they ended. —

Sir William in answer told them that He would send their Request to the Lieu[t]. Governor, who he did not doubt wou'd do all in his Power to have Justice done to them, & that so soon as he received his Answer, wou'd acquaint them therewith. —

then desired that they would by no Means have any Dispute with the People living on their Lands.

Septembr. 22d. On this day *Aucus* a Tuscarora chief with six Warriors were fitted out for War against the Shawanese, and Delawares, by Sir Wm., and set off immediately, promising to endeavor to overtake the 17 Mohawks, if possible whom he has sent to Fort Pit to Join Col Bradstreet.[1] — On same day Aserego a Mohiccon Chief arrived here, and amongst other things complained of the Patroon's having defrauded an old Man of their Tribe of a Tract of Land, on the East side of Hudson's River; — to which Sir Wm. answered that nothing cou'd be done in the matter untill the arrival of Col. Croghan from England, by whom he expected to know how the great People there are disposed to rectify the Indians Complaints, he having given it in charge to him to enquire from those in power there what Steps he was [to] take in such Cases. —

22d. — Several Onondagas with *Kanagiagaia* arrived here, & with a Belt of white Wampum spoke a great deal to Sir Wm., on the Integrity of their nation, and their Poverty owing to all their young men being out with the Army. — they beg'd for Clothing & a little Ammunition for six of the nation who were with him. —

A Belt. —

Next he begg'd for a large Kettle for an old Woman, Mother to one of the chief Warriors now on Service. —

3 Strings. —

Lastly, for a Beaver Trap, and a little Money to pay for mending others &c he had broke —

3 Strings. —

Sir Wm. told them that he was sensible of their Attachment to the English and of their Young Mens good Behavior; there-

[1] Colonel John Bradstreet of the 60th regiment.

fore wou'd let them have some Clothing, and other Articles required, at the same time recommending it to them always to behave so as to merit the favor of the English —

Parted —

FROM JOHN ORMSBY

A. L. S.[1]

[*Philadelphia Sept. 23, 1764*]

[ ]
[ ][2]
[ ] taking the land [ ]
[ ] utter Stranger, but [ ]
[ ] I am Sir, one of those [ ]
[ ] suffered Severely by th[ ]
[d]anger, having lost all that [ ]
[ ] I had at two Stores at [ ]
[ ] between the Ohio & y^e^. Lake
[ ] to £3500 Curr^y^. of Penn[ ]
[ ]lved me with the Merchants [ ]
[ ] £2000, & for which they est[ ]
[in]terest. I have Still a bout [ ]
[ ] Indian Goods at Fort Pitt [ ]
[ ]'d in some Measure Stop[ ]
[ ] merch^ts^. for a while, and as there [ ]
[ ] for Such Goods this Fall on [ ]
[ ] the use of the Indians, shall [ ]
[ ] particular favour if you will [ ]
[ ]ent M^r^. Alex^r^. M^c^Kee to [ ]
[pr]esent Price of Such Goods, there [ ]

---

[1] According to *Johnson Calendar*, p. 238, this letter refers to Indian depredations and Ormsby's losses, Johnson's family in Ireland, and efforts to obtain compensation in England for losses of merchants through Croghan and Moses Franks. See also *Johnson Calendar*, p. 313, May 17, 1766, for account of losses of John Ormsby in 1763.

[2] Lines burned off are indicated by brackets.

[ ]ed Sir, for an Opertunity of [ ]
[ ] but unhappily have not had the op[ ]
[ ] be Intimate with Several so [ ]
[ ]lary that glorious Hero the [ ]
[ ] and your Sister Reily in [ ]
[ ] — In May '52 I took my [ ]
[on]ly little daughter Polly [ ]
[ ] Reily was afflicted with [ ]
[ ] afraid she is no more [ ]
[ ] I had the pleasure [ ]
[ ] your Son here, a[ ]
[ ] being a fine [ ]
[ ]
[ ] When [ ]
[ ] Sufferers by [ ]
[ ] £200 Ster[l]. for [ ]
[ ] to employ Sollicitors [ ]
[ ] to the King & Parliament [ ]
[ ] is not known here, but [ ]
[ ] of geting lands some where [ ]
I have heard at this [ ]
[ ] that there is a Scheme on [ ]
[ ] the Indian Trade on this [ ]
[ ] carried on by Agents for [ ]
[ ]clusion of all others; this [ ]
[ ] Merch[ts] here prodigiously as [ ]
[ ] will be all Sent from England [ ]
[ ] furs Ship'd off in return [ ]
[ ] at York or Philad[a]. — how [ ]
[ ]ooting it will, I must humble [ ]
[ ] take poor Ormsby under your [ ]
[ ] not Stay an hour in this [ ]
[ ] extricate myself from the difficulties
I have opened a little Store [ ]
in order to be near F. Pitt [ ]

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Septbr. 21st 1764

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure of your favour of ye 3d Inst. & I am happy in finding my late proceedings wth the Indians are so agreable to You.

I enclose You agreable to their desire a Copy of a Speech made Yesterday by the Mohawks, touching the Pattent of Kayadarosseras, of which they have been complaining these many years, and now on hearing that it is shortly to be divided, they have taken the Alarm, & are verry earnest abt. redress I must request you will take it into consideration with ye gentlemen of the Council, so that I may be enabled to give them an Answer as soon as it will suit with your conveniency. I am sorry to be oblidged to trouble you so often on these Subjects but realy there are many old transactions, of such a Nature as requires redress and which gives the Indians in General, verry unfavourable Impressions of the English, & me immense trouble in Satisfying them on these Heads.

I am fully of Opinion that Licences to trade should not be granted till the Issue of this Campaign is finally known, as it will make the Indians feel Wants they are as yet strangers to in General, and as to the confineing Trade to the principal Garrisons, I cannot but consider it, as ye safest way, for avoiding the many risques which on any disgust the Traders & their goods are liable to in the Indian Country, or even at the Smaller Out Posts. Notwithstanding which there are many Persons in Trade who would not scruple to go any where amgst them from the prospects of gain they expect when under no Eye but that of Indians, however this should be prevented as a Matter of public concern, for the Murder or Robbery of 2 or 3 will be always followed by a rupture of that Nation. A small Trade may at present be allowed to the 6 Nations, which it was necessary to promise them on the ratification of the Peace with the Senneca's. This is now carried on by many of ye Inhabitants but when Licences are granted

for a general Trade, I should think it would be best under the inspection of a proper officer, or for want of such, of the officer Commd^{r}. The Principal Posts, who on Just complaint made by the Indians of abuse in Traffic could banish the Traders, whereby they might forfeit their Recognizance which might be proportioned to the Number of Boats, or Quantity of goods they carried.

The officers of the Grenadier Companys & Additional Troop of Horse intend to be at some Expence in purchaseing Accoutrements & Uniforms, to w^{h} their Men have all agreed, They therefore sollicit me to lay before you ye necessity for a law to establish them, as the rest, and that they may be enabled on occasion to draft proper Men out of the largest Battalion Companys for the filling up Vacancys from time to time. I have already recommended an Uniform to them, to w^{h} I apprehend there can be no objection.

If the Affair I mentioned is not likely to be Settled by the Council, I shall be glad to be favoured with the Draft of your letter as mentioned in y^{r} last.

I am with ye utmost regard & sincerity,
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
W^{m}. JOHNSON

The Honr^{ble}
Lieut. Govr. COLDEN

From Gov. Benning Wentworth

PORTSMOUTH [N. H.] September 22^{d} 1764

Sir,

I now own the receipt of your favor of the 20th Instant, with a Copy of the Sheriffs of Albany's letter to your Honor, which differs greatly from the Account I have from the Prisoners, but as that is Immaterial at present I shall omit Saying any thing on that head.

The Nature of this Controversy is Such, that no determination in our Courts can finally adjust it, therefore I should esteem it a prudential Act, to Suspend all processes in the Law on both Sides, until His Majesty has

Brother Colonel Bouquet

We are glad to hear the
that our brothers Captain
& Salute us, we now also Sa
& shall be more glad when
if we see our Brothers Ca
there we shall think

Sig

Jumpish
Limoh Girty
Capt. Will
Wingenem
Nebkam
Loya Pipon
Geochaslan

the above Letter was wrote by John
among the Shawanese

Colonel Bouquet's Answer, Camp near Tuscarawas Oct. 12.

Chiefs Captains & Warriors of the Delawares.

I Received the Letter you sent me yesterday, by which I see you are coming to speak to me, I shall be glad to hear what you have to say, and will wait for you to morrow at this place, you may come without fear, for no Evil Shall be done to you, but leave your Arms where you please; not Doubting but you will be here to Morrow
you will give me notice of it before hand at
for as I intend to come that I may send people to bring you to Camp

Brother Colonel Bouquet

[illegible] you have made and
Captain John are alive
[illegible] with a good heart.
[illegible] you all Tuscarawas
[illegible] at a small distance

Jacobs
Wilkinson
Hickman

Prisoner

that you cannot speak to me because the Shawanese are not come, & that when they do arrive, you will consult together but I now tell you it is not necessary to wait for the Shawanese as I will hear to day or to morrow what the Delawares have to say by themselves & I will not stay for the Shawanese, but will hear separately what each Nation has to say, by themselves & desire the Chiefs of the Delawares, to speak for the Delawares only, & not for the Senecas or Shawanese

A String

Camp at Tuscarawa October 9th 1764 at a Conference held with the Indians living on the Ohio the Delawares & the Shawanese present Colonel Henry Bouquet Commanding his Majesties forces in the Southern District

Lieut. Col. Reid Royal Highlanders
Lieut. Col. Francis Pennsylvanians
Lieut. Col. Clayton &c
major Frewen Royal Americans
major Lehare Pennsylvanians
major Field Virginia Volunteers
Captain Stuart Royal Highlanders
Captain Grant &c

Capt. Campbell D. A. G. General
Capt. Williams Chief Engineer

Capt. Lewis Virginia Vol.rs
Capt. Smallman Major of Brigade
with several other officers of the Army
Mr. Croghan Indian Affairs
& Divers Interpreters for

how that they see, that we know their Perfidy, & will chastise them, they say that they are sorry for what they have done, and will make peace with us, but that is not sufficient satisfaction for me. Brothers, the General has sent me with an Army, to take Revenge, for the Murders Committed by the Delawares & the Shawanese, & not to make peace, but as you say they want to make Peace with us, I will tell you what I intend to do I will go as you desired by the Road leading to Sandusky, and if the Chiefs of the Delawares, & Shawanese, have anything to say to me, I will hear them at Pueseauwa, & if they are sincerely inclined to Peace I will tell them at that place what they are to do, to obtain it. & in case they agree with me upon the Preliminaries in any Form, I will send them to Sir William Johnson to Conclude it. I have detained two Delawares, because they came here empty, not having any thing to say from their Chiefs, and at a time when the Delawares & Shawanese, had broke the Peace & struck us again. I will however use them well, & when Peace is concluded between us & the Delawares, I will send them Home. Brothers you told Colonel Bradstreet, & now you tell me, that all Hostilities had Ceased the Peace you had made for them, you would strictly, & strike them

you see they have broke the Peace, & that their Parties are
still on our Frontiers killing our People - They know this
to be true, & have deceived you. I will write to Colonel Bouquet
& know, what has past between him & those Nations
& ask you, whether you will go with my two men, & bring
me an Answer, with my two men at Tuscarawas
& I declare to you, that if the Delawares, Shawanese or
Wyandots, do them any Injury, I will put the two I shall have
Prisoners to death, & march against them, which if they
oblige me to do they must never more expect peace from me
you may let the Delawares, & Shawanese know, that on my march
to Tuscarawas, I will not kill any of their People, unless they
Attack me first.

G. Bell

October the 3: the Army left Fort Pitt & on the 6th at
Beaver Creek, where John Calmes, who had been taken Prisoner
the 28th of September by the Delawares, came to the Army & was
made his escape the night before.
The 13: Arrived at Tuscarawas, without any interruption from
the enemy, who kept Parties up on the Road to observe the
motions of the Army.
Camp at Tuscarawas Oct: the 16 Received the following
Message in writing from the Chiefs of the Delawares

other

we beg one more that you will seriously consider, what you are going to do; & do nothing precipitately, but if you are determined to proceed with the Army; it is our opinion that it would be best for you to take the road leading to Sandusky; where you will meet with Colonel Bradstreet & there settle every thing with him: When the Terms of Peace are settled with the Nations who desire it, should any of them refuse to comply with the terms agreed to, or break the Peace afterwards; we will join with you to chastise them. We seek as well as you, the misbehaviour of these Nations, but as they now repent we forgive them, and hope you will do the same.

a Belt

Colonel Bouquets Speech, in answer to the above Novr 8: 3 Vclock

Brothers

I am glad to see you, & thank you for the trouble you have taken in coming to make Peace between us & the four Nations you have mentioned in your Speech; what you said is good, & I believe you because you are of the six nations who always speak truth

a String

Brothers

you say these Nations are now sorry for what they have done & that they will make Peace with us, & deliver up all their Prisoners at Sandusky.

Brothers

the Delawares, Shawanese, & Wyandots, are a false people and they divide you, as they have always done us; if they are sincere why dont they come & speak to me

They have in time of Peace killed our Traders in their towns & stole all their goods: they have attacked this Fort, & when I came up last year I staid me in the woods, & killed some of our People & finding us too strong for them here they went to our Settlements where they murdred & carryed off a great number of poor Women & Children Prisoners. Then the Chenussios, & all the Western Indians, made peace with Sir William Johnson at Niagara these people did not go, but they wrote a Letter to tell him, they Desired, at last you went to Colonel Bouquets Camp at Presqu'Isle & asked peace for them, & told him they had not all their Enemies from our Frontiers, but a long time afterwards, they killed us at Redford, & a great many more in Virginia & they even kill'd when I saw that their hearts were still so bad I came here with the Army, to attack them, but I first sent to Pittsburg to Colonel Bouquet to let him know they had attacked me, my Messenger did not find him at Pittsburg and as well that the Delawares had killed Twelve of our Traders & treated them barbarously in the middle of the Path, altho' one hand was tied

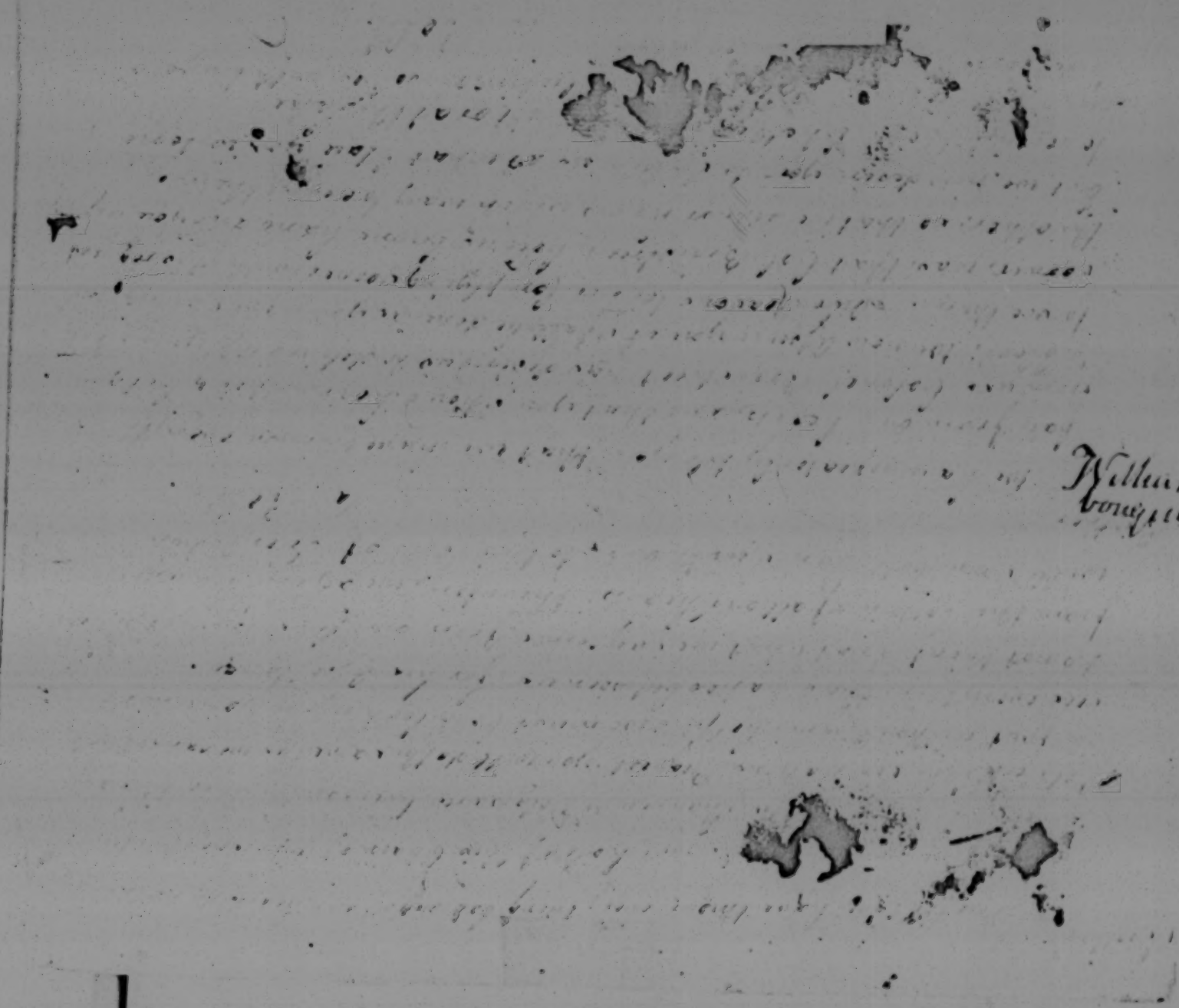
Seneca Kaiashutha Chief with 15 Warriors } Indians Delawares Custalogus Beaver — with 20 Warriors } Chiefs } Shawnese Keipsinattehtha Chief & 4 Warriors

Kaiashutha & Turtleheart Speakers

Brother In the name, & by order, of the Chiefs of the several nations here present, with this String of Wampum we Clear your Eyes & Ears, that you may hear with attention, what they are going to say to you — a String

Brother. We have done our utmost, to be ready to speak to you this Day as you desired, & we now Inform you that it was owing to the Nations who live to the Westward of us, & to our foolish young men, that a war has happened, between us, so that it is neither your fault nor ours, and as you desired us yesterday to be strong in being good, we now throw away every thing bad, so that none of it remains in our hearts, & we Join our thoughts with yours that we may both be of one mind, for the Future

Two Large Belts



Charles McClure &c.
Samuel Montgomery

a String

I wish in your Speeches, you may have expressed the real sentiments of your minds, but I shall judge of your Actions, not your words, I am glad to hear that you are disposed, to take fast hold of the Chain of friendship, as we on our part made it fast

we will likewise hold it fast

a String

You say the reason for not delivering the Prisoners sooner was because Colonel Bouquet had left your Country & that I had wrote to you to deliver them to Sandusky

you know that by your Treaty with Colonel Bouquet, to which I suppose you promised a prompt obedience

a String

in 25 days after the 12th of August, on which day, the Treaty was signd. & that if you failed in the performance of that Article, the Peace would be broke from that moment, when the Original Treaty was made. The day on which the Prisoners ought to have been Delivered, was the 6th of September, and my first Message to you in writing, & now in your hands, is dated at Fort Erie the 20th of Sept. 14 days after the time fixd for delivering them you could not have receivd that Message in your Council till after the 21st so that it cannot in any manner excuse you for breaking the Peace, by not delivering your Prisoners either to Co. Bradstreet or to me. from which it is very evident that at no time you did not intend, to deliver them at all

Again, when you beggd for Peace, you told Co. Bradstreet, that you had recalld all your Warriors, from our Frontiers, and you know that Contrary, to that Declaration, they have continued to murder our people or take them prisoners to this Day; which we can prove, by an Oneida man here present, who was taken the 28th of Sept. 17 days after the Peace was made,

(Here John Palmer was sworn)

I have besides certain Information, that you were determined to pay no regard
to that Peace & had actually Collected all the Warriors of the Senecas living on
the Ohio. the Delawares, & the Shawanese, to Attack us if you had thought
yourselves strong enough A String
Having now answered, & refuted every thing you have said, in excuse for
your breaking the Peace, I must Inform you that I am Commanded
by General Gage to declare to you, that as you have broke the Peace
granted you by Sir William Johnson, the General also breaks it on his side
& Sir William Johnson has already Informed the Six Nations and
the Western Indians, of your perfidious behaviour. A Belt
you must be sensible that you deserve the severest Chastisement
but the English are merciful & generous people, averse to Shedding
the blood even of their most Cruel Enemies; & if it was possible that
you could Convince us that you sincerely repent of your past Conduct
& that we can depend on your good behaviour for the future,
you might yet hope for mercy & peace. but before I tell you
upon what termes I will recapitulate some of the many
Injuries & insults we have recently received from you & your
allies which have at last occasioned the March of the Kings
Army into your Country.

A Belt

You have begun this war without the least reason or provocation whatsoever, you have in time of profound peace & without having received the least Injury murdred Captain Clapham who has been a friend and father to many of you you have Killed or Captivated all the Traders, sent to you Sowns at your own repeated requests, & plundered their Effects you have dared to Attack Fort Pitt, to the building of which you has expressly consented, when in presence of George Croghan Deputy agent for Indian Affairs & made the first Treaty with you upon the Ohio, after we has dislodged the French of Fort du Quesne: and Several of you now present assisted at that treaty. You murdred treacherously last year, one of our men sent in a Canoe, to bring you over the River at Fort Pitt: this was done by some of you who pretended, they had a Message to Deliver, to the Commanding Officer. & you Violated, by the Flag (one the Custom held sacred among all Nations, not to kill persons employed in Publick Messages even in time of War. You Attacked our Rangers, the Kings Troops in the woods, & being defeated in the Attempt, you fell upon our Frontiers, where you have continued to murder all ages
to this day.

One of your Parties killed lately, in one day Eleven Children at School
& not satisfyd with that Infamous Action; they Inspected near the little
Beaver Creek, the only boy they had spared: and had the Impudence to
fix his head upon a pole in the Middle of the path, & this they did
after you beggd Peace off Col. Bradshaw

you have constantly declared that you would never make Peace with
the English, & when the Senecas, & the Western Indians, humbly submit
ted & beggd for Peace, you alone have pretended to stand out, Declaring
that you despised all the Efforts, that we could make against you
& appeard by that Insolent Letter you obliged Thomas Smallman
to write & send to Sir William Johnson at Niagara.

your Conduct has always been equally perfidious: you promised at
former Treaties, as you do now, to deliver up all your Prisoners, and
have received every time on that Acct. Considerable Presents; but you
never Complyd with that, nor any of your Engagements.

you know that all these Charges are true, & only a small part of
the numberless Barbarities, Depredations, & Breaches of Faith you have
been guilty of.

I am now to tell you that you will be no longer imposd on by your
promises, & that the Army shall not leave your Country till you
have fully Complyd with every Article that is to Dresde any Treaty
with you

A Bolt

I have brought with me the Relations of those People you have
made Slaves, or taken prisoners; they are impatient to take Revenge of the
bloody murderers of their friends; & it is with the greatest diffi-
-culty that I can protect you against their Just Resentments
by assuring them that no peace shall ever be granted to you
till you have given us proper Satisfaction.
your former Allies, the Ottawas, Chippawas, Wyandots &c.
have made their Peace with us. All the six Nations have joyned us
against you. We now Surround you on every side, having possession
of all the Waters of the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Miamis & the Lakes
all the French living in those parts, are now Subjects to the King
of Great Britain, & dare no longer assist you.
It is Consequently in our Power to Destroy you, but if I find you
Treat faithfully, the Conditions that I shall require of you
I will not treat you with the Severity, as you deserve:
I give you twelve days from this date, to deliver into my hands
at Wapatomika, all the prisoners in your possession, without any
exception; Englishmen, & Frenchmen, Women & Children
whether Adopted in your Families, married, or living amongst you
under any Denomination, or pretence whatever; all Negroes
& to furnish the Prisoners with Cloathing, Provision & Horses
to Carry them to Fort Pitt.

when you shall have fully Complyed with this Preliminary Condition, I will then tell you upon what terms, you may Obtain the Loan you sue for.

C. Bell

murder

[illegible] Charge you
[illegible] you have Delivered to the Indians
to assist to Call —

A String

I Receive these three last prisoners which you have
& I Pray the Great Spirit that all in the War,
the[illegible] may never more be seen —

A String

[illegible] is complying with every Condition, which the
[illegible] you ask for Peace & peace you shall have
The King my master hath ordered me as a Warrior to take
for the Hostile he commits against me: but he has other Servan
who are Empowered to make Peace I will send with you to
William Johnson, he is the person whom you are to apply
your Deputies) Here they are the several Deputies which
had very Prudently obtained Leave to go with the Deputies
to Sir William Johnson to Intercede

Camp near Fort Pitt 2d October 1764

Sir

I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that the Army reached this yesterday: and that this day Two Six Nation Indians an Onondaga, and an Oneyda are come to me, and have delivered Two Strings of Wampum, and three Belts: I inclose their Speech and my Answer: But for want of an Interpreter, I am not certain that we understand one another perfectly.

As I will not be amused by their deceitful promises, I proceed with the Troops to Muscingum, where I expect to find an Answer from Col. Bradstreet: and at all Events if the Delaware and Shawanese refuse to deliver the Promoters of the War, I shall attack them.

Upon this day informed that Three Indians had appeared near Fort Pitt, one of which spoke in German to a Woman out of the Fort, asking whether we had any Cattle upon the Road. He told her that there was one just at hand upon which he took to the Woods where he joined the Two others.

At Noon I left at 12 o'Clock, he came to the Fort cried his Name was Capt. Bull: that he had been six Years a Prisoner with the Indians, and that the Nation he lived with, the name of which he could not tell in English, had lately made Peace with Sir William Johnson: but hearing we had many

good

Sir Jeffery General Gage

good Horses near Oswego. they were come to steal them, and that he had taken the opportunity to make his Escape.

As it appears clearly to me that this is another Spy, I have sent a Party to bring him up after me. Whatever he may be, I see that the Indians are now impatient to keep our People, contrary to their Promises.

I send two good Woodmen with one of the Five Nation Indians, to carry you Dispatches to Albany Street, and if the Mohawks join us, or if I can find a safe opportunity, I shall send you the Duplicate.

I have the honour to be with great Respect

Sir

Your most obedient, and most Humble Servant

J. Upton Esqr

Feb. 2d 1764

received Febr. 20th

answered

Inclosing a Speech of the
Onondaga Indians
with the Govr. Answer

in Croghan's L. Z. 13-2-64

Speech of two Indians of the Onondago Oneida Nations
Delivered to Colonel Croghan the 2d of Feb. 1764.

Usual Compliments with a String of Wampum.

Brother

We are come to inform you that the Indians now living upon this Lake are in a State of Confusion, you do not know clearly what their Intentions are, therefore we desire you to wait a little & make your Hearts easy till we are able to open your Eyes.

Brother.

As we observe you keep some designs of Enmity against these people we are come to desire you may remove all evil thoughts of that kind from the bottom of your Hearts and that if at any time any of their people come to see you to treat them civilly as they will do yours.

Belting.

Brother.

We desire you to remember the Ancient Friendship that has so long subsisted between you & the six Nations. We have been sent by Sir William Johnson to speak to the different Nations of this way and endeavour to make up matters between you & them. Which if you begin will bear us, to comply with their requests as they on their side do with yours.

Brother.

We now observe you are going against the Nations who first disturbed the Peace & to aid the Shawanese, Mississague Chief of the Ongondas (Delawares & Shawanese) they are now sincerely sorry for what they have done, & intending all their Prisoners from the Lower Shawanese Town to deliver up at Sandusky. This is the real truth. Which we say on their behalf you may depend upon as we never deceived you; knowing that if we did such a thing God would punish us.

Brother.

. to the Officer who Commands the Army upon the Lakes
Sandusky those Nations by the Hand & Kindled for them
at council fire at Sandusky where they are now going. they
beg you will therefore forgive them as they very much depend
their first Conduct & that as soon as they have complyed
with their Engagements there. they will then come back
for forgiveness from you, till then they beg you may not be
uneasy & have desired us to assure you in their Names that they
will the Delawares in five days from this date with all the
Prisoners they have among them in order to deliver up to
Colonel Bradstreet who is now there waiting for their arrival.
we hope you may will Halt till you hear further from
them.

We desire you now to consider upon what we have said. for
you have obtained two of the Delawares who came to see you
we give it as our opinion that it would be best to let them
Return to their Nation, at the same time giving them
a Letter to their Chiefs. to acquaint Them with what you
intend to do. ---

Brother. We beg once more you will seriously consider upon what you are
now going to do. & do nothing precipitately. But if you are
determined to go on with this Army. At our opinion
it would be best for you to take the Path leading to Sandusky
where you will meet Colonel Bradstreet and there shake every
thing with him. Then when the Terms of Peace are settled
with the Nations who desire it, should any of them refuse
to comply with what is there agreed on or break the Peace
afterwards, we will join with you to Chastise them. we
having held as well as you the Misbehaviour of them
Nations. but as they now desire we forgive them and

hope you will do the same.

Adieu

[redacted]

Colonel Bouquets Answer to the Speech of the Onondago & Oneida Indians delivered by them the 2.d of October 1764 at Fort Pitt on behalf of the Senecas, Weyondots, Delawares & Shawnese.

Brothers

I am glad to see You, and thank you for the Trouble You have taken in coming to me to make Peace between us and the four above mentioned Nations; What You have said is good, and I believe You speake the Truth, because you are of the Six Nations, who always Speak Truth

I String

Brothers! You say that those Nations are now sorry for what they have done, and that they will make Peace with us, and deliver all their Prisoners at Sandusky.

Brothers! You are Six Nation Indians, you Speak Truth but the Shawanese, Shaonese, and Weyondots, are false People, and they deceive You, as they do us always, Shew me why they don't their Chiefs come to speak to me? they have in time of Peace, killed our Traders in their Country, and stole all their goods. They have attack'd this Fort for several days and when I came out last Year, they attack'd me, in the Woods and killed our People; when they found we were too strong for them here, they went to the Country below Shawanese Town where they carried off a great Number of our Men, Women, and Children, and when the Chenussios, and all the Indians to the Northward have made Peace with Sir William Johnson at Niagara, those People then did not go, but they wrote a letter to tell him they despised us; & that You were to go to Col: Bradstreet at Presque Isle and make Peace for them, and that

they

they had recalled all their Warriors from our Frontiers; but a long time after
wards they Killed a Man at Bedford, and a great many more in Virginia,
and they even Kill'd now. When I saw their Hearts were so bad I came here with
the Army to Attack them, but I first sent to Sandusky to let Col. Bradstreet
know that they had again struck us.

That my Messengers did not find him at Sandusky, and saw that the
Delawares had killed some of our People and had struck his Head upon a Pole
in the Path since You ask'd Peace for them.

Now that they see that we know them and will Chastise them they say they
are sorry for what they have done, and will make Peace, That is not enough.

Brothers

Sir William General has sent me here with an Army to take Satisfaction
for the Murders committed by the Delawares and Shawanese, and to make Peace,
but as You say they want to be Friends with us, I will tell You what I will do.

I will do as You desire me by the Road to Sandusky, and if the Chiefs of
the Delawares and Shawanese have any thing to say to me I will hear them
at Muscoraway, and if they are inclined towards the Peace I will tell them at
what Place that they are to go to obtain it, and if they agree with me upon
the terms, I will permit them to go to Sir William Johnson to conclude it.

I have detained here two Delawares because they came like Spies, without having
any thing to say from their Chiefs, and at a Time when the Delawares and
Shawanese had broke the Peace, and Struck us again.

I will use them well, and when Peace is concluded between us and the Delawares
I will send them home.

Brothers! You said to Col. Bradstreet, and You have said to me, that if
five Nations broke the Peace you had made for them, you would join us and
fall on them,

Now we they have broke the Peace and that their Parties are Out on our

... our Frontiers, telling our People they know this to be true, I have desired Lieu.
Swift with Lt Bradstreet and hear what he has to say between them and those
Nations, and ask You whether you will go with two of my people to Lieut
Bradstreet and bring me an answer by my two men at Tuscoraways.

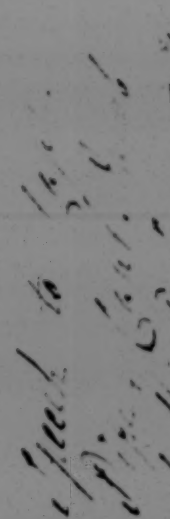
I find the Delawares, Shawnese & Wyandots do them any injuries I will
put the Delaware Prisoners to Death, join the other Troops and march
against them, which if they oblige me to they must never more expect Peace
between them and us.

A. Bell

You may let the Delawares and Shawnese know that upon my Way
to Tuscoraways, I shall not kill any of their People unless they attack
me first, and when they chuse to speak to me they must send two Men
to me with the Colours you have received from us.

A Bell King.

Robert Bradstreet



Colonel Bouquet answer to the Speech of the Chiefs of Ondata in train delivered by them 2 Days at Fort Pitt on behalf of the 6 Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, & Mingoes.

Brothers,

I am glad to see you, and thank you for the trouble you have taken in coming to me & make Peace between me & the above mentioned Nations; but you have not come as I desired you shou'd, because you are of the 6 Nations, who always speak truth.

Brothers

You say that those Nations are necessary for us & they have done what they could to make Peace with us, & deliver all their Prisoners & do all things.

Brothers

You are six Nations Indians, you Speak truth call the Shawanese, Mingoes & Delawares, are false hearted, & Perfidious, as they do the things, shewn by their Conduct to speak to me of Peace in time of Peace till once finding in their Country & Forts at their good. They have attacked this Year past our nearest Lines and when it came of to the Year, they attacked me, in my Road & shall ever speak so when they Come we were for Hearing for them how they went to the Country beyond Those Murders were Committed by a great Number of our Men & even of Children, and when the Chiefs call the Indians to the Treaty have made Peace with Sir William Johnson at Niagara. Those people in Ohio not go, but they wrote a Letter to tell them they desired us; at which you were to have stopped & all Hostilities and asked Peace for them. and said they had Hostilities all their Warriors from our Frontiers but a few time afterwards they killed a Man at Bedford & good many more since. They even kill now. When I saw that their War Axe was lifted so, I came here with the Army to attack them, but I am unable to undertake to attack Fort Pitt. Bradstreet knows that they has again struck me.

Let

Lenapy Messengers did not find him at Sandusky, I have that the Delawares had killed one of our people, I have stuck his Head upon a Pole in the Path since you have asked Peace for them.

I bid that they can't that we know them I will chastise them they say they are sorry for what they have done, and will make Peace; That is not enough, there must be Satisfaction Given

Brothers

The General has sent me here with an Army to take Revenge of the Murders comitted by the Delawares & Shawanese, not to make Peace, but as you say they want to be heard with me I will tell you what I will do.

I will go & when I come to Sandusky if the Chiefs of the Delawares & Shawanese have any thing to say to me I will hear them at Tuscarawas if they are inclined sincerely for Peace I will tell them at that place what they are to do to obtain it. If they agree with me upon the Terms I will permit three to go to Fort Pitt to conclude it.

I have detained here the Delawares because they came to me Spies without having any thing to say from their Chiefs and at a time when the Shawanese & Cherokees had broke the Peace & struck us again.

I will use them well, when Peace is concluded between us & the Delawares, I will send them Home.

Brothers. You & (all Bradstreet and you now tell me, that if the Indians broke the Peace you had made for them you would join us & strike them?

You see they have broke the Peace & that this Brother still continue Hostilities killing our people they know & I have heard you.

I will write to Gl. Bradstreet & hear what has passed between him & those Nations, & ask you whether you will go with two of my people to Gl. Bradstreet & bring me an Answer by my two Men at Tuscarawas.

If ye the Delawares, Shawanese or Wyandotts do them any
injuries I will put the two Delaware Prisoners to Death. Join
the other Army & march against them, which if they oblige
me to do I beg you'd write me word speedily that I
may let the Delaware Shawanese know that
upon my way to Succoawas. Do not kill any of their people
unless they attack me first. and when they come to speak to me
then must send two Men before with the Colours you have
received from me. —

11 Sept

Pièces demandées
Effacé de la liste
de Saint Malo
Le 2e à Lorient
et sur cette

N° 3.

7.

The Speech of two Six Nations Indians to Colonel Bouquet Oct.r 2.d 1764. who are just arrived.

Onondago. Cayuga. Oneida.

Seneca.

Brethren. Usual Compliments with a String of Wampum

Brethren. And says that the Indians upon this have all now in a State of Tranquility that you do not be alarmed at what their Intentions are; & that we desire you to wait a little & make yourselves easy like we are able to open your Eyes.

Brother.

As we shall see you keep your evil Intentions in your Minds & as we are come to desire that you may remove all this from the Bottom of your Hearts & that you will hear us willy if any of our People shall come this way. & we will treat yours in the same manner

A String of Black & White Wampum

Brother.

We desire you will remember the Ancient Friendship that subsisted between you & our Nations. we have sent by Sir Wm. Johnson to speak to the different Nations this way endeavour to make up matters between you & them; & we beg you will hear us favourably with our requests & we are ready to do all yours

Brother.

We are now glad you are going against those Nations who were the first disturbers of Peace, that is, Sunalaraqua Chief of the Wyandotts, Delawares & Shawanese. They are now sincerely sorry for what they have done; and they are now collecting all Prisoners from the Lower Shawanese Towns, to deliver up at Sandusky. what I now tell you on behalf of Nations is the truth & you may depend upon every thing I say. as I have never deceived you. if I should with a thing I should be afraid God would punish me for it.

Brother.

As the Officer who Commands the Army upon Lake has taken the above Nations by the Hand kindled for them a Council Fire at Sandusky where you are now going. they beg that you will likewise forgive them. as they will very much depend upon your conduct and that as soon as they have complied with the Engagements they have entered into with the Officer who Commands upon the Lakes. they then will ask forgiveness of you. till which time we beg you will not be uneasy. ~~for any thing you may hear~~ for they have determined in their Councils to assure you that they will be at Sandusky in few days

this Dale with all the Prisoners which they have engaged them
to deliver up to the great Man there; & desire once more that
you will wait a little & not be angry till you hear further
from them.....

Brother

We desire you to consider upon what bad use
said, as you have detained two of the Delawares which
came to see you we give it to you as our opinion
that it would be best to let these two Indians return
to their Nation & at the same time give them a Letter to
their Chiefs informing them with your intentions and

Marys Burg 9 hours

O Brother.

We beg once more that you will consider seriously
upon what you are now going to do. We do not think you
determined to go on with this Army. We are of opinion
that it would be best for you to take your Road leading to Sandusky
where you will order Colonel Broadhead & those with him
every thing with him. when the Terms of Peace are
settled with the Nations who chose it & should any of
them refused to comply with the Terms agreed on with
the Peace afterwards. We will join with you to
Chastise them. as we have told you will do you the
same kindness in behaviour of these Nations but as they now stand &
we forgive them & hope you'll do the same. A Belt

Camp near Tuckaraw's Oct 15th 1760

To Capt. Stuart & Lieut Gordon
Cherokees.

Receive the Letter you sent me
Yesterday by which I see you are coming to look
for me I shall be glad to hear what you have to
say, I will wait tomorrow at this place for you.

You may come to me without fear for
I will not hurt or detain any one of you, but
leave you at liberty to go away when you chuse
it. Not doubting but you will be back in a
few days.

You will let me know with
what Intent and what time you intend to come
that I may send Provisions to bring you to the
Camp.

Captain Dyke & Captn Aston are both removed
Tir any of their Hands those to see them after I am
hard what you have to say; I will then give
them leave to go from us. Peace is concluded between
us, they will be set at Liberty, which must soon
happen if you have well considered my Messages
I have determined to do what is right.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS KING

Contemporary Copy

[Sandusky, October 3, 1764]

[ ] an Examination of [ ]
Morris of the 17ths. treatm[ent] [inter]preted by
Messieurs Bleiker Montour Joh[nson] [ ]ers
and Interpreters.

Vizt.

After rowing up the River [Maumee]
Disembarked and Marched by La[ ]
& were met with by about 200 Warriors [ ]
who attempted to seperate him/Captain Morris [ ]
own Indians, however the whole arrived at three [ ]
and begged of the Indians that they would perm[ ]
to bring up their Ammunition, Provisions &ca which [ ]
chose to undertake themselves, and plundered the par[ ]
whole; upon which, Thomas King proposed to Captain Morris
[ ] to return, which he declined. Pondiac seemed to
be very [ ] to see the Chiefs from the Six Nations,
as he understood that [ ] were the Occasion of the
War, having received Belts from the Seneca[s] for carrying
on the War, during the Congress held at Niagara; The reason
he had struck was owing to his having thought the Six Nations
had continued in carrying on the War, from the Belts he had
received from Jennesu, sent him by the Senecas, and that he
should take care for the future how he should be so deceived.
That he should set of to the next Castle about eight Miles, where
he should settle every thing against their Arrival, From thence
he sent a very large Belt to 210 Castles, to make the Road
clear, that nothing should Molest them and gave it to St: Vin-
cent, a Free Trader[1] to deliver it, that Pondiac had received a

[1]Parkman, in *The Conspiracy of Pontiac*, II:200, describes Saint-Vincent as a French drummer, a renegade of civilization, who befriended Morris.

Letter from the King of France with an Account that he had been dead and risen again and that he should send directly 60 Sail of Vessels up the River Mississipi with every Necessary to supply them for carrying on the War.

That in five days the whole arrived at the Miamis Fort, where they were met by a Number of Indians with Spears &ca Equiped [ ] and that Thomas [ ]ain Morris, was Naked and [ ] Indian prepared with his Tomahawk ready [dispatch] him when Pondiac's Nephew ran to his relief [s]aying, will this one English Man attone for all [ ] brethren now exposed at Detroit about Sunset Pondiac's Nephew told Thomas King, that he had saved his Chief, that the Twightwees what we call Miamis were a bad Tribe, that he was Surprised at their Assureance during the Time Pondiac was making Peace; S^{t}: Vincent coming into the Room when Captain Morris was releasing and told them he was Astonished at their behaviour while Pondiac was making Peace, the Indians made Answer had you delivered us this Belt before their Arrival, this would never have happened. A Meeting of the Twightwees was held this Evening, welcoming the Six Nations and Cacnawagas, saying whatever they had to say they might deliver it next day. Accordingly Thomas King spoke, Giving them a Belt, saying that he was sent by Colonel Bradstreet and the Chiefs of the Six Nations in Order to make Peace with them, if they were inclinable to it, that if they have any thing to say, the Road should be open from the Illinois to the Onondaga.

The Twightwees produced 15 Belts and 5 Strings of Wampum & spoke as follows. These 15 Belts and 5 Strings arrived Three days ago from the Senecas, in the Name of the Six Nations, who exhort us by the first Belt to give attention to what concerns our mutual Interest, and to be united to them, in Friendship, and upon no Account to suffer that friendship to be dissolved.

The 2d. Belt has on it Six human figures, five of which are represented with two hearts, the Sixth with one, by this Belt the Senecas represent the other Five Nations as [ ]
[ ]
[ ]
[ ] desire that [ ]
[Twi]ghtwees Chief [ ]
Sincerity & honesty of the [ ]
Nations Chiefs together with the [ ]
of the truth of what they had said [ ]
five Nations Cachawagas and Canada [Indians]
to the English, had we put the English to Death [ ]
here, we should not be to blame, for it was the request [ ]
Six Nations yourselves. It is our Inclination [ ]
return back, for if you proceed, you must expect to die, for persisting in it, doing what you your selves the Six Nations by your Belts prohibited, the Senecas further declare that a Door is opened between their Country & that of the Twightwees, through which they might certainly see whatever Schemes the English were contriving against them, at least if they did not, it should not be the fault of the Senecas, when the Senecas had finished, they told us, we are now returning home, and in a Months time we will return with a large Ax, which will be carried by two Senecas Two Shawnese & Two Delawares that the Senecas said it; giving the Ax to the Miamis, that they must Kill the English on their arrival and they themselves would barr the Roads till such time as they could put a better instrument into their hands. The Twightwees told Thomas King from the Senecas that it was their own faults, having agreed never to make peace with the English.

Fourth and fifth to the same purpose as before,

Sixth Belt: Explanation, you see the English are the Authors of this Disturbance, wanting to encroach on our Lands, and that we ought to be strong, and support one another; These Six Belts I have explained to you; as to the rest you are privy to them;

Eight [ ]
[ ]
[ ] unexpected here [ ] being with
[ ] the English.

Brothers, I would not deceive you, you must not [ ] further, for you'l be killed, you having killed some of the Ind[ians] the Nations thro' which your path lies, at Niagara so you must return back, I Suppose you expected if you were to succeed that you should Live deliciously at the Illinois, and get fine presen[ts] by Order of the General, that sent you, we find you are not your own Masters, Brother what can your Errand be to go so far as the Illinois leaving your Wives and Children at home behind, who may be killed by the English, have you the Vanity to think that the English are your Brothers, when at the same time they are not to be depended upon, as what they deliver to you comes not from their hearts.

Thomas King Answered
According to your desire I shall Return
(Sign'd) PETER DALY Major
JN°: MONTRESOR Engr:
RICHD: MONTGOMERY Capt.[1]

INDORSED: Copy/Thos: Kings
Examination
Entd. in Indn. Recds. Vol. 9 — P 220.
1764

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON ETC.

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 239, are listed the following papers, of October 8th, which were destroyed by fire: a letter from William Darlington, New York, concerning letters, goods, tiles and slates, and Madeira which soured on the journey to Niagara; one from Abram Mortier, New

[1]Richard Montgomery, the General Montgomery who fell at Quebec on December 31st, 1775, was commissioned a captain in the 17th British regiment on May 4th, 1762.

Sir Sandusky 5th Oct. 1764

Your letter of the 15th of last month I have received. The Shawanes & Delawers not having sent their Chiefs with the prisoners to this place at the time appointed gave me an opportunity to complain and told it accordingly by sending to all the Nation of Indians with whom I am connected a speech with a belt desiring at the same time their assistance to obtain a proper satisfaction agreable to their Engagements and Jesired to send and I now send to them again to inform them of the Cruelty & shocking murders of the Shawanes & Delawers since their having ask'd peace. I said by this letter of the 15th last month I expect I have only made a Truce with the Savages. It cant be long before you will see that it is a peace and such a one as certainly cannot be prejudicial to the Nation, and as you don't mention the time you would have the Indians send Deputies to Sir William Johnson and it being too late in the season for them to go, I shall

put

Ft. St. Gen. Gage &c. &c. &c.

of Saying any thing to them about
particularly as they are now so well
one party out against the Shawanes &
with some of our people, have nothing
complain of against us and would
not have taken up the Hx against
but by the repeated Solicitations of
Indians as appears by the Declarat
of Thomas Hicinga Chief of the Ouidas
attended Captain Morris to the Mea
as well as Capt Morris papers which
enclose Your Excellency — and
have also enclosd the answer the
Five Nations made me on my aski
them to fulfill their promises by attack
the Shawanes & De Lawers, which wil
they dont intend to act against them
their conduct throughout has convinc
they never did intend it.

As you have enclosd the Returns
60th Regiment and Ihave desird Captain
Montgomery, whohas Your leave to abse
to ask for that of the 46th Regiment at Pe
and deliver it with my dispatches.

I should be glad to receive Your
Commands at Ouiatanon respecting the
to be left there and upon the Commen

Albany. Jan

Your Excellency's
Most obedient humble servant
J. Shubrick

No 1
Inclosed is the
Proceedings of a General
Court Martial
since the Return of the 29th last Month
by which has encreased to Seventy more

11-7.

received October 23.d

answered

Mr. Hastings Index
No. 5 11-7.

received October 23.d

A Court of Enquiry held at the Carrying Place of Sandusky
Camp at Sandusky Octr 3. 1761

Upon an Examination of Thomas King an Onyda Chief with regard to Captain Morris of the 17th Regiment on the River Miamis by the Indians there, Interpreted by Mr Jean Baptiste Mantour. Johnson & Mr Grais Indian Officers and Interpreters.

Viz.

That after leaving up the River Miamis Eighteen Miles they Disembarked & marched by Land three Miles to an Indian Castle & were met with by about 200 Warriors of different Nations, who attempted to Separate him (Captain Morris) from his own Indians however they whole Arrived at the Castles and begged of the Indians that they would permit them to bring up their Ammunition Provisions &c. which they chose to undertake themselves, and pleased the party of the whole, upon which Thomas King proposed to Captain Morris to return which he declined. Pondiac seemed to be very Glad to see the Chiefs from the Six Nations, as he understood that they were the occasion of the War, having received Belts from the Ohio Savages for carrying on the War, during the Congress held at Niagara; the reason he had Fault in owning to his having thought the Six Nations had combined in carrying on the War, from the Belts he had received from France, sent him by the Governor, and that he should take care for the future how he should be so deceived. That he should set off to the next Castle about eighty Miles, where he would settle every thing against their arrival, from thence he sent away Large Belts to the Castles, to make the Road clear, that nothing should molest them, and gave it out Privately in order to deliver it, that Pondiac had received a Letter from the King of France with an Account that he had been defeated a new Campaign, and that he should undoubtedly Order a Fleet of Men up the River Mississippi with every Necessary to supply them for carrying on the War.

That in five days the whole arrived at the Miamis Fort, where they were met by a number of Indians with Guns &c. Equipped in a warlike manner, who received them with Shouts & Hollows; and by the behaviour of the Indians suspected they had some bad intentions, more particularly

particularly as they had publickly taken Captain Morris for them, and that
Thomas King present after heard that the Captain & his people
were coming down, & prepared with his Tomahawk ready to dispatch him
when Cousins Nephew run to the Door calling him soon coming with three
English men alone for all my Indians were gone to Detroit, about
sunset Cousins Nephew told Thomas King, that he had seen his Cousin
that the Englishmen with the Captain were about 2 Miles off, that they
expected at their appointed meeting the five Nations were coming
Down; & Vincent coming into the Town when Captain Morris was taken
and left them in a Confusion at their behaviour while Rendezvous
making peace, the Indians run to arms, but gave directions
that he should not be hurt. & Vincent
of the Englishmen was with their Enemies, returning the Belts & Strings
Wampum, saying whatever they had to say they might deliver next
day. Accordingly Thomas King spoke. Giving them a Belt saying that he
was sent by Colonel Bradstreet and the Chiefs of the five Nations in order
to make Peace with them; they were inclinable to it, that if they have
any thing to say the next should be upon the Thames to Brandt
The Englishmen produced 2 Belts and four Strings of Wampum
spoke as follows. Three Belts and 2 Strings signified three days ago
Messengers in the Name of the five Nations, who sent word by the
Belt to give attention to what concerns ourselves, and to be
united to them in Friendship, and upon no account to be against
them to be assisted.
The 2d Belt & Strings signified five Nations
Belt with two marks, the sixth with one, by
sent the other five Nations as before and desired
have Integrity of heart, that the English were known the other five Nations
to be, we would give that by and by the English with
along with the five Nations, and we desire that you will stop them
& suffer them to pass Sunshine (this) threw down that he was
sent of the Chiefs of the Country of the Senecas, on the part of the
Nations (which together with the English was a confirmation of the
Belts & that they were in earnest) that the five Nations
Cachnawagas and Canada Indians are Brothers to the English, that
put the English to Death where ever taken, we should not look
for it was the request of you the six Nations your slave.

Here are our instruction that you Return back, for if you proceed you
must expect to die, for perceiving it, doing what you yourselves the Six
Nations have by your Belts prohibited? The Senecas for their Returne, finds a
Door wide open between their Country & that of the Englishmen, through which
they might certainly see whether Schemes the English were contriving
against them, at least if they did not, it should not be the fault
of the Senecas, when the Senecas had finished, they told us we are now
Returning home, and in a Months time we will Return with a large
Army, which will be commanded by 2 Senecas, 2 Shawanese & 2 Delawares who
the Senecas vaidit giving the Axe to the Illinois, that they must kill
the English or their own and they themselves would bare the
Heads, till such time as they would get a better Instrument into
their hands. The Twightwees bid Thomas King from the Senecas
that it was their own fault, having agreed never to make Peace
with the English

Fourth and fifth to the same purpose as before,

Sixth Belt: Explanation, you see the English are the Authors
of these Disturbance, wanting to encroach on our Lands, and that
we might be strong & support one another; These Six Belts
have Explained to you; as to the next you are going to Hear,

Eight Belts I shall send forward to the Illinois

The Speaker gave Thomas King four Strings of Wampum
saying he was very glad to see the Cacnawagas, with the five Nations
and that he would keep nothing concealed in his heart from them
as you are encompassed here, in Every Side by the English

Brethren I would not dissuade you, you must not proceed any
further, for you'll be killed, you having killed some of the Indians
of the Ottawa Tribe which your Forts lies at Niagara so you must
Return back. Suppose you proceed if you dare it I would that you
should die Miserably at the Illinois, and get fine presents by
Order of the Senecas, that sent you. We find you are not yourown
Masters. Therefore what ever your Friends desire to go so far as the
Illinois, leaving your Wives & Children at home desiring
them not killed by the English, have you the Vanity to think that the
English are your Brethren, when at the commission, they are not to

be

be expended upon account that they shall be given come not pro-
perly to

Thomas King Corporal

According to your desire I shall Return

Yr Duty Major

Jno Montgomery Capt.

Ezek Montgomery Capt.

Camp near the Carrying Place Sandusky Lake Oct.r 5.th 1764.

The Chiefs of the five Nations, who joined and accompanied the Troops commanded by Colonel John Bradstreet met at his Tent at half past five o'Clock this afternoon to acquaint him in answer to the War Belt he had given them to attack the Shawanese & Delawares immediately agreable to the Orders he had lately received from General Gage.—

Tho.s King Chief of the Onnida's spoke

We have considered of the Message you sent unto us, we have had meetings on that subject, we are again assembled before you give answer our intentions might not be made publick, we wish tell it to no one, You have sent people of these nations to strike against the Shawanese who are part of the Onondagas Nation. Col.o Bradstreet answered, the parties who are gone out are against the Delawares.—

Tho.s King.— It gives us great pleasure, you may remember yesterday we told you that the whole

of the five Nations had taken the Resolution
home, on your speaking to us we changed our
& determined to stay, When we left Onoyara it
with an Intention of giving Peace to all the
of Indians who should ask it. We are glad to
you have had such success, & hope that thos
who have made peace do not speak from their
y with an intention to deceive you. We answer
there is a party gone out to strike against
enemy it will give proof they are sincer
the peace they have concluded. We think it p
the whole of the five Nations remain quiet
in Count of this affair, if they bring in either
Scalps or Scalps, it will be a medicine to us,
will remove it, & follow their Example. M
war & us is a serious affair, when we once
it is not easily put an end to, & perhaps you
not be always with us to direct & assist us.
left the Onondaga, I missed a String of Wampum
was desired to return to Onondaga, where the
Council, & desire soon to regulate matters
the time to come; you have desired us to stay
you, we are determined to do it, and are ready
whatever you ask of us.

Colonel Bradstreets Answer

I am much surprized you will not strike against the Shawenese, as Niagara you took up the Hatchet against those as well as any other Nation who should not behave themselves properly, I have three times told you of the Shawanese and Delawares having murdered our people and carryd off Prisoners, since their asking Peace of me at L'anse aux Feuilles, & of the King's Commander in chief of North America ordering me to carry on the war against them, for so doing, if you will not act against the Shawanese, why will you not act against the Delawares to which they gave no Answer, but desired to see the rest of the party's gone out, & requested leave to send some of their people to meet the Six Nations deputed from the Shawanese and Delawares to be delivered up, as also the Chiefs, who are to go to Sir William Johnson to sue for Peace.

Interpreters { Etienne de Grois / Anthony Bleeker

Present

Richard Montgomery Capt. 17th

Tho. Mart Aid de Camp

Copy

Cr. 18 Sept. 1764

C. I. E. 3 h. 1764

Bradstreet's Exp. 13-5-64

Camp at Sandusky Sept. 29. 1764.

Mr. Croix having delivered a message to Col. Bradstreet from the Chiefs of the Five Nations he desired him to commit it to Paper which is as follows Viz.t

"Que les Chefs des cinq Nations
m'ont priez de dire a Monsieur le General, que quand
Monsieur Johnson les avoit demandé de prendre la hâche
et de marcher avec l'armée, c'etoit pour accorder la paix
a tous les nations sauvages qu'ils demanderoient, et de
faire la guerre contre tous ceux qu'ils voulaient conti-
nuer en guerre; et que cela etoit les conditions sur les
quelles ils sont venu: que les Chouanons et les Loups
demandent la paix encore, et promettent d'envoier des
Chefs des deux nations a Monsieur Johnson pour lui
faire manger la paix: et de livrer dix hommes entre les mains
de Monsieur le General, cinq de chaque nation, pour
remettre au General de faire d'en faire comme il jugera
a propos, aussi tous ses Prisonniers: puisqu'il avoit
dit, qu'il ne pouvoit pas les accorder la paix sur aucun
autre condition; et si Monsieur le General ne veut pas
les accorder la paix, puisque les Chouanons et les Loups
accordent a tous ce qu'il a demandé, c'est lui seul qui
brouillera la terres; et non pas eux."

(Bishop
Johnson
Engineer)

Copy

Reception of Registers

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor with the Advice of the Council, that a Prosecution or Suit be commenced and carried on by His Majestys Attorney General for the Recovery of the Lands of Right Belonging to the said Indians, unless the Parties in Possession of or interested in the Premisses do on or before the third Wednesday in October next fully Satisfy and content the said Indians in respect to the Said Lands and that the Agreement thereupon be laid before this Board and approved of.

A true Copy Examd By
Gw Banyar D Cl Con

[Indorsed]
Order of Council respecting the Southold Indians Claim to Lands at South Harbour

The Assembly Deliberations on the Kayaderosseras Patent

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER CITY OF NEW YORK
DIE VENERIS 3 H. P.M. THE 5TH
OCTOBER 1764

THE House (according to order) proceeded to the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governors Message of the Second Instant, and the Papers therewith sent, being Office Copies of the Indian Deed and Patent for Kayadorosseras, and a Copy of a Speech Said to be made by Abraham a Mohock Chief, with Sir William Johnson's Answer to it, on the Twentieth of September last: And Considering,

FIRST, That most if not all the Patents for Lands in this Colony, were preceeded by Purchases from the Indian Natives, the fairness and validity of which were trusted to the Judgment of certain Officers of the Crown, whose duty it was to attend to a proper Examination, previous to the Issuing of the Royal Grants.

SECONDLY, That many of the Antient Conveyances, and even Patents themselves, thro' the Infancy of the Country, and the Unacquaintedness of the first Settlers

with the English Language, are darkly and imperfectly expressed; and that it is very common for the Indians to Deny the Sales of their Ancestors, as well as their own, and renew their claims, to force repeated Payments for the same Lands, which His Majesty's Subjects often Submit to for Peace Sake.

THIRDLY, That it is impossible to discover the true Owners of any Lands among unlettered Barbarians, who keep no certain Memorials; Have very indistinct Notions of Private Property; Live by Hunting; use no Landmarks; Nor have any Inclosures.

FOURTHLY, That an easy attention to Indian Claims of Lands long since Patented, has a natural Tendency to excite new and Repeated Complaints from a People who have rendered themselves Indigent, and dayly become more and more Necessitous by their Sales, and the Utter Neglect of Industry, both in the Arts and Agriculture.

FIFTHLY, That in Proceedings Against Antient Grants upon the pretence of Fraud, after near Sixty Years have elapsed, the Witnesses must be presumed to be Dead, and the proofs Weakened or lost.

THIS HOUSE THEREFORE upon *General principles* (for they know nothing of the peculiar state of Kayadorosseras, other than that it is a large Tract, thinly Settled, because formerly much exposed to Incursions from Crown Point) conceive it extremely dangerous, at this late day, to enter into an Enquiry, in which Sufficient light probably CANNOT be obtained, to direct a just and Accurate determination, and that the Precedent of Annulling the Crown Grants impeaches the Fidelity of the officers with whom the power to Grant Lands has been intrusted; Will render all property insecure; Give the highest disatisfaction to His Majesty's Subjects; Alarm their fears; and discourage the Settlement, Cultivation and Prosperity of the Colony.

THE HOUSE observe that the Vacating of the Patent of Kayadorosseras among others, was urged by Sir Charles Hardy in a Message of the 6th of July, and a speech on the

24th of September 1756; and Again in Another Speech of the 16th of February 1757, and that the then General Assembly in their Address of the 18th of the Same Month of February informed his Excellency, "That upon enquiry "he would find the Proprietors of large Tracts on the "Frontiers, had paid very considerable Sums of Money, "first to the Natives for their Rights, Afterwards to the "Governors and officers of the Government, for fees "Attending the Patents, *frequently as much as the Lands "were worth,* and that to deprive those People of their "possessions, *without a consideration,* would be construed "a Proceeding harsh & dangerous."

AND this House being well assured that these Suggestions are true, find themselves constrained to adopt the same Sentiments; and doubt not but that Sir William Johnson, hath a Sufficient Influence, and by Assigning the Reasons aforementioned, will be able to render the Mohocks, who are the least populous, most easily managed, best affected, and most intelligent of all the Indians, perfectly easy, and perhaps the Heirs and Assigns of the Patentees may, if called upon by the Government, be able to Supply such proofs of the extent, and fairness of the Purchase, as may facilitate Such good Endeavours on the Part of Sir William Johnson, to remove all ground of dissatisfaction among the Indians. A Measure which the Honor of the Crown in the Faith of the Royal Grants, and common Justice seem to recommend, as previous to any other Step, more threatening and detrimental to his Majesty's Subjects claiming those Lands; And who at this Day, are probably Purchasers for *large and Valuable Considerations,* and will have much cause to complain, if instead of Protection from the Legislature, they find the Great Power of the Colony most unnaturally exerted to divest them of their property.

ORDERED That Capt. Douw & Col^{l} Livingston wait upon His Honour the Lieutenant Governor with the foregoing Opinion of this House.

By order of the General Assembly

ABR^{m} LOTT JUN^{r}, Clk

Indian Deed for Kayaderosseras Patent

[Copy]

Samson Shelton Broughton Esquire

TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whom this present Writing shall come Joseph Hendrick and Cornelius Owners, Proprietors and native Maquas Indians and Sachims in the Behalf of that Nation send Greeting.

KNOW YE that for and in consideration of sixty Pounds current Money of the Province of New York to them in hand paid, at and before the Ensealing and delivery hereof by Samson Shelton Broughton Esquire Attorney General of the said Province in Company, the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and of and from every Part and Parcel thereof do fully Clearly and absolutely acquit Exonorate and discharge him the said Samson Shelton Broughton Esquire in Company their Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns for ever have therefore granted bargained Sold Aliened Released Enfeoffed Conveyed and Confirmed and by these Presents do fully clearly and absolutely grant Bargain sell Alien Release Enfeoffe Convey and confirm unto the said Samson Shelton Broughton Esquire in Company all that Certain Tract or Parcell of Wood Land situate lying and being in the County of Albany in the Province aforesaid Called or known by the name of Kayaderrosres adjoining to the North Bounds of Schonechtade Patent together with the vacancy that lies between the ael Place [Aalplaats creek] down along the River about one Mile more or Less on the East Side thereof to the West Bounds of Saratogas Patent, on the North Side thereof to Albany River and on the West Side thereof to the Native Indians and Proprietors thereof for their Improvement, the North Bounds running along said River of Albany, To have and to hold the aforesaid Tract or Parcel of Wood Land and all other the Premises thereunto belonging with all and Singular other the Premisses and Appurtenances Unto him the said Samson Shelton Broughton Esquire

Thomas King, from the Senecas, that it was their own faults, having agreed never to make Peace with the English. —

Fourth, and Fifth Belt to the same purpose as before mentioned. —

Sixth Belt. — "You see the English are the Authors of this Disturbance wanting to encroach on our Lands, and that we ought to be strong, and support one another. — These six Belts I have explained to you: as to the rest you are privy to them. eight Belts I shall send forward to the Illenois. —

The Speaker gave Thomas King four Strings of Wampum, saying, "he was very glad to see the Coghnawageys, with the Five Nations, and that he would keep nothing concealed in his heart from them as you are unexpected here, and being surrounded by the English.

Brothers. —

I would not deceive you — You must not proceed any further, for you will be killed, you having killed some of the Indians of the Nations through which your Path lies—at *Niagara*;—so you must Return back. — I suppose you expected if you were to succeed, that you should live deliciously at the Illenois, and get fine Presents by Order of the General that sent you. — We find, you are not your own Masters. — Brother, what can your Errand be to go so far as the Illenois, leaving your Wives, and Children at home behind, who may be killed by the English? Have you the Vanity to think that the English are your Brothers, when at the same time, they are not to be depended upon, as what they deliver to you, comes not from their hearts? —

Thomas King answered, — According to your desire, I shall return. —

(Signed) —

PETER DALY — Major
JNº. MONTRESOR — Engeneer
RICHD. MONTGOMERY[1] Capt.

[1] Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec on December 31, 1775, was commissioned a captain in the 17th British regiment on May 4, 1762.

INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Sanduskey Lake, Oct. 5, 1764*]

Copy of the Proceedings at a Meeting with the Five Nations at the Camp near the Carrying Place — Sanduskey Lake October the 5th. 1764 —

The Chiefs of the Five Nations who Joined, and accompanied the Troops commanded by Col. John Bradstreet met at his Tent at half past two o' the Clock this afternoon to accquaint him in answer to the War Belt he had given them to attack the Shawanese, and Delawares immediately agreeable to the Orders he had lately received from General Gage. —

Thomas King Chief of the Oneidas spoke as follows — viz[t].

We have Considered of the Message you sent unto us. We have had Meetings on that Subject. We are again Assembled before you. You desired our Intentions might not be made publick. We will tell them to no one. You have sent People of these Nations to strike against the Shawanese who are part of the Onondaga Nation. —

Colonel Bradstreet answered. "the Parties who are gone out, are against the Delawares. —

Thomas King then spoke. —

It gives us great pleasure. — You remember Yesterday we told you that the whole of the five Nations had taken the Resolution of going home. On your speaking to us we changed our mind, and determine to stay. When we left Niagara, it was with an Intention of giving Peace to all Nations of Indians who should ask it. We are glad to see you have had such Success and hope that those Nations who have made Peace, do not speak from

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 7.

their Lips only, and with an Intention to deceive you. We are very glad there is a Party gone out to Strike against the Enemy. It will give Proofs they are sincere in the Peace they have concluded. We think it proper the whole of the Five Nations remain quiet to see the Event of this Affair. if they bring in either Prisoners, or Scalps, it will be a Medicine to us, we will receive it, and follow their Example. — Making War, to us is a serious Affair. when we once begin, it is not easily put an end to, and perhaps you will not always be with us to direct, and assist us. — When I left the *Miamis*, I receive a String of Wampum, — I was directed to return to Onondaga, where the *great Fire* burned, and endeavor to regulate matters for the time to come. You have desired us to Stay with you. We are determined to do it, & are ready to do whatever you ask of us. —

Col. Bradstreet's Answer. —

I am much Surprized you will not strike against the Shawanese. at Niagara you took up the *Hatchet* against those, as well as any other Nation who wou'd not behave properly. I have three times told you of the Shawanese, and Delawares having murdered our People, and Carried off Prisoners, since their Asking Peace of me at *L'Ance Feuilles*, and of the King's Commander in Chief of North America ordering me to carry on the War against them for so doing. if you will not act against the Shawanese, why will you not Act against the Delawares? — to this, they gave no Answer, but desired to see the Event of the Parties gone out, and requested leave to send some of their People to meet the Ten Men they expected from the Shawanese, and Delawares to be delivered up, as also the Chiefs who are to go to Sir W^m^. Johnson to sue for Peace. —

Pres^t^.
JOHN BRADSTREET Col. —

ETIENNE DE GROIS, ANTHONY BLEIKER } Interp^rs^.

RICH^D^. MONTGOMERY Capt 17 R^t^.
THOMAS MANT Aid de Camp —

FROM JOHN LUKE

Copy[1]

Fort Stanwix Octr. 10th. 1764

SIR

I have been favour'd with both your Letters of the 8th. Inst.; am much obliged to You for sending up the Serjeant and Ten Men, it is a strong reinforcement to my garrison. M^r. Fry arrived here with two Battoes, whom I have given Liberty to pass by your desire; he is here at present waiting for the Oneida's to come in to trade with him.

Col. Vaughan pass'd this a few days since he seems to be surprised at the badness of the Road & the method of Travelling, indeed I have begun now to mend it & hope to make it passable soon. — I hear no news from above farther than it was expected by the best Accounts that Col. Bradstreet was to leave Detroit the 14th. Septb^r. The Papers mention two men going Express from Pittsburgh to Detroit were taken and one of them found dead on the Road, it does not seem as if those Indians wou'd be at peace with us without punishment. I am &c &c

SIR W^M. JOHNSON

JOHN LUKE

FROM THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[2]

New York October 14th. 1764.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your Letter of the 30th. of Sept^r.[3] and herewith transmit you the Memorandum mentioned before, concerning your Warrant; which upon a nicer Inspection I find, that

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[1] In Oneida County Historical Society, Utica, N. Y. Original was destroyed by fire.

[2] In Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

[3] *Ante* pp. 364-67.

1764 (224)

You must expect to die if you persisting in it doing what by you your selves & our Nations have by your Belt prohibited.— The Senecas further declare that a Door is opened between their Country, and that the Twightwees through which they must of necessity pass whenever hereafter the English were coming against them, at least if they did not, it should not be the fault of the Senecas.— When the Senecas had finished [illegible] we are now returning home, and in a certain time, we will return with a large belt [illegible] will be carried by two Senecas, two Shawanese, and two Delawares"— That they said it, — giving the Six Nations Hearts.— That they must wait the English coming arrival, and they themselves would bear the Road. 'till such time as they could get the Instrument into their hands.— The Twightwees told Thomas King, from the Senecas, that it was their own fault, having agreed now to make Peace with the English.

Fourth, and Fifth Belt to the same purport as before mentioned.

Sixth Belt— You see the English are the Authors of this Dispute wanting to encroach on our Lands, and that we ought to be strong, and support one another.— This Belt I have explained to you: as to the Belt you are privy to them. eight Belts I have received from the Illinois.

The Speaker gave Thomas King four Strings of Wampum, saying, these were to the Cayugas Onoyagers, with the Seven Nations, and that he would keep nothing secret in his heart from them as you are assembled here, and being surrounded by

Brothers I would not deceive you— You must not proceed any further, for you will be killed, you having killed some of the Indians of the Nations through which you must pass Niagara; so you must Return back.— I suppose you expected if you went from that you should live peaceably at the Illinois, and get some Goods by Order of the Governor that sent you.— We find you are not your own Masters.— Brothers, what was your Errand to go so far as the Illinois, leaving your Wives, and Children at home behind, may be killed by the English? Have you the Vanity to think that the English are your Brothers, when at the same time, they are not to be depended upon, as what they deliver to you, is not from their hearts.—

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(Signed) Peter Daby — Major
Jn.° Montresor — Engineer
Rich.d Montgomery Capt.

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Present

John Bradstreet Col.
Rich.d Montgomery Capt 17th R.t
Thomas Mante Aid de Camp.

Etienne de Grois } Interpr.s
Anthony Bleeker }

24th of September 1756; and Again in Another Speech of the 16th of February 1757, and that the then General Assembly in their Address of the 18th of the Same Month of February informed his Excellency, "That upon enquiry "he would find the Proprietors of large Tracts on the "Frontiers, had paid very considerable Sums of Money, "first to the Natives for their Rights, Afterwards to the "Governors and officers of the Government, for fees "Attending the Patents, *frequently as much as the Lands "were worth*, and that to deprive those People of their "possessions, *without a consideration*, would be construed "a Proceeding harsh & dangerous."

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By order of the General Assembly

ABR^{m} LOTT JUN^{r} Clk

Indian Deed for Kayaderosseras Patent

[Copy]

Samson Shelton Broughton Esquire

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KNOW YE that for and in consideration of sixty Pounds current Money of the Province of New York to them in hand paid, at and before the Ensealing and delivery hereof by Samson Shelton Broughton Esquire Attorney General of the said Province in Company, the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and of and from every Part and Parcel thereof doth fully Clearly and absolutely acquit Exonorate and discharge him the said Samson Shelton Broughton Esquire in Company their Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns for ever have therefore granted bargained Sold Aliened Released Enfeoffed Conveyed and Confirmed and by these Presents do fully clearly and absolutely grant Bargain sell Alien Release Enfeoffe Convey and confirm unto the said Samson Shelton Broughton Esquire in Company all that Certain Tract or Parcell of Wood Land situate lying and being in the County of Albany in the Province aforesaid Called or known by the name of Kayaderrosres adjoining to the North Bounds of Schoneghtade Patent together with the vacancy that lies between the ael Place [Aalplaats creek] down along the River about one Mile more or Less on the East Side thereof to the West Bounds of Saratogas Patent, on the North Side thereof to Albany River and on the West Side thereof to the Native Indians and Proprietors thereof for their Improvement, the North Bounds running along said River of Albany, To have and to hold the aforesaid Tract or Parcel of Wood Land and all other the Premises thereunto belonging with all and Singular other the Premisses and Appurtenances Unto him the said Samson Shelton Broughton Esquire

and the rest in Company their Heirs and Assigns forever in His and their quiet and peaceable possession and enjoyment forever In Testimony whereof the said Indian Proprietors have hereunto set their Hands and Seals in Albany the Sixth day of October in the third Year of her Majesty's Reign. Anno Domini 1704 Joseph × his Mark (Ls) Hendrick his × Mark (Ls) Gedeon his × Mark (Ls) Amos × his Mark (Ls)

Signed Seal'd and deliverd in the Presence of us being first interpreted by Hillitie Van Olinda Sworn Interpreter Hend. Jansen Justus, Johannes Rooseboome Justus, Johannes Cuyler Justis Johannis Mijingode Justis.

Secretary's office New York 2d October 1764 The above is a true Copy of the Record in this office in Lib: Lycenses to purchase, Warrants Indian Deeds &c 1692 to 1714 page 125 &c Examd By

Gw. Banyar D Secry

[Indorsed]
6 October 1704

Copy Indian Deed for Kayoderosseras

Assembly Chamber Read October 2d 1764

Grant of Kayoderosseras Patent

[Copy]

ANNE by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c. TO ALL to whom these Presents may come or in any wise concern sendeth GREETING. WHEREAS our loving Subjects Nanning Harmense [Visscher], Johannis Beekman, Rip Van Dam, Ann Bridges, May Bickly, Peter Fauconnier, Adrian Hooglandt, Johannis Fisher, John Tudor, Joris Hooglandt, John Stevens, John Tatham and Sampson Broughton, by their Petition presented to our right trusty and well beloved Cousin, Edward Viscount Cornbury, Capt Genl and Govern in Chief of our Province of New York and Territories depending thereon in America, and

Vice Admiral of the Same &c. In Council have prayed our Grant and confirmation for all that Tract of Land situate lying and being in the County of Albany called Kayaderossres alias Queens Borough: Beginning at a Place on Schonechtady River, about three Miles distant from the South-westerly Corner of the Bounds of Nestigione, the s[d] place being the South-westerly Corner of the Patent lately granted to Nanning Harmmense [Visscher] Peter Fauconier and others, thence along the s[d] Schonechtady River westerly to the southeasterly Corner of a Patent lately granted to William Appell, thence along the Easterly, northerly and westerly Lines of the s[d] William Appells Patent down to the above said River, thence to Schonechtady Bounds or the southeasterly Corner of the s[d] Patent on the s[d] River, soe along the easterly Northerly & westerly Bounds thereof, down to the Said River againe, thence along the s[d] River up westerly to the southeasterly Bounds of a Tract of Land lately granted to Ebenezer Willson & John Abeel, and so along the said Pattent round to the southwesterly Corner thereof; on the s[d] Schonechtady River, thence continuing to run westerly up along the s[d] Schonechtady River to a Place or Hill called Tionoodehowe being five Miles distant or thereabouts from the s[d] southwesterly Corner of the s[d] Willson's and Abeels Pattent, thence northerly to the northwest most Head of a Creek called Kayaderessres about fourteen Miles more or less, thence Eight Miles more northerly; thence easterly or northeasterly to the third Falls on Albany River about twenty Miles more or less, thence along the s[d] River down southerly to the Northeasterly Bounds of Sarachtoga; thence along the s[d] Sarachtoga's northerly, westerly, and southerly Bounds on the said River, thence to the Northeasterly Corner of Anthony Van Schayck's Land on the s[d] River, so northerly and westerly along the s[d] Van Schaycks Pattent to the Northeast Corner of the abovesaid Pattent granted to Nanning Fauconnier and others, thence along the northerly & westerly Bounds thereof Down to the abovesaid River of Schonechtady, being the Place where it first

You will probably soon have occasion of an Interview with Some of the Senecas; and may sound them concerning the Carrying Place. We may make a Merit of every thing we do in their Favor as they have by Treaty given up the whole. I am with great Regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart. — Thos. Gage

INDORSED:[1]

New York 8br. 14th. 1764

Genrl. Gages Letter

AN INDIAN CONGRESS

Contemporary Copy[2]

[Johnson Hall, Oct. 10-15, 1764]

October the 10th.

Serrehoana chief of Chenussio with several others arrived here when being all met he addressed Sir Wm. as follows. —

Brother Goragh Warraghijgy.

Agreeable to our Engagement, and Promise made to you at *Niagara* in the Presence of the several Nations last August, we sent this Man (now present) to desire the *Squash Cutter*, or *Onusaraquedra*, and *Attiatawitseris* two chiefs of the Delawares (which we promised to deliver up to you) to go and meet you at Oswego — On his Arrival at their Place, the former was out Hunting, and did not return for 20 days; when he returned, and heard the Message we had sent to him; he agreed therewith, and said he wou'd immediately fall about collecting all the

[1] In Sir William's hand.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

Prisoners &c, which when he had done, and was ready to set off, one of them a Young Woman was taken ill with a bloody Flux, and died of it, which together with the want of Shoes prevented their coming now, on which we judged it proper to come to acquaint you with the Cause of their Delay; and as soon as we hear what you say on the affair, we shall return to our Country. —

3 Strings. —

Sir W^m^. answered by telling them that he was greatly surprized at the trifling Excuse they had made for their Nephews, and wou'd talk to them further the next morning, it being then near night. —

11th. — The Indians having again met, Sir W^m^. told them that he expected they wou'd fully comply with every Article of the Treaty settled with them at Niagara in the presence of so many Nations, that unless they did, he could not look upon them as friends, nor honest Men, neither could they expect to see their two men, Hostages, now at Oswego, and that as he had lately sent a Message to their Nation by the Onondaga Speaker much to this Purpose, he could not say more until he had their answer thereto, which he then daily expected. — then discharged them, at the same time earnestly exhorting them to be honest, and act up to their Engagements lately entered into, else they would again forfeit the friendship of the English, and incurr their displeasure.

A large black Belt. —

Then *Serrehoana*, their Chief after many Declarations of his own good Intentions and Resolutions, assured Sir W^m^. that he would do all in his power to make their Nation fullfill their Promises made at Niagara, and that he was ashamed they had not as yet done it, — then parted. —

15th. — On this day *Abraham*, and several Mohock Chiefs came here on Sir W^m's^. Call two days ago. — When met, Sir W^m^.

told them the reason of his Calling them together, was to acquaint them with the Resolution of the *Lords* of *Trade* to do them Justice with respect to the Patent of *Kayadarusseras*, for which end, they had directed the Govern^{r}. of New York to endeavor the Vacating of said Patent, which, if not done, they wou'd then try to have it broke in England. —

The Mohocks returned Sir W^{m}. many thanks for the good News he had Communicated to them, and his trouble taken in the affair, as they did also to the *King*, and his great Men for *his*, and their Care of them, for which they would ever be grateful, & parted

TO PETER SILVESTER

Df.

October 15th. 1764

[ ][1]

[ ] immense hurry occasioned by A [ ] Bussiness this time past can any wise Apologize [ ] my silence, & as it is not yet quite over, I only snatch [ ]ents time to write you, having now a large Packet [ ] me to answer from Home, w^{h}. requires some time and much Attention. —

I herewith send you a few Acc^{ts}. long due, which I would have you to recover by Sueing the Persons as noth^{g}. else will do.

I Should be glade likewise of your Opinion & Advice Concerning one Wilhelmus [2] a Lieu^{t}. in one of the Militia Companys, who I had taken on a Warrant I Assued[3] by me as fo^{ll}. thereof sometime last Summer, for his disobedience of my order in not Marching with his Company on an Alarm, that a Number of the Enemy Indians were on their March against y^{e}. upper Settlem^{ts}. of this River, on pretence that he was not well, the Contra^{y}. of which can be proved by several of his

[1] Brackets indicate lines burned off.

[2] Wilhelmus Dillenback. Blank space in the manuscript.

[3] Issued.

Neighbours He has I Understand (in my Absence) been at Albany, but what was done there in y^e^. Affair I Could never hear, As he is Liable to the fine of £300 by the Act of Assembly I am determined to Make him to pay it, or lodge [ ] in Goal, agreable to Said Act, he is fellow who Swore [ ] in Court last June was a twelve month, & is now going [ ] Country at liberty. — If you look at the Militia act, [ ] find it very clear and Strict in regard to his Crime. [ ] the fine I intend to buy Amunition & Arms for [ ] are poor &^ca^.—There is one Frederick Bourks [ ] mine, above a hund^d^. Pounds in my [ ] ago & is in Some part of [ ] desireous of having [ ]t the best Method. [ ]me Way. —

INDORSED:[1]

[ ]

Letter [ ]
wth. Acc^ts^.

FROM CADWALLADER COLDEN

Copy[2]

Fort George, N. Y. Octr 15, 1764.

DEAR SIR,

The Assembly have given such an answer as I expected to my Message recommending to them to vacate Kayaderosseras Pattent, as both are in Print I need not send them. I cannot however forbear a low insinuation in their answer that Abraham's speech to you is not genuine.

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[1] In Sir William's hand.

[2] Printed in *New York Historical Society Collections, 1876*, pp. 378-79.

and dispose of any Lands in the Naraganset Country on any Pretence whatsoever. —

Voted, and past ℔ Order — J. LYNDON Cler. —

In the upper House — June the 16th. 1763 — Read, and Concurred

By Ordr. HENRY WARD Secry.

August 5th. 1763 —

To the House of Magts. —

GENT —

Resolved that this Petition be Granted. —

Voted, and past ℔ Ordr. — J. LYNDON Cler. —

To the House of Deputies. —

GENT —

It is the Opinion of this House that on the Petition of the Indians, a Committee be appointed to set off, and Bound the various Tracts of Lands that heretofore have been appropriated by the Sachims of the Naraganset Tribe of Indians to that Tribe for their sole use, Maintenance, and Support, he the Sachim of the said Tribe, agreeing and consenting to give and Execute a good, and effectual Deed to said Tribe; and also liberty of Passing & Repassing on his Lands to the Pond, and Sea for the Advantage of Fishing: And which the Petitioners in the presence of this House have agreed to accept of: which this House are of Opinion may have a Tendency to quiet that uneasiness that at present seems to Subsist amongst them. —

August the 5th. 1763 — Voted, and Passed, By Ordr.

HENRY WARD Secy

Read the same day in the Lower House, and Concurred —

℔ Order — J. LYNDON Cler.

To the House of Deputies —

GENT —

Resolved that Joseph Lippitt, and Thomas Church Esqrs. with

such others as shall be added by the Lower House, be appointed a Committee to perform the Service within ment[d].

August 6th. 1763 — Voted, and Passed By Ord[r].
HENRY WARD — Secy

Read the Same day in the Lower House, and Concurred with the Addition of Job Randall Esquire, M[r]. William Potter, and John Barker Esq[r]. for the Purpose above. —
Voted, and passed By Ord[r]. — J. LYNDON Cler.

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Oct. 13-Nov. 16, 1764*]

Copy of the Conferences and Messages which passed between Colonel Bouquet, and the Delawares, Shawanese &c from his Arrival at the Camp of *Tuskerawas*[2] on the 13th. of October 1764 to the Conclusion of the Peace with those Nations. — Transmitted to Sir W[m]. Johnson by Alexander M[c]Kee assis[t]. Ag[t]. for Indian Affairs

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Camp at Tuskerawas, October the 14th. Received the following Message in Writing from the chief Warriors of the Delawares. — viz[t].

Brother, Col Bouquet. —

We are glad to hear the good Speeches you have made, and also that our Brothers Captain Pipe, and Captain John are alive and Salute us. We now also salute you with a good heart, and shall be more glad when we meet you at Tuskerawas; —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7. See Bouquet to Johnson, Nov. 15, 1764, *Johnson Papers*, 4:585-86.

[2] On the upper Muskingum River. For a sketch of Bouquet's route, see Hutchins' "Map of the Ohio Country, 1765," In Smith's *Historical Account* (Philadelphia, 1765).

if we see our Brothers Pipe, and John at a small distance, then we shall think you mean nothing but good. —

(Signed —)

LINECHQUE, or CAPT. JACOBS. —

WINGENUM	LOYA NIPOLAND
NEOLAN	NIOCHAOLAN
SUNFISH	CAPT. KILLBUCK
SIMON GIRTY	SICASSO, or THOMAS HICKMAN
CAPT. WILL	WELAPACHCHIN

The above Letter was wrote by John Gibson a Prisoner amongst them. —

Colonel Bouquet's Answer. Camp near Tuskerawas Octobr. the 15th. —

Chiefs, Captns. & Warriors of the Delawares. —

I Received the Letter you sent me Yesterday, by which I see you are coming to speak with me. — I shall be glad to hear what you have to say, and will wait for you tomorrow at this Place. You may come without Fear, for I will not hurt, or detain any of you, but leave you at liberty to go when you please, not doubting but you will behave in a proper manner

You will give me notice, a little before hand, at what time you intend to come, that I may send People to bring you to Camp. — Capt. Pipe, and Capt. John are both well, and if any of their friends chuse to see them, I will give them leave, after I have heard what you have to say: — and they shall be set at Liberty, as soon as Peace is made, which will shortly happen, if you have well Considered my Messages, and determined to do what is right. —

(Signed) H: BOUQUET. —

Camp near Tuskarowas Octobr. 16th. —

The Speech of four Senecas, and two Delawares to Col. Bouquet. —

Brother. —

We Received your Letter Yesterday by the White man you sent us, expressing that you was glad he returned to you, after being at our Towns to acquaint you of our Coming to meet you. We now thank God for giving us this Opportunity of Seeing one another, and speaking together; and our Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and Children return you their thanks for the Message you sent them Yesterday. —

A String. —

Brother. —

We thank God for enabling us this day to wipe your Eyes that you may clearly see our Chiefs when they come to speak with you. — And we cleanse your Body with this String of Wampum that you may chearfully receive to your heart the good Speeches they will make you. —

A String. —

Brother. —

As we have now wiped your Eyes, and Cleansed your Body on behalf of our selves, the Senecas living on the Ohio, the Delawares, and Shawanese; we inform you that the reason of our not coming sooner, is because the Shawanese are not yet come: but the Chiefs of the other two Nations are all present, and expect the Shawanese tomorrow; when they shall have a Meeting amongst themselves, they will then come to speak to you. — Brother. Another reason for our not meeting you sooner, was that Col. Bradstreet had Invited us to the Lakes, at the same time you expected us to meet you at Fort Pitt; in this Case we were at a loss which way to go. — but when you hear our Chiefs, you will then be convinced, that our Delay was not through any bad Design against you. —

Colonel Bouquet's Answer. —

Brother. —

I am glad to hear what you say, and as Peace is preferable

to War, I shall be well pleased if we can agree upon Terms. —

A String. —

Brothers. —

You sent me a Message Yesterday acquainting me that you would come, and speak to me today. You now tell me that you cannot speak to me, because the Shawanese are not come, & that when the Shawanese do arrive, you will consult together. but I now tell you it is not necessary to wait for the Shawanese, as I will hear today, or tomorrow what the Delawares have to say by themselves; and I will not stay for the Shawanese, but will hear seperately each Nation. and I desire the chiefs of the Delawares to speak for the Delawares only, and nót for the Senecas, or the Shawanese. —

A String. —

At a Conference held with the Chiefs of the Senecas living on the Ohio, the Delawares, and Shawanese, — Camp at Tuskerawas October the 17th. 1764. —

Presᵗ.

Col. Henry Bouquet Commandᵍ. his Majesties Forces in the Southern District. —

Lieuᵗ. Col. Reid[1]	Royal Highlanders
Lieuᵗ. Col. Francis[2]	Pennsilvanians
Lieuᵗ. Col. Clayton	Dᵒ.
Major Prevost[3]	Royal Americans
Major Murray,[4]	Royᵗ. Highlanders
Major De Haas	Pennsilvanians
Major Feild	Virgⁿⁱᵃ. Voluntiers
Capᵗ. Stewart	Royal Highlanders

[1] Lieutenant Colonel John Reid.
[2] Lieutenant Colonel Turbutt Francis.
[3] Major Augustine Prevost.
[4] Major William Murray.

Capt. Grant	Royal Highlanders
Capt. Ourry[1]	A.D. Q.M.G[l]. —
Capt. Williams	Chief Engineer
Capt. Lewis	Virginia Voluntiers
Capt. Small	Major of Brigade wth. sevl. other officers of the Army

Mr. Allexander McKee Assistant Agt. for Indian Affairs. —
David Owens — Interpr.

Indians. —

Senecas. —	Delawares. —	Shawanese. —
Kaiashuta Chief with 15 Warriors	Custaloga, Beaver, Chiefs wth. 20 Warrs.	Keissinautchta Chief with 6 Warriors. —

Kaiashuta and Turtleheart[2] Speakers. —

Brother. —

In the name, and by Order of the chiefs of the several nations here present, with this String of Wampum we clean your Ears with that you may hear with Attention what they are now going to say to you. —

A String. —

Brother. —

We have done our utmost to be ready to speak today as you desired, and we now inform you that it was owing to the Nations who live to the Westward of us, and to our foolish young Men that a War has happened between us, so that it is neither your fault nor ours: and as you desired us Yesterday to be strong in doing good, we now throw away everything bad, so that none of it remains in our heads, and we Join our thoughts with yours, that we may be always of one mind for the future. —

Two large Belts. —

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[1] Captain Lewis Ourry.

[2] A Chief of the Delawares.

Brother. —

Now that we have thrown every thing bad away, and nothing remains in our Hearts but good, we take fast Hold of this *Chain* of *Friendship;* and we the chiefs of the *Delawares*, Shawanese, and Senecas living on the Ohio, who are Related to the Six Nations, Request you will do the same, as we cannot hold it fast without your help: and we must both look up to God, who now sees every thing that passes between us, for his Assistance. — Do not think that what we say comes from our Lips only: It proceeds from the bottom of all our Hearts, therefore we again Request you will join both hands with ours to this Belt of Friendship. —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

We have repeatedly told you that we have thrown every thing bad from our hearts, and that you should hear nothing but good from us. — Colonel Bradstreet has desired us to deliver up your *Flesh*, and *Blood*. We now assure you it shall be done, as you have long desired to see them. Our Reasons for not Complying with this Request sooner, was, that Col. Bradstreet held us by one hand, and you by the other, so that we did not know which way to Carry them. but we now desire you will inform us at what Place you chuse to receive them, whether at Fort Pitt, or at the Lake. — We have been very diligent in Collecting ourselves together, with the few Prisoners, you see, to meet you. —

A Belt. —

(Here they delivered up 18 White Prisoners.) —

This is all we are Ordered to Say, by our Chiefs; — You will now listen to themselves here present —

Custeloga chief of the Delawares of the *Wolf Tribe* Speaker. —

Brother. —

By this String I confirm every thing that has now been said by our two Young Men. —

A String. —

Brother. —

I assure you that the Intention of my Tribe is good, and that we are determined to do what you desire of us, and deliver you up all your Flesh, and Blood. I now deliver you the Number of Prisoners amongst my People. —

(then delivered 42 small Sticks. —)

A Belt. —

Beaver chief of the Turkey Tribe Speaker. —

Brother. —

You shall likewise soon see all your Flesh, and Blood, who are still Prisoners amongst my Tribe. —

(Delivered a Bundle of 41 small Sticks) —

Kaiashuta Speaker. —

Brother. —

You have now heard all we have to say at present, and we think we have done everything required of us by Col. Bradstreet, who sent me to these Nations with these Articles of Peace. —

(then he Produced the Original Articles of Peace signed by Colonel Bradstreet. —) —

The Conference intended to have been held with the Indians on the 18th. was deferred till the 20th. on account of the badness of the Weather. —

At a Conference held with the Chiefs of the Senecas living upon the Ohio, the Delawares, & Shawanese. — Camp near Tuskerawas Octor. 20th.

Present — Col. Henry Bouquet commands. his Majesties Forces in the Southern District, & the other Officers mentioned at the

Conference of the 17th., — Also the same Indian Chiefs, and Warriors. —

Colonel Bouquet's Speech to the above mentioned Nations. —

Chiefs, Captains, & Warriors. —

I wish that in your Speeches, you may have expressed the true Sentiments of your Nations, which we shall Judge of from your Actions, and not from your Words. —

A String. —

You say it was not your Fault that this War has happened, but that it was owing to the Western Nations, and to your foolish young Men. — I answer that it is your fault, because we might have protected you against those Nations, had they attempted to force you to make War upon us. — and as to your Young Men, it is your duty to chastise them when they do wrong, and not to suffer yourselves to be directed by them. —

A String. —

I am glad to hear that you have thrown every thing bad out of your Hearts, and that you are now sincerely disposed to take fast Hold of the Chain of Friendship. — As soon as Peace shall be made with you, we will likewise hold it fast.

A String. —

You say that the Reason of your not Delivering your Prisoners sooner, was, because Colonel Bradstreet had told you to carry them to Sanduskey, and that I had wrote you to deliver them to me. — You know that by your Treaty with Col. Bradstreet to which I appeal, you promised expressly to deliver all your Prisoners to him at Sanduskey in 25 days, after the 12th. of August, on which Day the sd. Treaty was Signed, and that if you failed in the Performance of that Article, the Peace would be broke from that Moment. —

(Here the Original Treaty was read.) —

The day on which the Prisoners ought to have been Delivered

was the 6th. of September, & my first Message to you in Writing, and now in your hands, is dated at Fort Pit the 20th. of Sepr. 14 days after the time fixed for delivering them. You could not have Received that Message in your Towns before the 27th. ; — therefore it cannot in any Manner excuse you for Breaking the Peace, by not delivering your Prisoners, either to Col. Bradstreet or to me, from which it is very evident, that as Usual, you did not intend to deliver them at all. —

Again, when you begged for Peace, you assured Col. Bradstreet that you had recalled all your Warriors from our Frontiers, — And you know, that contrary to that Declaration, they have continued to Murder our People, and to take them Prisoners to this Day, which we can prove by an Old Man here present, who was taken on the 28th. of Septemr., 47 Days after the above Peace was made. (Here John Palmer was produced). — I have besides, certain Information that you were determined to pay no Regard to that Peace, and had actually collected all the Warriors of the Senecas living on the *Ohio*, the Delawares, and the Shawanese to Attack this Army, had you thought your selves strong enough. —

A String. —

Having now answered, and Refuted every thing you have said in Excuse for your Breach of the Peace, I must inform you that I am Commanded by General Gage to declare to you, that as you broke the Peace granted you by Col. Bradstreet, the General also breaks it on his side; — and Sir William Johnson has already informed the Six Nations, and the Western Indians of your perfidious Behavior. —

A Belt. —

You must be sensible that you deserve the severest Chastisement, — but the English are a merciful, and generous People averse to shed the Blood, even of their most cruel Enemies, — and if it was possible, that you could Convince us that you sincerely Repent of your past Conduct, and that we could depend

on your good Behavior for the future, You might yet hope for Mercy and Peace. — But before I tell you the Terms, I will Recapitulate the many Injuries, & Insults we have recently received from you, or your Allies, which have at last Occasioned the March of the Kings Army into your Country. —

A Belt. —

You have begun this War without the least Reason, or Provocation whatsoever. — You have in time of profound Peace, and without having received the least Injury, murdered Captain Clapham[1] who had been a Friend, and a Father to many of you. —

You have Killed, or Captivated all the Traders sent to your Towns at your own repeated Request, and Plundered their Effects. — You have dared to Attack Fort Pitt, to the Building of which you had expressly consented, when in presence of George Croghan Esq[r]. Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, I made the first Treaty with you upon the Ohio, after we had dispossed[2] the French of *Fort Du Quesne*: and several of you now present assisted at that Treaty. —

You murdered treacherously last Year one of our Men sent in a Canoe from Fort Pitt, to bring over the Ohio some of your People who pretended they had a Message to deliver to the Commanding Officer, — and you violated by that horrid Crime the Custom held sacred amongst all Nations not to kill Persons employed in publick Messages, even in time of War. —

You attacked soon after the Kings Troops in the Woods, and being defeated in the Attempt, you fell upon our Frontiers, where you have continued to murder our People to this Day. —

One of your Parties killed lately in one day eleven Children

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[1] Captain (Colonel) William Clapham and his family (five persons) were murdered on the Youghiogany (West Newton, Pennsylvania) on May 28, 1763, by Wolfe, and other young Delawares. See *Bouquet Papers* (Harrisburg, 1943), 21654:113; and 21655:198.

[2] Dispossessed.

at School, and not satisfied with an infamous Action, they Masacred near the little Beaver Creek[1] the only Boy they had spared, and had the Impudence to fix his head upon a Pole in the middle of the Path; and this You did after you had begged Peace of Col. Bradstreet.

You have constantly declared that you would never make Peace with the English; and when the Senecas, and Western Indians have Submitted, and humbly begged for Peace, you alone have pretended to Stand out, declaring that you despised all the Efforts we could make against you, as appeared by that insolent Letter which you obliged Thomas Smallman[2] to write and sent to Sir W^m^. Johnson at Niagara. — Your Conduct has always been equally perfidious. You promised at every former Treaty, as you do now, that you would deliver up all your Prisoners, and have received every time, on that account considerable Presents; but you never complied with that, or any of your Engagements. —

You know that all these Charges are true, and only a small part of the numberless Murders, Depredations, and Breaches of Faith you have been guilty of. —

I am now to tell that we will no longer be imposed upon by your Promises, and that the army shall not leave this Country 'till you have fully complied with every Condition that is to precede any Treaty with you. —

A Belt. —

I have brought with me the Relations of the People you have Massacred, or taken Prisoners: they are impatient to take Revenge for the bloody Murderers of their Friends: — and it is with the greatest Difficulty, that I can protect you against their just Resentment, by assuring them that no Peace shall ever be

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[1] Little Beaver Creek, a small stream flowing from the north into the Ohio River below Beaver Creek. See Evans' map in C. A. Hanna, *The Wilderness Trail*, 2:144

[2] Held by them as a prisoner.

granted to you, 'till you have given us proper Satisfaction. —

Your former Allies the Ottawas, Chippaweighs, Wyandots &c have made their Peace wth. us, and the Six Nations have Joined us against you. — We now surround you on every side having Possession of all the Waters of the Ohio, the Mississipi, the Miamis, and the Lakes. — All the French living in [1] are now Subjects to the King of great Britain, & dare no longer assist you: it is consequently in our power to destroy you. — but if I find that you execute faithfully the conditions that I shall require of you, I will not treat you with the Severity you deserve. — I give you 12 days from this Date to deliver into my hands at Wacatamike[2] all the Prisoners in your Possession, without any Exception, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Women, and Children, whether adopted in your Tribes, married, or living amongst you, under any Denomination, or Pretence whatever, and also all Negroes, and to furnish all the said Prisoners with Clothing, Provisions, and Horses to carry them to Fort Pitt.

When you shall have fully Complied with this Preliminary Condition, I will then let you know on what Terms you may obtain the Peace you sue for. —

The above Speech was delivered to the Indians by Col. Henry Bouquet in the Presence of the Officers &c mentioned at the Conference of the 17th. —

October 20th. Colonel Bouquet having required the Chiefs to appoint a Man of each Nation to attend him on his March to the Place fixed, they named *Keyashuta* for the Senecas, *Turtleheart*, and Custaloga's son for the Delawares, and James *Smith* for the Shawanese

Keyashuta addressing himself to the Nations present, desired them to be strong in performing every thing then Required of them, and as they had been accused of having always told

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[1] Blank in the manuscript; "those parts" in *Bouquet Papers* copy from British Museum.

[2] A Shawnee village, Waukatomike, on Thomas Hutchins' map.

Lies before, to be now punctual in the Execution of their Promises to convince their Brethren that they could speak Truth. he added, that he would Conduct the Army to the Place appointed for delivering up the Prisoners. — *Keisinautchtha* chief of the Shawanese said he would immediately go to inform his Nation of every thing he had heard, but that as the Distance was great, they could not be at Wacatimike in less than ten days, when they wou'd they would certainly meet us, and comply with every thing required of them, and that he expected the Shawanese would be treated in the same Manner as the Delawares. —

Octob^{r}. 22^{d}. The Army proceeded attended by a number of Senecas, Delawares, and Shawanese, and arrived at the Forks of *Muskingum*[1] on the 25th. — this Place having been fixed upon as more Centrical[2] than Wacatimike to receive the Prisoners. —

27th. Col. Bouquet sent a Shawanese with a Message to his Nation, First, desiring them to be punctual to the Day fixed for Delivering up the Prisoners. — Secondly — As they had expressed some uneasiness at our not Shaking hands with them, to tell them that the English took only their friends by the hand, that they could not expect to be treated as such until a Peace was concluded with them. — Thirdly — to bring the Letters for Col. Bouquet wrote by the French Officer commanding at *Fort Chartres*,[3] which were sent last Winter by three Shawanese, but detained by their Nation. — Fourthly. — To provide themselves with a sufficient Quantity of Provisions to subsist their People, and their Prisoners during the time necessary to settle matters at this Place. —

28th. — The above Messenger returned, and informed Col.

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[1] Muskingum River, a northern branch of the Ohio River.

[2] Intended for "central."

[3] Fort Chartres, in Illinois Country on Mississippi. See surrender document in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 10:1161-65. Captain Louis St. Ange de Bellerive was in command at this time, having succeeded Nyon de Villiers in June, 1764.

Bouquet that he did not proceed all the way with his Message; but having delivered it at *Wacatimike*, the chief of that Town proceeded with it himself, and desired him to return, and acquaint the Col that he had collected all the Prisoners that belonged to him, which would arrive in two days: and that he was going to the lower Shawanese Town to hasten their People below to bring their Prisoners. —

A String. —

29th. — On this day Custaloga arrived with his Prisoners. —

30th. — Custologa informed Col. Bouquet by a String of Wampum that as soon as his People were all come, which he expected tomorrow, he would then speak to him. —

A String. —

Col. Bouquet informed Custologa that he would have been glad to have heard him to day, but that as there were yet two Days of time appointed, to come, he wou'd not hurry him. —

A String. —

31st. — The *Big Wolf*, and seven other Shawanese arrived, and delivered up eight white Prisoners and informed Col Bouquet that they were sent by their Chiefs to assure him that he might depend on seeing them, and all their Prisoners at this Place. —

A String. —

Colonel Bouquet's Answer. —

I am glad to see you in so good a Disposition, — and that you have brought these Prisoners before the time fixed for delivering up the whole, and I hope your Chiefs will follow your Example & deliver every Drop of white Blood in your Nation. —

A String. —

Novemr. 1st. — Custaloga, Keiyshuta with sevl. other Indians. —

Brother. —

Two days ago we appointed to meet you this day, & we desire you will listen to us.

A String. —

Brother. —

On our first Meeting you at Tuskarawas, you then desired to see your Flesh, and Blood at this Place, agreeable to which, we the Delawares now deliver you up Thirty two English Prisoners, and the Senecas present, deliver you three. — there is yet amongst them four more, which they have sent for, and will be here tomorrow —

A large String

Brother. —

We have told you both at Tuskarowas, and this place that we would strictly comply wth. your desire in delivering up all our Prisoners; — and now the four Nations, which this Belt represents, join as one, and have agreed to follow your Advice, and further, are determined to prevent and defeat any bad Designs that may be found against you by any Nation whatever. the Wyandots have made Peace with Col. Bradstreet, — but nothwithstanding join with us in Delivering you this Belt, to Renew their Friendship with you. —

A Belt —

They then addressed themselves to the Coghnawageys present in the Substance of the above Speech with a String. —

Col. Bouquet's Answer. —

I have heard with pleasure the Speeches you have made to me, and I receive these Prisoners as a mark of the Sincerity of the Promises you made at Tuskarawas, and I recommend to you to be always sincere in your Transactions with us, as it is the only means to make us forget what is past, and bring about a Reconciliation. You must not forget that there are still a number of Prisoners amongst you, and 'till the last of them are delivered up, I cannot proceed to the good Work of Peace. —

A String. —

2^{d}. — We sent an Officer and three men of the Virginia Volunteers, and two Coghnawaga Indians to Sandusky with a Message

to the Wyandots ordering them to deliver up all the Prisoners they had left. — On this day King *Beaver* arrived with all his Prisoners. —

3d. — Received a Message from the Shawanese Chief acquainting Col. Bouquet that they were coming in with all their Prisoners. Col. Bouquet sent them an answer to hasten them, and a String of Wampum to bring the four Frenchmen who lived amongst them. — the same day having had Intelligence that some French Traders were arrived at the lower Shawanese Town, Mitchel[1] with two Coghnawaga Indians were sent off with a Message to the *Red Hawk* chief of that Nation, requiring him to have the said Traders seized, and brought to Col. Bouquet. —

Custaloga, King Beaver with several others. —

Brother. —

It is now late, and we can say little — but tomorrow You may be assured of hearing every thing we have to say. —

A String

Brother. —

We now deliver you 57 Prisoners. — Our Reasons for doing [so] to night, are, perhaps that some of them might attempt to Run away. — You can take better Care of them than we can, — and to morrow we will speak to you. —

A Belt —

Novemr. 4th. — The Indians sent in a Message that they were ready to speak. — Col. Bouquet sent them for answer that he could not admit them to speak, 'till they had Delivered the Remainder of the Prisoners. —

5th. — King Beaver delivered up 8 White Prisoners. — and Custaloga three. —

Mr. Mitchel Returned with the Coghnawagey Indians, having been Stoped by Keisinautchtha, the chief of the Shawanese at

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[1] Thomas Mitchell, Indian Trader of Pennsylvania who had been prisoner among the Shawnees.

Wacatumica, who informed him that the Chiefs of the lower Town were all gone down to the French, and that he could do no business there if he proceeded, and that all the People of the lower Town were on their way with all their Prisoners to meet Col. Bouquet. —

6th. — Owens,[1] and Turtleheart, a Delaware Indian were sent to the Shawanese to know whether they were coming, and the time they would be here. —

7th. — Owens returned from the Shawanese, & said that they would arrive with their Prisoners the 9th. Inst. —

On same day a Soldier was found killed in the Woods. — the Indians were suspected, and Col. Bouquet sent the following Message to their Chiefs. — viz[t]. — "Keyashuta. — one of our Soldiers has been killed this Morning near the *White Womans* Creek.[2] — As the Murder has been committed in the Country of the Delawares, I expect that they will find out, and Deliver to me the Murderer, and unless they do it, I shall make that Nation answerable for the Murder. — therefore acquaint forthwith the Chiefs of the several Tribes of the Delawares with this, that they may exert themselves towards the Discovery of the Murderer.

A String. —

The Chiefs promised to deliver up the Murderer if they could discover him, and sent five Indians in pursuit of a Wyandot, whom they believed to be guilty of the Crime. —

8th. — A Message was sent to the Shawanese to acquaint them with it, and to desire them to come in with their Prisoners, and not to be afraid on account of that Murder. — The Shawanese sent Thomas Smallman (a Prisoner amongst them) to the Camp with some of the Horses stolen by the Senecas, and sent word

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[1] David Owens, a deserter who had lived among the Shawnees. See C. A. Hanna, *The Wilderness Trail*, 2:386.

[2] White Womans Creek, a branch of the Muskingum River.

that they would come in the 10th. with their Prisoners, & sent the following Letter vizt.

Dated *Wacatumica* Novemr. 8th. *1764* —

Brother. —

We the Shawanese have thought proper to send Mr. Smallman[1] to acquaint you of our arrival at this Place, and have, according to your desire, brought with us a great Number of your *Flesh*, and *Blood*, which should have been given up before now to you, had we not heard some evil Reports, that you had some bad Design against us. — We now dispatch the Bearer wth. one of our young men to know the Truth of it, and shall upon your Invitation in Writing proceed with all our Prisoners to your Camp. — We the Shawanese are come with no other Intent than to see you, to Ratify, and Confirm our antient Friendship, and to make an everlasting Peace with you, our Brothers. — I am in behalf of the Shawanese. —

Your Friend & Brother.
RED HAWK, or MESQUEPATATHA —
Chief Captain.

At a Conference held with the Senecas living upon the Ohio, & Custaloga's Tribe of Delawares — At the Camp on the Muskingum Novemr. 9th. 1764 —

Prest. —

Col. Bouquet — The Officers mentioned at the former Conference, wth. sevl. Gent. of ye. Army
Mr. Alexr. McKee Assist. Agt. for Indian Affairs. —

Indians. —

Senecas.	*Delawares.*
Keiashuta, Chief with 10 Warrrs.	Custaloga Chief— and twenty Warriors —

[1] Thomas Smallman.

Keyashuta Speaker —

Brother. —

The misfortune which has happened of one of your People being murdered the day before yesterday gives us the same Sorrow it must give you; and we beg that this Acident may be no Hindrance to the Friendship already begun between us. —

A String. —

Brother. —

By this String of Wampum we wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and remove from your heart y^e^. Resentment, which this Murder has raised against us, and we hope that you will throw away ev'ry thing bad that this may have Occasioned, and hear us freely. —

A String. —

Brother. —

We have strictly complied with your Desire, and now deliver to you these three Prisoners who are the last of your *Flesh*, and *Blood*, that remains amongst us, the Senecas & Custalogas Tribe. —

We now gather together, and with this Belt, bury all the Bones of the People killed during this unhappy War, which the Evil Spirit caused between us. —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

We cover the Bones in such a manner that they may never more be Remembred —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

We again Cover them with Leaves, that the Place where they are buried, may never be seen. —

A String. —

Brother. —

As we have been a long time astray, and the Path between you, and us stopped, we hope it will be once more cleared, — And

we now extend this Belt of Wampum between you, and us, that we may again Travel in Peace to see our Brothers, as our Ancestors formerly did. — And as you will hold it by one end, and we, by the other, we shall be always able to discover any thing that may happen to disturb our Friendship. —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

As we have now extended a Belt, Representing the Road between you, and us, we beg that you will take fast Hold of it, that the Path may always be kept Open between us. — this is all we have to say at present. —

A String. —

Colonel Bouquet's Answer. —

I have heard with pleasure the Speeches you have made, wch. I shall now answer. —

A String —

Two days ago one of our Men was Murdered: — I do not charge you personally with that Murder. but as it has been Committed in your Country, the Blood must remain upon your heads, 'till you have delivered to us the Murderers to be put to Death. —

A String. —

I Receive these three last Prisoners which you now deliver, and I bury the Bones of the People that fell in the War, so that the Place may be no more seen. —

A String. —

Your Readiness in Complying with every Condition I have hitherto required of you Convinces me that your Intentions are upright, and consequently, I will now treat you again as Brothers and speak to you as such. —

A String. —

Brothers. —

You ask for Peace, — and Peace you shall have. — the King

my master, and your Father has appointed me to make War upon you. — but he has other Servants who are employed in the Work of Peace. — and his Majesty has been pleased to empower Sir William Johnson to make Peace with the Indians. It is to him therefore that you are to apply. — but before I can give you leave to apply to him, two things are necessary to be settled. — The first is, that as Peace is not yet made, you will deliver to me four Hostages., — viz[t]. Two for the Senecas, and two for Custalogas Tribe, who are to remain in our hands at *Fort Pitt*, till the Peace is concluded with Sir W[m]. Johnson, as a Security that you shall not Commit any Hostilities, nor Violence against any of his Majesties Subjects, or their Properties. and when the Peace is made they shall be delivered back to you. —

A Belt —

The Second is, that the Deputies you are to send to Sir W[m]. Johnson be fully Empowered by you to treat for your Tribes, and that you engage to abide by what they shall stipulate. —

In that Treaty Sir W[m]. Johnson will settle every thing concerning Trade, or any other Point necessary to render the Peace everlasting. —

A Belt —

Brothers. —

The Deputies you are to send to Sir William Johnson, as well as Hostages to be delivered into my hands, are to be named & presented to me for my Approbation. —

A String —

I will inform Sir William Johnson of what has passed between us (vide Lett[r]. page 224 of this Vol).[1] and I speak to you now on your own Belts that your Deputies may Repeat to him all you have said to me. —

A Belt. —

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[1] Letter of November 15, 1764; *Johnson Papers*, 4:585-86.

Brothers. —

I believe that you have now delivered up all the Prisoners you had in your Tribes; but if any should yet be discovered amongst you hereafter, you are to deliver them at Fort Pitt, as well as any of those now delivered up, that might return to you. —

A String —

Brothers. —

You have not mentioned to me Capt. Pipe,[1] and Capt. John[2] who are detained at Fort Pitt: but I have not forgot them: and as you have now delivered to us all our People, I will return to you those two: — there are still more of your People amongst us: but as they are not my Prisoners, I cannot dispose of them. but will Recommend it to the General to have them given to you when the Peace is concluded. —

A String —

The Col. then took the Chiefs by the hand for the first time which Occasioned much Joy amongst them. —

At a Conference held with the Turtle, and Turkey Tribes of the Delawares November the 10th. 1764 —

Present. — Col. Bouquet — with the Officers mentioned at the former Conferences, and sev^{l}. other Gentlemen of the Army. —

M^{r}. Alex^{r}. M^{c}.kee Assistant Ag^{t}. for Indian Affairs. —

Indians. —

King Beaver chief of the Turkey Tribe & 30 Warr^{rs}. } { Keylappame Chief of the Turtle Tribe with 25 Warriors.

Keyashuta, Custaloga — The Senecas, and Delawares as Yesterday —

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[1] A Minsi Delaware chief.

[2] A Delaware Indian.

Beaver Speaker. —

Brother. —

It gave us great Satisfaction to hear the good Speech you made yesterday to one of our Tribes, and as you desired at Tuskarawa to see your *Flesh, & Blood*, I now deliver you 13, which are the last we have remaining in our Tribes: And it will likewise give us pleasure that you will take us once more by the hand, as your Brethren, that we may travel the Road, now open for us in Peace, to see you.

A String. —

Brother. —

I return you a great many Thanks in behalf of the Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and Children of our three Tribes who are all glad to embrace Peace once more with their Brethren: — And we likewise, return God Thanks for giving us the Opportunity to take you by the hand in Peace, which shall never more be broke on our sides. — Our young Men shall now think of nothing but Hunting, to exchange their Skins, and Furrs with their Brethren for Clothing. —

A Belt

Brother. —

Should we at any time discover any of your People, who are not Delivered to you now, they shall be immediately sent to you, as well as those who may attempt to Return to us. —

A String —

Col. Bouquet desired to know, before he spoke to them, the Reason there was no Chief to speak for the Turtle Tribe. — They answered, that their Chief was not present, but that his Brother *Keylappama* acted for him. — The Col. then asked them whether they would chuse to have the Speech, delivered Yesterday to the Senecas, and Custologas Tribe, Repeated to them. — They said, in Answer that they would be glad to hear it from himself, — upon which the same Speech was Delivered to them with the following Addition. vizt. "that an Englishman who

had murdered some of our People upon the Frontiers, and had brought the *Scalp* to their Nation should immediately be delivered up, — And that each Tribe should deliver the same Number of Hostages, and Appoint the same number of Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson, as had been stipulated for Custalogas Tribe. —

A Belt. —

Novem^{r}. 10th. — In the Evening the Officer, and three Men of the Virginia Volunteers returned, who had been sent the 2^{d}. Ins^{t}. with a Message to the Wyandots, and brought the following Letter from one of their Chiefs. —vizt.

To Col. Bouquet. —

Brother. —

As I have Received certain Intelligence that all our Chiefs have left their Towns, & have gone some Distance to the Westward to Hunt, I hope you may not take it amiss that I do not proceed after them, being unacquainted with the Places they may Resort to: but I will send one of our young men this Winter to deliver your Message to them, their Answer to which you shall be acquainted with early in the spring, at which time we can conveniently call all our Prisoners to Fort Pitt. —

Wrote the 8th of Novem^{r}. 1764 — near the Head of Scioto — (Signed)

CLERUNQUE —

The above Officer was informed at a Delaware Town that the Wyandots had passed that Place with a Number of Horses, which they had stole from the English. —

At a private Conference held with the Chiefs of the Delawares &c the 11th. Ins^{t}. —

Present. —Col. Bouquet
Col. Reid
Capt. Ourry
M^{r}. Alex^{r}. M^{c}.kee Assist^{t}. Ag^{t}. to Indian Affairs —

Indians. —

Custologa, — the Beaver, — and Newcomer's[1] Brother.
The Beaver Spoke —

Brother. —

Yesterday you desired that we would appoint, and Present to you the Hostages to be left in your hands. We have named Six, and also five Deputies to go to Sir W^m^. Johnson. they are Men of Experience, on whom we can Rely, and proper to treat for us. — their Names are. —

Hostages —
Mondeaticker, or W^m^. Davis.—
Noondias, or And^w^. Trump.—
Killackchcker, or Simon Giety. —
Katepakomin, or Jo^n^. Compass.—
Possquetonckmy, or Custologas son (Steel)
Waylsckonowias.—

Deputies. —
Killbuck. —
Weyweyaughing.—
Lahalapowkeg, or Hutchins —
Tilipawiska.—
Luquet, or Flour

Brother

You desired to know the Deputies, and Hostages we should appoint. You now have their Names, and these are the Men. You also Required of us the Man who killed one of your Soldiers. it is not in our power to deliver him up; but as soon as we can discover who he is, and of what Nation whe [we] shall inform you, and then you can demand him from his Chief. —

A String. —

Colonel Bouquet's Answer. —

Brothers. —

I am glad that you have appointed the Deputies, and Hostages I required of you. — I have no Objections to the Persons you have named, — they shall be well treated, and we shall take the

[1] New Comer, or Nettawatwees, a Delaware chief.

same care of them as of your own People. — I am satisfied for the present with what you say in regard to the Man who Struck us. As soon as I know of what Nation he is, I shall demand him of his Chief, and you will then be clear of the blame. — I do not think it proper that any of your People should go to our Settlements, the Inhabitants not being yet Reconciled with you.— but if some of you are desirous of going to Fort Pitt, you may with safety. —

A String. —

The Beaver Spoke. —

Brother. —

We now produce you the Deputies we intend to send to Sir W^m^. Johnson. — as they cannot understand or express themselves in English we beg you will send an Interpreter with them. —

A String. —

Col. Bouquet's Answer. —

Brothers. —

You shall have from me all necessary Assistance, and if you tell me what man you chuse for an Interpreter I will appoint him. — The Beaver Replied, Brother — As *Owens*[1] speaks our Language so well, and is Accustomed to the Woods, we should be glad he would accompany us. — Col. Bouquet answered. — they shall have him, — and addressed the Chiefs as follows — vizt.

Brothers. —

The Chief of the *Turtle Tribe* having given me great Reason to be dissatisfied with his Conduct, I Depose him: from this Moment he is no more Chief. the Tribe is therefore to chuse another Chief, and present him to me. — I shall Confirm him, and he shall be King of the Turtle Tribe, and acknowledged

[1] David Owens, a deserter who had lived among the Shawnees.

as such by the English. — *Nichiconeack* (or the two Feathers) and *Cockodosi*, go with the Captives to Fort Pitt. —

A Belt. —

At a Conference held with the Shawanese, Muskingum Novem^{r}. 12th. 1764.

Present. — Col. Bouquet — with the Officers mentioned in the former Conferences wth. the Delawares &c &c

Indians. —

Keyinatitchtha, Nimwa } Shawanese Chiefs

Red Hawk, Lawissimo, Benjwassica, Eweekeenwee, Keighteighque } Chief Cap^{ts}. — and 40 Warriors, —

Coghnawageys

Shauggowa Chief & 20 Warriors —

Senecas —

Keyashuta & 10 Warriors —

Delawares. —

Custaloga, Beaver } Chiefs & 30 Warriors —

The Red Hawk Speaker. —

Brother. —

We are come to this Place to see you, and thank God that we are here met together which gives us all a great deal of Pleasure Brother — You will listen to us your Younger Brethren, — and as we discover something in your Eyes that shows you are not satisfied with us, we now wipe away every thing bad between us, that you may see us clearly. — And as you have heard many bad Stories, we likewise clean your Ears that you may hear us speak, and Remove every thing bad between us.

that it may be like the Hearts of our Ancestors, when they thought of nothing but what was good, We now hope, as you are a Warrior that you will think of nothing but good. —

A String —

Brother. —

When you arrived at this Place, we were informed of your Desire. We immediately set about Gathering your *Flesh*, and *Blood*, and accordingly, all that could be Collected at this time, we have now brought you. but there Remains more amongst us, which you may be assured, you shall see in the Spring. —

Brother. —

A Year and a half ago, we made a Peace with you at Fort Pitt, which was soon after broke; but that was neither your Fault, nor Ours. but the whole Blame is to be laid on the Ottawas, who are a foolish People, and are the Cause of this War. When we now saw you coming this Road, you advanced towards us with a *Tomhawk* in your hand, but we your Younger Brethren take it out of your hand, and send it up to God to dispose of it as he pleases, by which means we hope, never to See it more. —

And now Bretheren we beg that you who are Warriors will take Hold of this Chain of Friendship, and Receive it from us, who are also Warriors, and let us think no more of War, but take Pity of our Old Men, our Women, and Children. —

A String. —

Brother. —

Since the Peace we made at Fort Pitt, many of our Young men on both sides have been killed by this War, occasioned by the Ottawas; — but now I bury their Bones, so that they shall be no more seen. — Brother. — Now that we have thrown away everything bad out of our Hearts, we hope that you will hear favorably our great Men, who are not now at home, but will surely come, and speak to you in the Spring at Fort Pitt, and then you shall hear nothing, but good. —

A Belt. —

This is all your Younger Brethren have to say to you at present. —

They then Produced the following Letters, Messages, and Treaties which were Read — vizt.

A treaty held with them April 21st. 1701 —
A Message from Govr. Gordon[1] Decem^{r}. 4th. 1730 —
A Letter from Thomas Penn Jany. 18th. 1732 —
A Letter from Govr. Thomas[2] August 16th. 1742. —

After which he added, — Now Brother, I beg that we who are Warriors may forget our Disputes, and Renew the antient Friendship which appears by these Papers to have subsisted between our Ancestors. —

Col. Bouquet's Answer. —

Cap^{ts}. & Warriors. —

I have heard your Speaker, and seen the Papers you have laid before. — I shall take them into Consideration, and tomorrow morning I will give you my Answer at this Place. — in the mean time, I will Receive the few Prisoners you have brought us. — (they Delivered thirty Six Prisoners)

At a Conference Held November the 14th. 1764. —

Present Col. Henry Bouquet with the same Officers, & Indians as at the Conference of the 12th. &c. —

—Col. Bouquet's Speech to the Shawanese. —

Cap^{ts}. & Warriors. —

The Speeches you delivered the day before Yesterday would have been agreeable to me, if your Actions had Corresponded with your Words. You spoke much of your Disposition for Peace, but at the same time you neglected to Comply with the

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[1] Patrick Gordon, deputy governor of Pennsylvania, 1726-1736.
[2] George Thomas, governor of Pennsylvania, 1738-1747.

only Condition, upon which you can Obtain it. — To sett this Matter in a clear Light, I will Repeat to you, what has passed between me & your Chiefs. I received a Message at Fort Pitt by two Indians of the Six Nations, who were empowered by the Senecas living on the Ohio, the Delawares, and the Shawanese, to ask for Peace. I told them that if you were desirous of Peace, your Chiefs should come to Tuskarawa, and speak themselves to me. — accordingly Keisinautchtha met me at that place, a Month ago with some of your People, & having heard the Conditions prescribed to the Senecas, & Delawares, he told me that he accepted them likewise for the Shawanese, and that they would certainly come to me at this Place in ten days, when they would deliver up all their Prisoners. — in Consequence of that Engagement I did not attack you, as I had intended, but have waited at this Place for you ever since. — You are come at last, bringing only a small Part of your Prisoners, and you propose to put off the Delivering of the rest 'till the Spring. the Delawares have been equally concernd with you in this War; they have submitted to the Conditions I required of them, fully Complying with every part of their Engagements with me, and have given me entire satisfaction by their Conduct in the Course of this Transaction. — what Right have you to expect different Terms? I shall cut this matter short with you, and before I explain myself further, I insist upon your giving me an immediate answer to the Questions I shall ask you. —

A String. —

First. — Will you immediately Collect, and Deliver up all the Prisoners yet in your Possession, — Men, Women, & Children and the French living amongst you, — with all the Negroes that you have taken from us, either in this, or any other War, without any Exception or Evasion whatsoever? —

Secondly.— Will you give Six of your People as Hostages to remain in my Hands for Security that all the above Prisoners shall be Delivered without Delay, and that your Nations shall

comit no Hostilities on the Persons, or Properties of his Majesties Subjects? —

A Belt. —

The Shawanes's Answer. — *Beniwasica*[1] Speaker. —

Brother. —

What you have now Required, we agree to. — Six of our People shall go with you, as Hostages, and I myself will immediately return to our lower Town, and collect all your Flesh, and Blood that you may see them, as soon as we can Carry them to Fort Pitt. — As to the Frenchmen you desire us to deliver up, we cannot do it: they are your Subjects; do what you will with them. — but we believe they are Returned before this time to their own Country. —

Here they named the following Hostages —

Red Hawk, or Messquepelathee	Wakecawpa
Eweekumvee, or Kurstler	
Keighteighqua, or Twamina	Neighthakeina
Buck, or Com Blade[2]	

Colonel Bouquet's Answer. —

Capt[s]. & Warriors —

As you have consented to the Terms I have offered you, I will now treat you with the same Indulgence I have shewn to the Delawares, and put you in the way to renew the friendship that formerly subsisted between us. —

A String. —

I came here determined to strike you with a Tomhawk in my hand; but since you have submitted, it shall not fall upon your heads: I will let it drop, and it shall no more be seen. — I

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[1] Chief of the Shawnees.

[2] Comblade, Cornstalk, Keightighqua, Tawname Buck, a Shawnee Chief.

bury the Bones of all the People who have fallen in this unfortunate War, and Cover the Place with Leaves, so that it shall be no more perceived. —

A Belt —

Having now Buried the dead, and seen that you have Removed everything bad from your Hearts, I will again treat you as Brothers, and speak to you as such. —

A String. —

Brothers. —

As you are now going to Collect all our *Flesh*, and *Blood*, remaining amongst you to deliver them up as soon as possible, at Fort Pitt, I desire that you will use them with Tenderness, and look upon them as Brothers, and no longer as Captives: and as they have Relations in this Army, who are anxious to see them, I intend to send some of them with you to assist in bringing them to Fort Pitt, and I hope you will give them all the Assistance in your Power. —

A String. —

Brothers. —

I have now settled every thing with you as Warriors; what remains, concerns the Peace; and will be settled with your Chiefs. —

Colonel Bouquet's Speech to the Shawanese Chiefs &c —

Brothers. —

Every Condition Preliminary to a Peace having now been agreed upon between us, I permit you to appoint Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson to make your Peace. the said Deputies are to have full Power to treat for your Nation, and you are to promise to execute punctually what shall be stipulated by them at that Treaty. — as soon as you have appointed them, you will present them to me, and I will give them Letters to Sir Wm. Johnson to inform him of what has passed at this Place (vide Page 224)[1] —

A Belt. —

[1] Bouquet to Johnson, Nov. 15, 1764, *Johnson Papers*, 4:585-86.

The Coghnawageys addressing the Shawanese with a String of Wampum, told them that they were glad to see them settle matters peaceably with their Brethren the English, and bid them be strong in doing good, and Peace would last for ever. —

A String —

King Beaver addressed the Shawanese. —

Grandchildren. —

It gives me great Pleasure to see you comply with every thing now Required of you by your Brothers the English, and as they have desired to see all their *Flesh*, and *Blood*, be strong and deliver them up, as we have done: then we may expect an everlasting Peace. — and observe what our *Uncles* the Cognawageys have said to you. —

A Belt. —

Keyashuta Addressed the Shawanese —

Brothers. —

Be Strong, and Perform every thing you promise, and I desire you will appoint som of your Wise men to go to Sir W^m^. Johnson with the Deputies going from the Delawares, and us. —

Beniwissica returned the Cognawagas, and Senecas thanks for the good Advice they gave them, and said that his Nation wou'd hold fast by the Friendship now Settled, as it was what they long wished for. —

Then told Col. Bouquet that he would immediately go home to his Town to make his People acquainted with what had passed, as it would give them all a great deal of pleasure. —

Novem^r^. 16th. — The Turtle Tribe of the Delawares presented to Col. Bouquet *Tatpiskahoung* the new Chief they had chosen in the room of Nellohaways deposed, & he was confirmed by the Colonel —

Copy of the Conferences and Messages which passed Between Colonel Bouquet and the Delawares, Shawanese &c from his Arrival at the Camp of Tuskerawas on the 13th of October 1764 to the Conclusion of the Peace with them & Nations. Communicated by Mr. Thomas by Alexander M'Kee Esqr. Deputy Agent

Camp at Tuskerawas October the 14th Received the following Message in Writing from the Chief Warriors of the Delawares ... viz.

Brother Col. Bouquet ...

We are glad to hear the good Speeches you have made, and also that our Brothers Captain Pipe and Captain John are arrived and Saluted us. We now also salute you with a good heart, and shall be more glad when we meet you at Tuskerawas: if we see our Brothers Pipe and John at a small distance, then we shall think you mean nothing but good. (Signed) Tingthque. his Capt Marks.

Wingenum	Soya Nettoland
Neolan	Nanhaolan
Sunfish	Capt Killbuck
Swan Gorty	Heaston or Thomas Hickman
Capt Will	Welapachchin

(The above Letter was wrote by John Gibson a Prisoner amongst them) ...

Colonel Bouquets Answer. Camp near Tuskerawas Octob the 15th ...

Chiefs Capt & Warriors of the Delawares ...

I Received the Letter you sent me Yesterday, by which I see you are coming to speak with me. I shall be glad to hear what you have to say, and will wait for you here as at this Place. You may come without Fear, for I will not hurt, or detain any of you, but leave you at Liberty to go when you please, not doubting but you will behave in a proper manner

If you will give me notice a little beforehand, at what time you intend to come, that I may send People to bring you to Camp. Capt Pipe, and Capt Johnny are both well, and if any of their Friends chuse to see them, I will give them leave, after I have heard what you have to say. and they shall be set at Liberty, as soon as Peace is made, which will shortly happen, if if you have well Considered my Messages, and determined to do what is right. ...

(Signed) H. Bouquet ...

Camp near Tuskerawas Octobr 16th ...

The Speech of four Senecas, and two Delawares to Col. Bouquet ...

Brother We Received your Letter Yesterday by the White man you sent us, expressing that you was glad to returned to us, after Bouquet your Town to acquaint you of our coming to meet you. We now thank God for giving us this Opportunity of seeing one another and speaking together, and our Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and Children return you their

Thanks

for this Message you sent them yesterday; — A String.

Brother. We thank God for enabling us this day to wipe your Eyes that you may clearly see our Chiefs when they come to speak with you. — And we cleanse your Body with this String of Wampum that you may chearfully receive in your Heart the good Speeches they will make you. — A String.

Brother. As we have now wiped your Eyes, and cleansed your Body on behalf of ourselves, the Senecas living on the Ohio, the Delawares, and Shawanese, we inform you that the Reason of our not coming sooner, is because the Shawanese are not yet come: but the Chiefs of the aforesaid two Nations are all present, and expect the Shawanese tomorrow; when they shall have a Meeting amongst themselves, they will then come to speak to you. — Brother. And the reason for our not meeting you sooner, was that Gen. Gradstreet had Invited us to the Lakes, at the same time you expected us to meet you at Fort Pitt; in this Case we were at a Loss which way to go. — but when you hear our Chiefs, you will then be convinced that our Delay was not through any bad Design against you.

Colonel Bouquet's Answer.

Brothers... I am glad to hear what you say, and as Peace is preferable to War, I shall be very pleased if we can agree upon the Terms. — A String.

Brothers, You sent me a Message Yesterday, inviting me that you would come, and speak to me to day. You now tell me that you cannot speak to me, because the Shawanese are not come, & that when the Shawanese do arrive, do arrive, you will consult together. but I now tell you it is not necessary to wait for the Shawanese, as I will hear to day, or tomorrow what the Delawares have to say by themselves; and I will not stay for the Shawanese, but will hear separately each Nation. and I desire the Chiefs of the Delawares to speak for the Delawares only, and not for the Senecas, or the Shawanese. — A String.

At a Conference held with the Chiefs of the Senecas living on the Ohio, the Delawares, and Shawanese. — Camp at Tuscarawas October the 17th 1764.

Present

Col. Henry Bouquet commanding His Majesties Forces in the Southern District.

Lieut. Col. Reid	Royal Highlanders
Lieut. Col. Francis	Pennsilvanians
Lieut. Col. Clayton	Do.
Major Provost	Royal Americans
Major Murray	Roy. Highlanders
Major De Haas	Pennsilvanians
Major Reid	Virg. Volunteers

Capt. Stewart	Royal Highlanders
Capt. Grant	Royal Highlanders
Capt. Ourry	A.D.C. M.G.
Capt. Williams	Chief Engineer
Capt. Lewis	Virginia Volunteers
Capt. Small	Major of Brigade &c. &c. other Officers

Mr. Alexander McKee Assistant Agent for Indian Affairs. — Interpreter.

David Owens — Interp.

Indians...

Senecas... Kanashuta Chief with 15 Warriors } Delawares... Custalogoe Beaver } Chiefs with 20 War.s } Shawanese... Keyshenaukshaw Chief with 6 Warriors...

Kanashuta and Turtleheart Speakers...

Brother... In the Name, and by Order of the Chiefs of the several Nations here present, with this String of Wampum we clean your Ears with that you may hear with Attention what they are now going to say to you... A String.

Brother... We have done our utmost to be ready to speak to day as you desired, and we now inform you that it was owing to the Nations who live to the Westward of us, and to our foolish young Men that a War has happened between us. so that it is neither your fault nor ours: and as you desired us Yesterday to be Strong in doing good, we now throw away everything bad. so that now all it remains in our heads, and we join our thoughts with yours, that we may be always of one mind for the future)... Two large Belts.

Brother... Now that we have thrown every thing bad away, and nothing remains in our Hearts but good, we take fast Hold of this Chain of Friendship; and we the Chiefs of the Delawares Shawanese, and Senecas living on the Ohio, who are Related to the Six Nations, Request you will do the same, as we cannot hold it fast without your help. and we must both look up to God who now sees every thing that passes between us, for his Assistance)... (Do not think that what we say comes from our Lips only. It proceeds from the Bottom of all our Hearts, therefore) we again Request you will join both hands with ours to this Belt of Friendship... A Belt.

Brother

We have repeatedly told you that we have thrown every thing bad from our hearts, and that you should hear nothing but good from us... Colonel Bradstreet has desired us to deliver up your Flesh and Blood. We now assure you it shall be done, as you have long desired to see them. Our Reasons for not Complying with this Request sooner, was, that Col. Bradstreet held us by one hand, and you by the other, so that we did not know which way to turn them). but we now desire you will inform us at what Place you chuse to receive them, whether at Fort Pitt, or at the Lake)... We have been very diligent in Collecting ourselves together, with the few Prisoners, you See, to meet you... A Belt

(Here they delivered up 19 White Prisoners.)

This is all) we are Ordered to say, by our Chiefs; You will now listen to themselves have present-

Custalogoe Chief of the Delawares & the Wolf Tribe Speaker...

Brothers.

By this String I confirm every thing that has now been said by our two young men...

A String.

Brother. I assure you that the Intention of my Tribe is good, and that we are determined to do what you desire of us, and deliver you up all your Flesh, and Blood. I now deliver you this number of them amongst my People. (then delivered 42 small Sticks.) A Belt.

Beaver chief of the Turkey Tribe Speaker.

Brother. You shall likewise soon see all your Flesh, and Blood, who are still Prisoners amongst my Tribe. (Delivered a Bundle of 44 small Sticks)

Hayashuta Speaker.

Brother. You have now heard all we have to say at present, and we think we have done everything required of us by Colo. Bradstreet, who sent me to the Nations with these Articles of Peace. (then he Produced the Original Articles of Peace signed by Colonel Bradstreet.) The Conference intended to have been held with the Indians on the 18th was deferred till the 20th on account of the badness of the Weather.

At a Conference held with the Chiefs of the Senecas living upon the Ohio, the Delawares, & Shawanese. Camp near Tuscarawas Octo. 20th.

Present. Colo. Henry Bouquet commanding His Majesties Forces in the Southern District: the other Officers mentioned at the Conference of the 17th. As also the said Indian Chiefs, and Warriors.

Colonel Bouquet's Speech to the above mentioned Nations.

Chiefs, Captains, & Warriors.

I wish that in your Speeches, you may have expressed the true Sentiments of your Nation which we shall Judge of from your Actions, and not from your Words. A String.

You say it was not your Fault that this War has happened, but that it was owing to the Western Nations, and to your foolish young Men. I answer that it is your fault, because we might have protected you against those Nations, had they attempted to force you to make War with us. and as to your Young men, it is your duty to chastise them when they do wrong, and not to suffer yourselves to be directed by them. A String.

I am glad to hear that you have thrown away every thing bad out of your Hearts, and that you are now sincerely disposed to take fast Hold of the Chain of Friendship. As soon as Peace shall be made with you, we will likewise hold it fast. A String.

You say that the Reason of your not Delivering your Prisoners sooner was, because Colonel Bradstreet had told you to carry them to Sandusky, and that I had wrote you to deliver them here. You know, that by your Treaty with Colo. Bradstreet to which I appeal, you promised expressly to bring all your Prisoners to him at Sandusky in 25 days, after the 12th of August, on which Day I was to send, and that if you failed in the Performance of that Article, the Peace would be broke from that Moment. (Here the Original Treaty was read.)

The day on which the Prisoners ought to have been delivered was the 6th of September by my first Message to you in Writing, and now in your hands, is dated at Fort Pitt the 20th of Sept.r 14 Days after the time fixed for delivering them. You could not have received that Message in less Hours before the 27th. therefore it cannot in any Manner excuse you for Breaking the Peace by not delivering your Prisoners, either to Col.o Bradstreet or to me. from which it is very evident, that as Usual, you did not intend to deliver them at all.

Again, when you begged for Peace, you assured Col.o Bradstreet that you had recalled all your Warriors from our Frontiers. And you know that contrary to that Declaration they have continued to Murder our People, and to take them Prisoners to this day, which we can prove by an Old Man here present, who was taken in the 28th of last Inst.t 17 Days after the above Peace was made. (Here John Palmer was produced). I have lately certain Information that you were determined to pay no Regard to that Peace, and had actually collected all the Warriors of the Senecas living on the Ohio, the Delawares, and the Shawanese for Attack this Army, had not the small pox reduced them enough.

A. Bring

Having now answered, and Refuted every thing you have said in Excuse for your Breach of the Peace. I will inform you that I am Commanded by General Gage to declare by you, that as you broke the Peace granted you by Col.o Bradstreet, the General also breaks it on his Side; and Sir William Johnson has already informed the Six Nations, and the Western Indians of your perfidious Behaviour.

A Belt.

You must be sensible that you deserve the severest Chastisement, but the English are a merciful and generous People never to shed the Blood, even of their most cruel Enemies, — and if it was possible that you could convince us that you sincerely Repented of your past Conduct, and that we could depend on your good Behaviour for the future, You might yet hope for Mercy and Peace. But before I will open your Ears, I insist on your immediately delivering up the many Captives, & Scalps we have recently received from you, or your Allies, which have at last caused the Arms of the King of Eng.d to take vengeance on you.

A Belt.

You have begun this War without the least Reason, or Provocation whatsoever. — You have even time of profound Peace, and without having received the least Injury, murdered Captain Clapham who had been a Friend, and a Benefactor to many of you.

You have killed, or Captivated all the Traders sent to your Towns at your own repeated Request, and plundered their Effects. — You have dared to attack Fort Pitt, to the Building of which you had expressly consented, when in presence of Georges Croghan Esq.r Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, I made the said Treaty with you upon the Ohio, after we had expelled the French from Fort du Quesne: and several of you now present assisted at that Treaty.

You murdered treacherously last June one of our men sent in a Canoe from Fort Pitt to bring over the Ohio some of your People who pretended they had a Message to deliver to the Commanding Officer, and you violated by that horrid Crime the Custom held Sacred amongst Nations not to kill Persons employed in publick Messages, even in time of War.

You attacked soon after the Kings Troops in the Woods, and being defeated in the attempt, you fell upon our Frontiers, where you have continued to murder our People ever since.

One of your Parties killed lately in one day eleven Children at School, and not satisfied with an infamous Action, they pursued after the little Beaver Creek the only Boy they had spared, and had the Impudence to fix his Head upon a Pole in the middle of the Path; and this you did after you had begged Peace of Col. Bouquet.

You have constantly declared that you would never make Peace with the English: and when the Senecas, and Western Indians have submitted, and humbly begged for Peace, you alone have pretended to stand out, declaring that you defied all the Efforts we could make against you, as appeared by that insolent Letter which you obliged Monsr. Lorimier to write and sent to Sir Wm. Johnson at Niagara. — Your Conduct has always been equally perfidious. You promised at every former Treaty, as you do now, that you would deliver up all your Prisoners, and have renewed every time on that account considerable Presents but you never complied with that, or any of your Engagements.

You know that all these Charges are true, and only a small part of the unnumbered Murders, Depredations, and Breaches of Faith you have been guilty of.

I am now to tell you that we will no longer be imposed upon by your Promises, and that the Army shall not leave this Country 'till you have fully complied with the very Conditions that is to precede any Treaty with you.

(Belt.)

I have brought with me the Relations of the People you have Murdered, or taken Prisoners: they are impatient to take Revenge for the Bloody Murderers of their Friends: and it is with the greatest Difficulty, that I can protect you against their just Resentment, by assuring them that no Peace shall ever be granted to you, 'till you have given us proper Satisfaction.

Your former Allies the Ottawas, Chippaweighs, Wyandots & Shawanese have made their Peace with us, and the Six Nations have joined us against you. — We now surround you on every side having Possession of all the Waters of the Ohio, the Mississipi, the Miamis, and the Lakes. — all the French living in these now Subjects to the King of great Britain, & have no longer any Aid from you: consequently in no Condition to destroy you. — but if I find that you execute faithfully the Conditions that I shall propose to you, I will not treat you with the Severity you deserve. — I give you ten Days from this Date to deliver into my hands at Muskingum all the Prisoners in your Possession, without any Exception, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Women, and Children, whether adopted in your Tribes, Married, or living amongst you, under any Denomination, or Pretence whatever, and also all Negroes and to furnish all the said Prisoners with Clothing, Provisions, and Horses to carry them to Fort Pitt.

When you shall have fully complied with this Preliminary Condition, I will then let you know on what Terms you may obtain the Peace you sue for.

The above Speech was delivered to the Indians by Col. Henry Bouquet in the presence of the Officers & mentioned at the Conference of the 17th.

1764

October 20th.

Colonel Bouquet having required the Chiefs to assemble a Man of each Nation to attend him on his March to the Place fixed, they named Keyashuta for the Senecas, Wingenund, and Custaloga for the Delawares, and James Smith for the Shawanese. Keyashuta addressing himself to the Nations present, desired them to be strong in performing every thing that was required of them, and as they had been accused of having always told Lies before, to be now punctual in the Execution of their Promises to convince their Brethren that they could speak Truth. He added, that he would conduct them strong to the Place appointed for delivering up the Prisoners. ——— Kissinautchthat Chief of the Shawanese, answered, that he would immediately go to inform his Nation of every thing he had heard, but that as the Distance was great, they could not be at Waulhimike in less than ten days, when they would they would certainly meet us, and comply with every thing required of them, and that he expected the Shawanese would be treated in the same manner as the Delawares.

(October 22.) The Army proceeded attended by a Number of Senecas, Delawares, and Shawanese, and arrived at the Forks of Muskingum on the 25th. This River having been fixed upon as most Convenient than Wualhimike to receive the Prisoners.

27th. Col. Bouquet sent a Shawanese with a Message to his Nation. First, desiring them to be punctual to the Day fixed for Delivering up the Prisoners. Secondly — As they had expressed some Unwillingness at once to Shaking hands with them to tell them that the English look on them as their friends by the hand. That they could not expect to be treated as such until a Peace was concluded with them. ——— Thirdly to bring the Letter for Col. Bouquet wrote by the French Officer commanding at Fort Charles, which he was sent had Winter by three Shawanese, but detained by their Nation. ——— Fourthly. To provide themselves with a Supply of Provisions to subsist their People, and their Prisoners during the time was to settle matters at the Place.

28th. The above Messenger returned, and informed Col. Bouquet that he did not proceed all the way with his Message: but having delivered it at Wualhimike, the Chief of that Town proceeded with it himself, and desired him to return, and acquaint the Col. that he has already collected all the Prisoners that belonged to him, which would arrive in two days: and that he was going to the lower Shawanese Towns to hasten their People to bring their Prisoners. A String.

29th. On this day Custaloga arrived with his Prisoners.

30th. Custaloga informed Col. Bouquet by a String of Wampum that as soon as his People were all come which he expected to-morrow, he would then speak to him. A String.

Col. Bouquet informed Custaloga that he would have been glad to have heard him to-day, but that as there were yet two Days of the time appointed to come, he would not hurry him. A String.

31st 3 The Big Wolf, and seven other Shawanese arrived, and delivered up eight white Captives and informed Coll Bouquet that they were sent by their Chiefs to assure him that he might depend on seeing them, and all their Prisoners at this Place. A String

Colonel Bouquet's Answer.

I am glad to see you in so good a Disposition, and that you have brought those Prisoners before the time fixed for delivering up the whole; and I hope your Chiefs will deliver you the rest, & deliver every Drop of white Blood in your Nation. A String.

Novem.r 1st 3 Custaloga, Kiashuta with several other Indians.

Brother, Two days ago we appointed to meet you this day, & we desire you will listen to us.

Brother, A String

On our first meeting you at Tuskarawas, you then desired to see your Kin, and Blood at this Place, agreeable to which, we the Delawares now deliver you up Thirty two English Prisoners, and the Senecas present, deliver you three. — There is yet amongst them several more, which they have sent for, and will be here to morrow. A large String

Brother, We have told you both at Tuskarawas, and this place that we would strictly comply with your desire in delivering up all our Prisoners; — and now the four Nations, which they Chiefs represent, join as one, and have agreed to follow your Advice, and further, are determined to prevent and defeat any bad Designs that may be formed against us by any nation whatsoever. The Six Nations have made Peace with Coll Bradstreet, — but notwithstanding join with us in delivering you this Belt, to Renew their Friendship with you. A Belt

They then addressed themselves to the Coghnawagays present in the Substance of the above Speech with a String.

Coll Bouquet's Answer.

I have heard with pleasure the Speeches you have made to me, and I receive these Prisoners as a mark of the Sincerity of the Promises you made at Tuskarawas, and I recommend to you to be always sincere in your Transactions with us, as it is the only means to make us forget what is past and bring about a Reconciliation. You must not forget that there are still a number of Prisoners amongst you, and 'till the last of them are delivered up, I cannot proceed to the good Work of Peace. A String.

2d 3 He sent an Officer and three men of the Virginia Volunteers, and two Coghnawaga Indians to Sandusky with a Message to the Wyandots ordering them to deliver up all the Prisoners they had left. — On this King Beaver arrived with all his Prisoners.

3d 3 Received a Message from the Shawanese Chiefs acquainting Coll Bouquet that they were coming in with all their Prisoners. — Coll Bouquet sent them an answer to Charlestown, and a String of Wampum to bring the four Frenchmen who lived amongst them. — The same day having had Intelligence that some French Traders were arrived at the lower Town, Mr Gibert with two Coghnawaga Indians were sent off with a Message to the Chiefs

Chief of that Nation, requesting him to have the said Traders seized, and brought to Coll Bouquet.

Custaloga King Beaver with several others.

Brother. It is now late, and we can say little. But to morrow You may be assured of hearing every thing we have to say. A String

Brother. We now deliver you 57 Prisoners. Our Reasons for doing to night, are, perhaps that some of them might attempt to Run away. You can take better Care of them than we can, — and to morrow we will Speak to you. A Belt

Novemr 4th } The Indians sent in a Message that they were ready to Speak. — Coll Bouquet sent them for answer that he could not admit them to Speak, till they had delivered the the Remainder of the Prisoners.

5th } King Beaver delivered up 8 White Prisoners. — and Custaloga three.

Mr Mitchel Returned with the Cogtmaweegey Indians, having been stopped by Lieutenant Chitd the Chiefs of the Shawanese at Wacatomica, who informed him that the Chiefs of the lower Town were all gone down to their Towns, and that he could do no Business there & therefore proceeded, and that all the People of the lower Town were on their way with all their Prisoners to meet Coll Bouquet.

6th } Owens, and Hallebeat a Delaware Indian were sent to the Shawanese to know whether they were coming, and the time they would be here.

7th } Owens returned from the Shawanese, & said that they would arrive with their Prisoners the 9th Inst.

On this day a Soldier was found killed in the Wood. the Indians were suspected, and Coll Bouquet sent the following Message to their Chiefs. viz. "Keyashuta. — one of our Soldiers has been killed this Morning near the White Woman Creek. as the Murder has been Committed in the Country of the Delawares. I expect that they will find out, and Deliver to me the Murderer, and unless they do it. I shall make that Nation answerable for the Murder. therefore acquaint forthwith the Chiefs of the several Tribes of the Delawares with this, that they may exert themselves towards the Discovery of the Murderer. A String.

The Chiefs promised to deliver up the Murderer if they could discover him, and sent five Indians in pursuit of a Wyandot, whom they believed to be guilty of the Crime.

8th } A Message was sent to the Shawanese to acquaint them with it, and to desire them to come in with their Prisoners, and not to be afraid on account of that Murder. — The Shawanese sent Thomas Smallman (a Prisoner amongst them) to the Camp with some of the Horses taken by the Indians, and sent word that they would come in the 10th with their Prisoners, & sent the following Letter viz.

Dated Wacatomica Novemr 8th 1764.

Brother.

We the Shawanese have taught proper to send Mr Smallman to acquaint you of our Arrival at this Place, and have, according to your desire, have brought with us a great Number of your Flesh, and Blood, which should have been given up before now to you, had we not heard

Some evil Reports, that you had some bad Designs against us. — We now dispatch this Bearer to see our young Men to know the Truth of it; and shall upon your Invitation we Writing go with all our Prisoners to your Camp. — We the Shawanese are come with no other Intent than to see you, to Ratify, and Confirm our ancient Friendships, and to make an everlasting Peace with you, our Brother. — I am in behalf of the Shawanese.

Your Friend & Brother.

Red Hawke, or Nessuepatahha.
Chief Captain

At a Conference held with the Senecas living upon the Ohio, & Custaloga Tribe of Delawares — at the Camps on the Muskingum Novem.r 9th 1764.

Present.

Col.o Bouquet — The Officers mentioned at the former Conference — Lieu.t Gout. of 2d. Mr. — Lieu.t M.cKee Asst. Ag.t for Indian Affairs.

Indians.

Senecas.
Kayashuta, Chief with 10 Warr.rs

Delawares.
Custaloga, Chief, and twenty Warriors.

Kayasheeta, Speaker.

Brother. The misfortune which has happened of one of your People being murdered the day before yesterday gives us the same Sorrow it must give you: and we beg that this Accident may not Interrupt the Friendships already begun between us.

A String.

Brother. By this String of Wampum we wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and remove from your Breast the Resentment, which this Murder has raised against us, and we hope that you will throw away every thing bad that this may have occasioned, and hear us freely.

A String.

Brother. We have strictly complied with your Desire, and now deliver to you these three Prisoners who are the last of your Flesh, and Blood, that remains amongst us, the Senecas & Custaloga Tribe.

We now gather together, and with this Belt, bury all the Bones of the People killed during the unhappy War, which the Evil Spirit caused between us.

A Belt.

Brother. We cover the Bones in such a manner that they may never more be Remembred.

A Belt.

Brother. We again cover them with Leaves, that the Blood where they are buried, may never be seen.

A String.

Brother. As we have been along time astray, and the Path between us, and us stopped, we hope it will now be cleared. — And we now extend this Belt of Wampum between you, and us, that we may again travel in Peace to see our Brethren, as our Ancestors formerly did. — And that you with look it by one end, and we by the other, we shall be always able to discover any thing that may happen to disturb our Friendships.

A Belt.

Brothers

As we have now extended a Belt, Representing the Road between you and us, we beg that you would take Fast Hold of it, that the Path may always be kept open between us. This is all we have to say at present.

A String.

Colonel Bouquets Answer.

I have heard with Pleasure the Speeches you have made, which I shall now answer.

A String.

Two days ago one of our Men was Murdered. I do not charge you personally with that Murder, but as it has been Committed in your Country, the Blood must remain upon your heads, till you have delivered to us the Murderers to be put to Death.

A String.

I Receive these three last Prisoners which you now deliver, and I bury the Bones of the Dead that fell in the War, so that the Place may be no more seen.

A String.

Your Readiness in Complying with every Condition I have hitherto required of you Convinces me that your Intentions are upright, and consequently I will now treat you again as Brothers and Speak to you as such.

A String.

Brothers. You ask for Peace, and Peace you shall have. The King my Master, and your Father has appointed me to make War upon you, but he has other Servants who are employed in the Work of Peace, and his Majesty has been pleased to empower Sir William Johnson to make Peace with the Indians. It is to him therefore that you are to apply. But before I can give you Leave to apply to him, two things are necessary to be settled. The first is, that as Peace is not yet made, you will deliver to me four Hostages, viz. Two for the Senecas, and two for Cuskelogas Tribe, who are to Remain in our hands at Fort Pitt, till the Peace is concluded with Sir Wm Johnson, as a Security that you shall not Commit any Hostilities, nor Violence against any of his Majesties Subjects, or their Properties. and when the Peace is made they shall be delivered back to you.

A Belt

The second is, that the Deputies you are to send to Sir Wm Johnson be fully Empowered by you to treat for your Tribes, and that you engage to abide by what they shall Negotiate.

In that Treaty Sir Wm Johnson will settle every thing concerning Trade, or any other Point necessary to render the Peace lasting.

A Belt.

Brothers. The Deputies you are to send to Sir William Johnson, as well as Hostages to be delivered into my hands are to be named, I present to me for my Approbation.

A String

I will inform Sir William Johnson of what has passed between us (see Page 228 of this Vol.) and I speak to you now on your own Belts that your Deputies may Repeat to him all you have said to me.

A Belt

Brothers. I believe that you have now delivered up all the Prisoners you had in your Tribes: but if any should yet be discovered amongst you hereafter, you are to deliver them at Fort Pitt, as well as any of those now delivered up that might return to you.

A String.

Brother.— You have not mentioned to me Capt. Pipe, and Capt. Jolly who are detained at Fort Pitt: I do have not forgot them: and as you have now delivered to us all our People, I will return to you those two.— There are still more of your People amongst us: but as they are not my Prisoners, I cannot dispose of them but will Recommend it to the General to have them given to you when the Peace is concluded.— A String

The Col then took the Chiefs by the hand for the first time which occasioned much Joy amongst them.—

At a Conference held with the Turtle, and Turkey Tribes of the Delawares November the 10th 1764

Present: Colo. Bouquet— with the Officers mentioned at the former Conference, and Several other Gentlemen of the Army.—

Mr. Alex. M.Kee Assistant Agt for Indian Affairs.—

Indians.—

King Beaver Chief of the Turkey Tribe & 30 Men } { Keyashuta Chief of the Turtle Tribe with 25 Warriors.—

Keyashuta. Custaloga— The Senecas, and Delawares at Wallaway—

Beaver Speaker.—

Brother.— It gave us great Satisfaction to hear the good Speech you made yesterday to our Tribe, and as you desired at Tuscarawas to see your Right Blood, I now deliver you 16, which are the last we have remaining in our Tribes: And it will likewise give us pleasure that you will take us by the hand, as your Brethren, that we may travel the Road, now open for us in Peace to see you

Brother.— I return you a great many Thanks in behalf of the Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and Children of our three Tribes who are all glad to embrace Peace once more with their Brethren;— And we likewise return God Thanks for giving us the Opportunity to take you by the hand in Peace, which shall never more be broke on our sides.— Our young Men shall now think of nothing but Hunting, to exchange their Skins, and Furrs with their Brethren for Cloathing.— A Belt

Brother.— Should we at any time discover any of your People, who are not delivered to you now, they shall be immediately sent to you, as well as those who may attempt to Return to us.— A String

Col. Bouquet desired to know, before he Spoke to them, the Reason there was no Chief to speak for the Turtle Tribe.— They answered, that their Chief was not present, but that his Brother Keyashuta was to Speak for him.— The Col. then asked them what they would choose to have the Speech, delivered Yesterday to the Senecas, and Custaloga's Tribe, Repeated to them.— They said in Answer that they would be glad to hear it from himself,— upon which the same Speech was Delivered to them with the following Additions, viz.

That any Englishman who had Murdered any of our People upon the Frontiers, and had brought the Scalp to the Nation should immediately be delivered up, — And that each Tribe should deliver the same Number of Hostages, and Appoint the same Number of Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson, as has been Stipulated for (Sulalogas Tribe).

A Belt.

Novemr 10th — In the Evening the Officers, and three Men of the Virginia Volunteers returned, who had been sent the 2d Inst. with a Message to the Wyandots, and brought the following Letter from one of their Chiefs. — viz.

To Coll. Bouquet.

Brother — As I have Received certain Intelligence that all our Chiefs have left their Towns, & are gone some Distance to the Westward to Hunt; I hope you may not take it amiss that I do not proceed after them, being unacquainted with the Place they may Resort to: but I have sent one of our young men this Winter to deliver your Message to them. Their Answer (which you shall be acquainted with early in the Spring, at which time we can conveniently call in our Prisoners to Fort Pitt.

Wills the 8th of Novemr 1764 near the Head of Scioto. — (Signed) Clerunque.

The above Officers were informed at a Delaware Town that the Wyandotts had passed that Place with a Number of Horses, which they had stole from the English.

At a private Conference held with the Chiefs of the Delawares & the 11th Inst.

Present — Col Bouquet, Col Reid; Capt Ourry, Mr Alexr M'Kee Asst. Agt. to Indian Affairs.

Indians —

Custaloga. the Beaver. and a Nowcomer's Brother.

The Beaver Spoke —

Brother —

Yesterday you desired that we would Appoint, and Present to you the Hostages to be left in your hands. We have named Six, and also Five Deputies to go to Sir Wm Johnson. Hostages Men of Experience) on whom we can Rely, and propose to treat for us. — Their Names are —

Hostages — Mondashekee, or Wm Penn. Noondiat, or Mr Trump. Killaskshekee, or Simon Girty. Kalapakamen, or Mr Compass. Pesquetowehung, or Captn Johnston (Wolf) Waylschenowwas.

Deputies — Killbuck. Wingenyaughing. Lekalapowehey, or Hutchins. Tillapawiska. Luquet, or Hare.

Brother — You desired to know the Deputies and Hostages we should Appoint. You now have their Names, and those are the Men. We also Propose of us the Women with Children of your Soldiers.

it is not in our power to deliver them up. but as soon as we can discover who they are, and what Nation they belong to, we will inform you. and then you can demand them from his Chief. — A String. 6

Colonel Bouquets Answer. —

Brothers. — I am glad that you have approved the Deputies, and Hostages Required of you. — I have no Objection to the Persons you have named. — they shall be well treated, and we shall take the same care of them as of your own People. I am satisfied for the present with what you say in regard to the Man who Struck us. — As soon as I know of what Nation he is, & who demand him of his Chief, you will then be clear of the blame. — I do not think it proper that any of your People should go to our Settlements, the Inhabitants not being yet Reconciled with you. — but if some of you are desirous of going to Fort Pitt, you may with safety. —

A String. 6

The Beaver Spoke. —

Brother. — We now produce you the Deputies we intend to send to Fort Pitt, we desire you will understand & express themselves in English, we beg you will send an Interpreter with them. — A String. —

Col. Bouquets Answer. —

Brothers. — You shall have from me all necessary Sustenance, and if you tell me what man you desire for an Interpreter I will appoint them. —

The Beaver Replied. Brother — the Owens Speaks our Language so well, and is Accustomed to the Woods, we should be glad he would accompany us. — Col. Bouquet answered. — they shall have him. — and addressed the Chiefs as follows — viz.

Brothers. —

The Chief of the Turtle Tribe having given me great Reason to be dissatisfied with his Conduct. I Depose him: from this Moment he is no more Chief. the Tribe is then to chuse another Chief, and present him to me. — I shall Confirm him, and he shall be King of the Turtle Tribe, and acknowledged as such by the English. — Nichiwonacke for the two Feathers and Cuckoo, go with the Captives to Fort Pitt. —

A Belt. —

At a Conference held with the Shawanese, Muskingum 12th Novemr. 1764

Present, Col: Bouquet with the Officers mentioned in the former Conference to the Delaware & Indians. —

Kispinalethehas, Nimwa } Shawanese Chiefs.

Red Hawk, Lawissimo, Bemgwesica, Ewelliwewe, Keightighque } Chiefs Cap. 15 and 40 Warriors.

Coshmasagey, Shaniggowa Chief, & 20 Warriors. }

Senecas. Kayasuta & 10 Warriors. }

Delawares. Beutologa, Pinnow } Chiefs & 30 Warriors.

1764

Then Col. Hawks Spoke.

(Brother) We are come to this Place to see you, and thank God that we are here) must begin here to shake
you, and as we discover Something in your Eyes that shows you are not satisfied with us, we now
wipe away every thing bad between us, that you may see us clearly. And as you have heard
many bad Words, we likewise clean your Ears that you may hear us Speak, and Remove every
thing bad between us that it may be like the Hearts of our Ancestors, when they thought of
nothing but what was good, We now hope! as you are a Warrior that you will think of nothing
but good.

A Belt of Wampum

(Brother) When you arrived at this Place we were informed of your Desire. We immediately
set about Gathering your Flesh, and Blood, and accordingly, all that could be Collected at this time,
we have now brought you. But there Remains more amongst us, which you may be assured,
you shall see in the Spring.

A String

(Brother) A Year and a half ago, we made a Peace with you at Fort Pitt, which was soon
after broke: but that was neither your Fault, nor Ours. but the whole Blame is to be laid on
the Ottawas, who are a foolish People, and are the Cause of this War. When we were here you
coming this Road, you advanced towards us with a Tomhawk in your hand, but we your Young-
er Brethren take it out of your hand, and send it up to God to dispose of it as he pleases,
by which means we never hope, never to see it more.

A String

And now Brethren we beg that you who are Warriors will take Hold of this Chain of Friend-
ship, and Receive it from us, who are also Warriors, and let us think no more of War, but take Pity of
our old Men, our Women, and Children.

A String

(Brother) Since the Peace we made at Fort Pitt, many of our Young men on both sides have been killed
by this War, occasioned by the Ottawas. but now I bury their Bones, so that they shall be no more
seen.

(Brother) Now that we have removed away every thing bad out of our
Hearts, we hope that you will hear favorably as a great Man, who are not now at Home, but
will surely come, and Speak to you in the Spring at Fort Pitt, and then you shall hear nothing
but good.

A Belt

This is all your Younger Brethren have to say to you at present.

They then Produced the following Letters, Messages, and Treaties which were Read - viz.

A Treaty held with them April 21st 1701.
A Message from Govr Gordon Penn. 4th 1730.
A Letter from Thomas Penn Jany 18th 1732
A Letter from Govr Thomas Augst 16th 1742.

After which he added. Now Brother, I beg that we the Warriors may forget our Ani-
-mosities and Quarrels and Friendship which has passed between us be preserved

Pleasant

delivered your Speech ...

Col. Bouquet's Answer. —

Capts & Warriors ...

I have heard your Speech, and seen the Belts you have had before. — I shall take what you have said into Consideration, and to-morrow morning I will give you my Answer at this Place. — In the mean time, I will Receive the few Prisoners you have brought in. — (They delivered Thirty Six Prisoners.)

At a Conference Held November the 14th 1764. —

Present Col. Henry Bouquet with the same Officers & Indians as at the Conference of the 12th Inst. ...

Col. Bouquet's Speech to the Shawanese. —

Capts & Warriors ...

The Speeches you delivered the day before Yesterday would have been agreeable to me, if your Actions had Corresponded with your Words. You spoke much of your Disposition for Peace, but at the same time you neglected to Comply with the only Condition, upon which you can Obtain it. — To set the Matter in a clear Light, I will Repeat to you what has passed between me & your Chiefs. I received a Message at Fort Pitt by two Indians of the Six Nations, who were employed by the Chiefs of those living on the Ohio, the Delawares, and the Shawanese, to ask for Peace. I told them that if you were desirous of Peace, your Chiefs should come to Tuscarawas, and speak themselves to me. — Accordingly Keissinautchithea met me at that place, a Month ago with some of your People. Hearing I had the Conditions prescribed to the Senecas & Delawares, he told me that he accepted them likewise for the Shawanese, and that they would certainly come to me at this Place in ten days, when they would deliver up all their Prisoners. — In Consequence of that Engagement I did not attack you, as I had intended, but have waited at this Place for you ever since. — You are come at last, bringing only a Small Part of your Prisoners, and you propose to put off the Delivering of the rest till the Spring. The Delawares have been equally concerned with you in this War: they have Submitted to the Conditions I required of them, fully Complying with every part of their Engagements with me, and have given me entire Satisfaction by their Conduct in the Course of this Transaction. — What Right have you to expect different Terms? I shall cut this Matter short with you, and before I explain myself further, I insist upon your giving me an immediate Answer to the Question I shall ask you. — A String. —

First. — Will you immediately Collect, and Deliver up all the Prisoners yet in your Possession, Men, Women, & Children, and the French living amongst you, with all the Negroes that you have taken from us, either in this, or any other War, without any Exception or Evasion whatsoever?

Secondly. — Will you give Six of your People as Hostages to remain in my Hands for Security that all the above Prisoners shall be Delivered without Delay, and that your Nations shall commit no Hostilities on the Person or Properties of his Majesty's Subjects? — A Belt. —

The Shawanese's Answer. — Benineseca Speaker. —

Brother. — What you have now Required, we Agree to. — Six of our People shall go with

you, as Hostages, and I myself will immediately Return to you, and Collect all your Flesh, and Blood that you may need them, as soon as we can Carry them to Fort Pitt. As to the Frenchmen you desire us to deliver up, we cannot do it. They are your Subjects. do what you will with them. but we believe they are Detained before this time by their own Country.

Here they named the following Hostages

Red Hawk, or Hoppenpihathee	Wikecampa
Tweeksunwee, or Lustfish	
Weightenghqua, or Swimming Buck, or Corn Blade	Neighthakeina

Colonel Bouquets Answer.

Capt Wyandots,

As you have confessed to the Truth, shewed Sorrow for your Crimes, I will now treat you with the same Indulgence I have shewn to the Delawares, and put you in the way to Renew the Friendships that formerly subsisted between us.

I came here determined to strike you with a Tomhawk in my hand, but since you have submitted it Shall not fall upon your heads. I will let it drop, and it Shall no more be seen.

Carry the Bones of all the People who have fallen in this unfortunate War, and Cover them with Leaves, so that it Shall be no more perceived.

Having now Buried the dead, and seen that you have Removed every thing bad from your Hearts, I will again treat you as Brothers and Speak to you as such.

Brothers,

As you are now going to Collect all our Flesh and Blood, remaining amongst you to deliver them up as soon as possible at Fort Pitt, I desire that you will use them with Tenderness, and look upon them as Brothers, and no longer as Captives: and as they have Relations in this Army, who are anxious to see them, I intend to send some of them with you to assist in bringing them to Fort Pitt, and Hope you will give them all the Assistance in your Power.

Brothers,

I have now settled every thing with you as Warriors; what remains, concerns the Women and will be settled with your Chiefs.

Colonel Bouquets Speech to the Shawanese Chiefs &c

Brothers,

Every Condition Preliminary to a Peace having now been Agreed upon Between us, I permit you to Appoint Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson to make your Peace. the said Deputies are to have full Power to treat for your Nation, and you are to promise to Execute punctually what shall be Stipulated by them at that Treaty. as soon as you have Appointed them, you will present them to me, and I will give them Letters to Sir Wm Johnson to inform him of what has passed at this Place (vide Page 224).

The Shawanese Chiefs addressing the Shawanese with a String of Wampum, told them that they were glad to see them settled matters peaceably with their Brethren the English, and bid them be strong.

in doing good, and Peace would last for ever. A String.

King Beaver addressed the Shawanese.

Grandchildren.

It gives me great Pleasure to see you comply with every thing now Required of you by your Brothers the English, and as they have desired to see all their Flesh, and Blood, & Strong and deliver them up, as we have done, then we may expect an everlasting Peace. — and do what our Uncle the Cognawagays have said to you. A Belt.

Keyashuta addressed the Shawanese.

Brothers.

Be Strong, and Perform every thing you promised, and I desire you will dispatch some of your Wise men to go to Sir Wm Johnson with the Deputies going from the Delawares, and us.

Benewisica returned the Cognawagas, and Senecas Thanks for the good Advice they gave them, and said that his Nation would hold fast by the Friendship now Settled, as it was what they long wished for. A String.

Then told Col Bouquet that he would immediately go home to his Town to make his People acquainted with what had passed, as it would give them all a great deal of Satisfaction.

Novemr 16th } The Turtle Tribe of the Delawares presented to Col Bouquet Tastsihahoung the new Chief they had chosen in the room of Nellohaways deposed. Who was confirmed by the Colonel.

Extract of Captain Morris's Journal. August & Sept. 1764.

Captain Morris having reached the Miamis River, and passed on to the Post of the Rapids on the 27th of August, was met by some Ottawa Chiefs, who gave him a Horse & Escorted him to their Village; where, on his Approach, the Indians ran out, and seemed inclinable to treat him ill. — A Frenchman advancing from the rest, declared "that the English were Liars", and produced a Letter full of the most improbable Falsehoods, relative to the French Despossessing the Country. — On Capt. Morris finding so indifferent a Reception, he retired under the Protection of the Frenchmen, who accompanied him, and were obliged at length to make his Escape in Disguise, and Cross to the other side of the River, perceiving that they were resolved to Destroy him; but having in some measure Accommodated Matters with the Indians, returned to the Village, and proceeded from thence the 31st Inst (after having despatched Mascouang, a faithful Indian, and his Servant with Letters to Col Bradstreet) with 12 Indians, two Frenchmen, St Vincent, two Boys, the little Chief's Son, and his Nephew, and passed the Island the same Day, where a Canadian Village, Garrison at the Second Village on the 1st of September, where he was well Received, and told his Errand, giving the Chief a Pecuniary Letter to Col Bradstreet. — the next day set out for the Miamis, and continued his Rout without Interruption, or any remarkable Event 'till the 7th of September. what then before him, he relates as follows. — Viz.

Septem^r 7th "Continued our March — got into deep Water, and arrived at the Meadows over the Miami River pretty early in the day — had nothing to eat — Met at the Bottom of the Meadows by about the whole Village, who had brought Spears, Bows and Arrows, and Tomhawks to dis- patch me, but had the good fortune to stay in the Canoe, when the rest went ashore being ig- norant of their Intention. — The Chiefs assembled — prized me by — they possessed the Pipe of Friendship — led my Indians to the Village on the other side of the Water, and told me to stay in the Fort with the French, the Care had been taken before my Arrival to forbid the French to let me into their Houses; and some Strings of Wampum, which the French had spoke upon, to spare my Life, had been refused. . . We wondered at this Treatment, as we expected we should be kindly Received. — The Change of Temper was owing to the Shawanese & Delawares, Sixteen of them having come there with fourteen Belts and Six Strings of Wampum on the Manner of their Nations, and that the Senecas, who had declared that they would fight to a man, before they would make Peace with the English. Seven of them Returned to their Villages, five went to Wyaut, & three had gone the Morning I arrived, a most fortunate Circumstance for me! for they determined to kill me. — The Shawanese and Delawares begged of the Miamis, either to put us to Death (the Indians themselves) to let us, and send us (Prisoners) to their Villages, or at least to make us return. They loaded the English with Reproaches, as monsters of falsehood, and such the Malice of Strangers only could invent, and added, "that, whilst the Sun should shine they would be at Enmity with us". The Kickapoos who happened to be at the Miamis Village, on their way home, were so much influenced by the Shawanese & Delawares counsel, that they declared they would dispatch me at their Village, if the Miamis should let me pass. — The Shawanese & Delawares concluded their Speech with saying, when they present- ed the last Belt "this is the last Belt we shall send you, till we send you the Hatchet, which will be round the Latter end of next month" (October). — (Don't like their Design, i.e. to amuse us till Breadfreed in the Spring) to cut off his Army at Sandusky when Lord Hy- ster[illegible] and then to send their Hatchet to the Nations. a Devilish Plan, but not a foolish one, and well worthy of so detestable a Race of Mortals. — To return to myself. I was left in the Fort, and two Warriors, the Son of Chief Pluto, and Wasonbaco with their Tomhawks — stood me, one by each Hand & dragged me along by the Water side, where I imagined they intend- ed to put me into a Canoe — but they pulled me into the Water! — I concluded then, that they were to drown me, & then scalp me. I found my Mistake, the River being fordable. They led me on, till they came near their Village, and there they stopped me, and stripped me. — They could not get off my Shirt, but in Rage I tore it off myself. — Then they bound my Arms with my Sash, and drove me before them to a Cabin, where was a Bench on which they made me sit. I was led by the Cabin, where were my faithful Indians, who never put out their Heads to look at me, though the whole Village was in an Uproar. — Godfroi prevailed on St Vincent, who had followed me to the Water side, but had turned back to come along with him, and encouraged Pondiac's Nephew and the little Chief Son to take my part. St Vincent brought the great Belt, and Pondiac's Ne- phew spoke. — Wasonbaco seemed to encourage Godfroi to support me. — Godfroi told Cuyuga that the Children were at Detroit, and that if he killed me, he could not tell what would be- come of them. He spoke likewise to Cuyuga's Son, a young Fellow who afterwards came often to visit us)

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who whispered his Father), and He (Father) came and untied me. The Son of Chat Blanc, upon my Speaking, got up, and led me by the Neck to a Post, upon which young Lecanne, King of the Village, but got a Minor, rode up, and untied me, saying, "I give thy Man his Life. — If "thou art Brave, go to Detroit; or upon the Lake, and you will find enough. which being done you "will Fly Man who is come to Speak to us?" — when (Pondiac's Nephew) had done Speaking, I said, "Since it is so, I give it up. — An Indian then presented me his Hand, and I was Delighted, to being pushed rudely away. — I made what haste I could to a Canoe, and got over to the Fort, leaving on my way, a Smart Cut of a Scimitar from an Indian on New Lands. — M.r Lern, and some following, us were Prisoners came to see me. — I was never left alone, as the Villains (who stopt, and Insulted me), were always looking about to find an Opportunity to Stab me. — Lay in Le Sperance House. —

Septem.r 10 8th 9th. My Indians Spoke on their Belts. — The two Villains still sought an Occasion to Kill me. The Miamis returned this Answer "that we must go back!" — Showed the Belt to Chiefs of the Senecas, Shawanese, and Delawares, — gave my Indians a small Ring of Sushi's Wampum, and told them to go, and Inform their Chiefs of what they had seen, and heard, "whilst the Squaw sat. — was hid in Le Sperance Garret, being determined at all Events to get into the Illinois Country". V. Mr. St Vincent, and I agreed, that he should endeavor to gain his Engagé, and that I (Lecanne) should endeavor to gain St Vincent, and that he (Lecanne) should Wyant, if I could get leave to pass: — Last in the middle of the night St Vincent came, and awoke me, — told me that two Frenchmen were just come in from St Joseph's — that the Delawares, Shawanese, who were at that Place, had sent a (Belt of Wampum) to Wyant, to tell Him (and us) that the Chiefs of the Miamis Village, — he advised me to send for my Chiefs immediately, and tell them, for his own Safety, as well as mine, to try to Obtain leave to go away in the Morning. —

10 h 2 — This was accordingly done — leave was obtained. — I went to visit Engagé, who told me that he wished in case of my having got leave to pass, to have gone with me to Wyant, but that he would not have lead me to my Death, — for that there were so many Tomahawks lifted up there, that he should have trembled to have gone there himself. — I gave Nolis to the Young (Lecanne) & (Pondiac's Nephew) for which latter I have the greatest Affection), Specifying that they had saved my Life), and Entreating all Englishmen to use them friendly. — We gave all our Blankets, and Shirts away to the Indians who had done us Service. — About twelve o'the Clock, having left my Money, and Baggage with Monsieur Chesnaie, I set out with my Party, very sad at heart, that I had not been able to execute the Orders I had received. — I had given my letter for Monsieur de Sabrevois, to St Vincent to deliver to him, signed a Certificate setting forth that on many Occasions he had saved my Life. — Two grave Kings to me, I my Endeavours this Day, and we continued our March till after Sun set, being appointed 17 h — of as March'd. — Captain Morris after Encountering several Difficulties, arrived at Long at (Detroit the 17th. September. —

I Sir William Johnson Bart the following Letters relative to the Transactions of Colo Bouquet, Bradstreet &c, of which the following are Copies

Extract of a Letter from Colo Bouquet, dated Camp at Tuscarawas 21st Octobr 1764

Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that I arrived at this Place on the 13th Inst. with the Troops under my Command. I beg leave to Refer to Mr Hay's Letter to you, for the Particulars of our Proceedings with the Indians this way. I hope they will be Conclusive to your Satisfaction. — I have hitherto Confined myself to the Delivery of Prisoners, who appear to be very numerous. — They are to be delivered up at three Towns on the first of November, and the Inds have given me four of their Men to lead the Army to the place appointed, which considering their Diffidence, makes me think they are sincere. — They have been twice on the Point of running away down the River to the Mountains. These Facts, and the Peace granted them by Colo Bradstreet make it very difficult for me to obtain the Reparation required by the General, as I have Chiefs have no Authority to compell them to do any thing: as soon as they have fulfilled this first Engagement, I shall oblige them to make this Peace, in which I doubt not in the least before. — By the Informations given by the Prisoners they have delivered, it seems that the Chiefs & principal Warriors of the Delawares have always disapproved this War, and have concerned themselves very little in it. — We shall have more certain Intelligence when all the Prisoners are in our Possession. —

Their Towns lying upon the Ohio, and one Tribe of the Delawares have offered me Hostages from the West, and Join the Six Nations. You will Judge of the Propriety of this Measure: but I think it would be Called if all the Mingoes were obliged to Join their respective Tribes, as they have always been very troublesome upon the River for want of Chiefs with a proper Authority to restrain them. I have no Answer to my Letter from Colo Bradstreet, who by the Indian Accounts is now at Sandusky. but that can make no Alteration in our Affairs. —

I have the Honor to be &c. Regards &c

Henry Bouquet

Copy of a Letter from Mr Alexander M'Kee, dated Tuscarawas 21st Octr 1764.

Sir, — On the 17th September ten Delawares came near Fort Pitt, three of whom with one Wicks a white Person came in to speak to the Commanding Officer, & having nothing to say from their Chiefs, and they having no Business, were detained. — Colo Bouquet, on his Arrival dispatched one of those three Indians on the 22d with a Message to their Chiefs, demanding to make proper Satisfaction for the many Injuries we had Rond from them, and to deliver up all the White Persons amongst them he knew, if they had not done it before to Colo Bradstreet. — October the 2d two Six Nation Indians arrived at Fort Pitt with a Message from the Senecas living upon the Ohio, the Delawares and Shawanese to assure us that they were sincerely sorry for the Part they had acted, and were collecting all their Prisoners in order to deliver them up. — On Octobr the 3d Colo Bouquet sent two of these two Six Nation Indians with two Deputies to Colo Bradstreet, and a Message to the above Nations to acquaint them that he would hear their Chiefs at Tuscarawas, He told them what they were to

to do previous to their obtaining a Peace. — On the 24th the Troops marched from Fort Pitt, and arrived at Tuscarawas on the 13th without any Interruption from the Indians, except their keeping Spies to watch the motions of the Army on their way. — On the 14th the two Deputies sent were dispatched the 30th by Coll Bouquet, to Coll Bradstreet, arrived in Camp. — They informed us the two Indians proceeded with their Letters, and that they had been in the Indian Towns, & delivered Coll Bouquet's Message, upon which the Indians set off from their Towns, and proposed to meet him on the 16th 17th 18th 19th & 20th. — We had two Meetings with them, in which they readily agreed to every thing Required of them. — they are to deliver up in 12 days at Wakatomike a Town in the Center of their Country, all Prisoners, and other White People amongst them &c. &c. &c.

We have not had any Expresses from Coll Bradstreet, though the Indians assured us he was at Sandusky, and has intended to march against the Shawanese. they soon made Friends with us, and we are informed that they were making Canoes in order to go down the River, before they received Coll Bouquet's last Message. — This is the best account I can at present transmit you of our Proceedings, as I must defer being more particular 'till I return to Fort Pitt, in the mean time have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect — Sir Your &c

(Alex.r M.c Kee)

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Alex.r M.c Kee dated Camp upon Muskingum Novem.r 17th 1764.

Sir

I make no doubt but you have rec.d my letters dated at Tuscarawas the 21st of Oct.r from whence the Army marched the 22d, & arrived at this place the 25th being forced upon as much economy as Wakatomike for the Sev.l Nations to deliver up their Prisoners. — We have held at this place several Conferences, with the Senecas who live upon the Ohio, and the Delawares, during the Transactions of which Business, they have shewed a great Desire for Peace, and strictly complied in Delivering up all their Prisoners! — Coll Bouquet has thought proper to Refer them to you for the concluding of Peace with, and they have appointed Deputies who are immediately to proceed to you for that purpose. — they have likewise delivered up Six of their Prisoners from the Delawares, and one from the Seneca, as Hostages for the true Performance of the Preliminary Articles required of them, and a Security that they will commit no Hostilities against the Persons, or Properties of any of His Majesties Subjects 'till a Peace is concluded with them. — As further Particulars, I must refer you to the Minutes of the whole Proceedings with them which I have the Honor to transmit you — (Vide Page 225 of this Vol.) — The Shawanese have behaved with some Insolence, and did not come in at the time appointed with their Prisoners, owing, I believe to some Supplies, which they expected from the French, at their Towns, who went to the Illinois last Spring, and are now, I am informed on their way Returning home with some French Traders, and five large Canoes loaded with Ammunition & Goods. — This will be the third time, they have been Supplied by the French during the War, which will appear by Major Smallman's Letter to me, who has been a Prisoner amongst them which I have transmitted to you with the rest of the Proceedings. — They have at last submitted to the same Terms with the Delawares, & given Six of their Principal Warriors, as Hostages 'till they have collected & delivered up all the Prisoners, who got from us amongst them, this winter at Fort Pitt. We have rec.d upwards of 200 Prisoners from the diff.t Nations, & this Business being finished, the Army is to return to Fort Pitt tomorrow

Copy of a Letter from Major Smallman to Alexr McKee Esqr Dy Agt for Indn Affairs dated at Mostanguos 8th Novemr 1764 — transmitted to Sir Wm Johnson.

Sir — In Feby last Jonquiere a French Officer came to us with a Letter from the Shawanese, and having assembled the Chiefs together, he laid before them a large Belt of Wampum, with a red Pipe and some Tobacco. he told them he was sent by their Father, the French who lives at the Illinois, and then read them a Letter, which they seemed very well satisfied with: but as I was not master of their Language, could not know its Contents, but one of our Women, a Prisoner, who had a French man to her Husband, informed me that the above Jonquiere was sent by the French to excite the Indians to take up the Hatchet against the English, and that there was then a Trader on his way up, with Powder, and Ball to supply them. — I have no reason to doubt the truth of this. Jonquiere proceeded immediately to Wakatomica, and frequently went to War along with the Senecas against the Frontiers of Virginia. — Sometime in May Mr Gibson, the French Merchts arrived with three large Canoes loaded with Powder, Lead, Tobacco, and Rum: he staid there till the beginning of July, and returned home, meeting with him about fifty Shawanese the Chiefs of that Nation, and some Delawares. Jonquiere returned to the lower Towns the middle of July, where he staged about two days. During this time he brought up a Quantity of Wampum, held Conferences with the Shawanese, and afterwards set off, as they informed, with one Sineca Indian to the Southern Indians. — Shamokin Daniel a Delaware Indian told me that the French had invited the Shawanese and Delawares to go see them, & then put the War Hatchet into their Hands to strike the English. but that his Nation had refused it. — some time in September, a French man, whose Name I have not been able to learn, came from the Miamis with a small Supply of Ammunition, not less than 300 weight of Powder, and Lead in proportion. — His chief view, I believe, was to purchase Negroes. when he heard that Army was advancing at this Place, and a Rumour arriving from Wakatomica with an Account that it was marching towards their Towns to take the Captives by force, and cut them off, the French Trader very generously delivered them all his Ammunition, which consisted of two Pounds of Powder to a man.

(Signed) Alex Smallman

Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson to Col. Bouquet dated Johnson Hall Decr 6th 1764 —

Sir — I had the Honr of your Letter of the 21st Octr a few days ago with that of Wm McKee, and it gave me much Satisfaction to find you were so far forward with your Army for the Succour of which, I am very anxious, especially as the Cherokees & other Troops under Col. Bradstreet. —

Soon after my Return from Niagara, I sent a Party of Mohawks, with some white Men, who were charged to join you at Fort Pitt, or else where, and I wrote to you on that Opportunity. I hope they have long since joined you but I will not be certain as I am sorry to find by Letters I have from Fort Augusta that Col. Bradstreet's Force was Notified to them by the way with a great many Additions, and that all the before mentioned Fort, Novr & Kantuckys, Conoys &c had influenced the Mohawks to Defend themselves therein, & for the common good, for I am sure they could assign nothing else, as I have sufficient reason to Confide in all that I sent from that Place. I heartily wish however it may not have forwarded their Proceedings so far —

Octr. with the want of Cloaths prevented their coming now, on which we judged it proper to
come to acquaint you with the Cause of their Delay; and as soon as we have heard what you
say on the affairs, we shall return to our Country. 3 Strings.

9 Sept. Sir Wm answered by telling them that he was greatly surprized at the
trifling Excuse they had made for their Desertion; and would take Measures for
the next morning, it being then near night.

11th Ye Indians having again met, Sir Wm told them that he expected they would fully com-
ply with every Article of the Treaty held with them at Niagara in the presence of so
many Nations. That unless they did, he could not look upon them as friends, nor honest
Men, neither could they expect to see their two men Messengers now at Oswego, and
as he had lately sent a Message to their Nation by the Onondagas Speakers much to the
purpose, he could not say more until he had their Answer thereto, which he then de-
sired. — Then discharged them, at the same time earnestly exhorting them to be
honest, and act up to their Engagements lately entered into, else they would regain the
the friendship of the English, and incur their displeasure. A large Black Belt.

Then Seneachrane, their Chief after many Declarations of his own good Intent
and Resolutions, assured Sir Wm that he would do all in his power to make their Nation
fulfill their Promises made at Niagara, and that he was ashamed they had not as yet
done it. — Then Parted.

15th. On Wednesday Monahanno, and several Mohock Chiefs came here on Sir Wm
Call two days ago. — When met, Sir Wm told them the reason of his Calling them to-
gether, was to acquaint them with the Resolution of the Lords of Trade to do them Justice
with respect to the Patent of Kayaderosseras, for which end, they had directed the Govr
of New York to endeavour the Vacating said Patent, which, if not done, they would then
try to have it broke in England.

The Mohocks returned Sir Wm many thanks for the good News he had Commu-
nicated to them; and his trouble taken in the affairs, as they do also to the King, and
his great Men for his, and their Care of them. for which they would ever be grateful. Upon

Novemr 13th Six Chiefs of the Minisinks with thirty more arrived at Johnson Hall
and with three Strings of Wampum addressed Sir Wm, and went through the usual
Ceremony, viz. Cleaning the Sight, the Speech, and the way to the Heart so as they
might look friendly at each other, and speak openly, and candidly. 3 Strings.

Then with a Belt, repeated the Articles of Agreement entered into for the said near 200
Years ago, between their Ancestors, and ours, Which they then gave them to keep

Speech of

Brother

Brother

Broken.

Col. Bouquet

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Oct 17th 1764

Brothers)

Kayashuta's answer (chief speaker)

Brother,

In the Name of all the Chiefs here present, of the Senecas Delawares & Shawanese. we clear your Ears that you may hear what they are going to say. which is nothing but good.

Nothing).

Brother,

Yesterday you desired us to be strong in doing good and we have done our utmost to be ready to do you this day as you desired. It's owing to the folly of Hot headed young Men, that this War is assumed between us. it is further upon your account we are now throw away every bad as the [illegible] shall remain. We take the direction of our thoughts for the future

Two large Belts

Brother,

Now we have throw away every bad. And they remains in our Head & Heart, we have taken fast hold of the Chain of Friendship. which the Chiefs of the Senecas, Shawanese, & we who are called the Six Nations desire you will likewise do. we have taken now hold of the Chain of Friendship with both our Hands which we can not hold fast without your Assistance & we should likewise look up to God for his Assistance who now sees every thing that passes — what we say

~~we~~ come not only from our Lips, but from the bottom of our Hearts. & we desire you as well as ourselves. to be strong in holding fast by the Belt of Friendship

Red Jacket's

Brothers

We have thrown away every thing bad from our Hearts & told you that you should hear nothing but good and ~~disagreeable~~ to Col. Bradstreet. desired we ~~will~~ with Delivering up Your Flesh & Blood we now do you it shall be so. & as you have desired of acting in it in your flesh & blood. we inform you the reason of our ~~not~~ delivering it up sooner was at the desire of Col. Bradstreet holding us by one Hand & you by the other. we now desire to know when you will have us to deliver it up it when at Fort Erie or at the Lake. we have been very (obliged in calling ourselves. to come with the Five Nations you see. to speak with you ~~three~~ where we now are to be

Red Jacket's

Brothers this all we have been ordered to say to you from our Chiefs. you will listen now to Themselves who are present

Cu talogy Speaker Chief of the Delawares
& Present to Wolfe Tribe

Brother,

By this String I confirm to you every thing that
has been said. Given by our Council Men. Whatever
is wanting in this String

Brother

I assure you that my Intention is Good. & that
I am determined to do as you desired me in delivering
you all your Flesh & Blood.

Q Pidd.

The Tuscarora Now Deliver you the number of the
Prisoners amongst my Flesh & Blood the Wolfe Tribe

(Delivered 42 Flesh &

Kuriy Bisaues. Turkey Tribe

Brother, You shall likewise see the number
your Flesh & Blood. who are Prisoners with my
Tribe - -

(Delivered 61 Flesh

Tuscarora Speaker

Brother, We have now told all we have to say at present &
think we have done very agreeable to our Council
and who send me. to the different Nations this way with
these Articles of Peace. Then produced the original Articles
Granted them by Govr. Hamilton.)

Colonel Bouquet adjourned the Meeting till tomorrow at 9 o'clock on account of one Tribe of the Delawares not being present.

Friend Brewer, I am sorry to see such ignorance
and stupidity in the Indians. Children and
Women are the same over. I have no more to
say to this Speech.

Brother Captain and Warriors

I wish that in your speeches, You may have expressed
the true sentiments of your hearts, but I cannot judge of them
sincerely by what you have not from your Words but from
your actions

I Hang

You say that I was not sent for, that the Great Spirit
but that I came to the Western Lakes and your fathers
Young Men. I answer that I was sent, because you
might have protected them against their Nations, but they
attempted to pass you to make War upon us, and as for your
Young Men, it is Your Business to Chastise them when they
do Wrong. You are to blame if you do not.

I Hang

I am glad to hear that you have seen every thing that is
at Your Hearts, and that You are now sincerely disposed
to take that part which is recommended by the Great
Spirit we shall be heartily glad

I Hang

You say the Reason of your detaining your Brothers

Farmer

sooner was known to Col. Broadstreet and he Vow to deliver
him all Prisoners, and shall not Vow to deliver them to me.
You know that by the Treaty made with Col. Broadstreet
Our Lives, on which Capitulation you received three Days to
deliver all the Prisoners to him at Sandusky in 25 Days
after the Ratification of the said Treaty was signed, if
You failed in the Performance of that Article, the Peace
was to be from that moment & the day on which the Prisoners
were to have been delivered was the 2d of September, and my
first Letter to you, and in Vain to take at first
& the 20th of September twelve days after the time
was elapsed, and not being sent till the 22d. You could not
receive it before the 24th therefore that Message
can make no manner of Excuse for breaking the Peace, or
not delivering Your Prisoners either to Col. Broadstreet or
me, from which it is very evident, that you must You were
resolved to detain them.

Again when You engaged to Col. Broadstreet
that You had received all Your Prisoners from me & mentions
that You know that contrary to that Declaration, they have
continued to murder our People & detain them Prisoners to
this day, which no one knows better than Yourself, since I have taken
on the 28th of October, 40 Days after the Peace
was made.

I have besides certain information that You, ~~contrary~~ were
determined to pay no regard to that Treaty and had actually
collected all the Warriors of the Mingoes, Delawares &
Shawanese to attack the Troops. You had ~~thought~~ found
and a sufficient number fit ~~for~~ for
Having now answered and refuted every thing you have said
in excuse for Your breach of the Treaty, I am commanded by
the General to declare to You, that as You have broke the
Peace granted to You by Him & Your Nation, he likewise
declares himself free, and will prosecute the War against You
& your Nation with the utmost vigour, unless You immediately
inform the Shawanese and all the Western Indians of
Your Pacific intentions towards us.

You must be sensible that You deserve death, but the
English are a merciful and generous People, averse to
shed the Blood even of their most cruel enemys, and
it was possible that You could convince us, that You
sincerely repent of your past conduct and that we could
depend on Your future behaviour for the future, You might
not doubt of receiving Mercy and Protection. You whom we look upon
as most unreasonable in your past conduct, and the many injuries
& insults we have received from You, which have alone
occasioned the march of the troops under my command, which now
surround You on all sides.

You

Colonel Bouquet's Speech to the ~~Chiefs~~

Chiefs, Captains, and Warriors of the Shawanese living on the Shio, the Delawares, and the Shawanese

At the Camp near Tuscarawas
October the 20th 1764.

Chiefs, Captains, & Warriors;

I wish that in mine I could have expressed to you the sentiments of your Nations, which we shall judge of from your Actions, & not from your words.

A Thing

You say that it was not your fault, that their War has happened, but that it is owing to the Western Nations, and to your foolish young Men. I answer that it is your Fault; because we might have protected you against those Nations, had they attempted to force you to make War upon us; And as to your young Men, it is your Duty to Restrain them, when they do wrong, and not to suffer yourselves to be directed by them.

A Stirling

I am glad to hear that you have known every thing had from out of your Hearts, and that you are now sincerely disposed to take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship. As soon as Peace shall be made with you, we will likewise not it fast

A Stirling

You say that the Reason of not delivering your Prisoners sooner, was because Col. Broadstreet had told you to carry them to Sandusky; and that I had wrote you to deliver them to me. You know that the Treaty was made with Col. Broadstreet; not with your Chiefs, and to which I suppose you promised expressly to deliver all the Prisoners to him at Sandusky, in twenty five Days after the 12th of August, on which Day the said Treaty was signed; and that if you failed in the performance of that Article, the Peace would be broke from that Moment. N.B. (here the original letter was read —)

The Day on which the Prisoners ought to have been delivered was the 6th of September, and my first Message to you in writing, and now in your Hands, is dated at Fort Pitt the 20th of September, fourteen Days after the time fixed for delivering them, was elapsed. You could

not receive that Message in your Towns before the 27th. Therefore, it cannot in any manner excuse you for breaking the Peace & not delivering your Prisoners either to Col. Bradstreet or Some from which it is very evident, that as usual, you did not intend to deliver them at all.

Again, when you begged for Peace, you assured Col. Bradstreet that you had recalled all your Warriors from our Frontiers, and you know, that Contrary to that Declaration, they have continued to Murder our People, and to take them Prisoners to this Day, which we can

* Here John Palmer was produced.

prove by an old Man, here present, who was taken the 28th of September last; forty five Days after the Peace was made.* I know, besides certain information, that you were determined to pay no regard to that Peace, and had actually collected all the Warriors of the Senecas living on the Lakes, Delawares, & Shawanese to attack this Army, if you had thought yourselves Strong enough.

Nothing

having now answered, & refuted, every thing you have said in excuse for your Breach of the Peace; I must inform you that I am Commanded by General Gage to declare to you, that, as you have broke the Peace granted you

by Col Bradstreet: the General takes it also on his side: And Sir William Johnson has already informed the Six Nations, and all the Western Indians of your perfidious behaviour

A Belt

You must be sensible that you deserve the severest Chastisement, but the English are a mercifull & generous People, averse to shedding the Blood, even of their most cruel Enemies. And, if it was possible that you could convince us, that you sincerely repent of your past Conduct, and that we could depend on your good behaviour for the future, you might yet hope for Mercy & Peace. But before I tell you the Terms, I will recapitulate some late the many Injuries & Insults we have repeatedly received from you & your Allies; which have at last occasioned the March of the King's Armies into your Country

A Belt

You have

5.

You have begun this War without the least Reason or Provocation whatsoever. And without having received from us the least Injury. You have in time of profound Peace murdered Brant's Stepson, who had been a friend and as a Father to many of you.

You have killed, or Captivated all the Traders sent to your Towns at your own request, and plundered their Effects.

You have dared to attack Fort Pitt, to the Southward of which you had repeatedly promised, when in presence of George Croghan, Esq. to reside for Indian Affairs, & made the last Treaty with you near the Ohio, after we had driven from & forced that Branch of Fort du Quesne and several of you, not present, agreed at that Treaty.

You murdered treacherously, last Year, one of our Men, sent in a Canoe from Fort Pitt, to bring over the Ohio, some of your People, who you invited they had a Message to deliver to the Commanding Officer: and you violated, by that horrid Crime, the Custom held sacred amongst all Nations, not to kill Persons employed ~~in the delivery~~ in carrying of Publick Messages, even in Time of War.

You attacked, soon after, the King's Troops, in the Woods; and being defeated in the attempt, you fell upon our Frontiers, where you have continued, to Murder our People to this Day.

One of your Parties killed lately in one Day. Eleven Children at a School, and not satisfied with that infamous Action, they murdered near the little Beaver Creek, the only Boy they had Spared, and had the impudence to fix his head upon a Pole in the middle of the Path. And this, they you did also, after you had begged Peace from Coll Bradstreet.

You have on Monday declared that you never would make Peace with the English; and when the Seneccas, and all the Western Indians have Submitted, and humbly begged for Peace, you, alone, have pretended to stand out, declaring that you despised all the Efforts we could make against you, as appears in that insolent Letter, which you obliged Thomas Madam to write, and sent to Sr William Johnson at Niagara.

Your Conduct has always been equally perfidious. You promised at every former Treaty, as you do now, that you would deliver up all your Prisoners, and have received every time on that Account considerable Presents, but you never complied with that, nor any of your Engagements.

You know that all these Charges are true,
and only a small part of the numberless Depre-
dations you have been guilty of. I am now
to tell you that we will no longer be imposed
upon by your promises, and that the Army
shall not leave this Country, till you have
fully complied with every Condition, that is
to precede any Treaty with you. A Belt

I have brought with me the Relations of
the People you have massacred, or take
Prisoners: they are impatient to take Revenge
of the Bloody Murderers of their Friends: and
it is with the greatest Difficulty that I can
protect You against their just resentment,
by assuring them, that no Peace shall ever be
granted to you, 'till you have given us a proper
Satisfaction.

Your former Allies the Ottawas,
Wyandots, Twightwees &c. have made their
Peace with us; and the Six Nations have
joined us against you. We now surround
you on every side, having Possession of all
the Waters of the Ohio, the Mississipi, Miamis,
and the Lakes. All the French living in
those Parts, are now Subjects to the King of Great
Britain, and dare no longer assist you.

It is consequently in our Power to destroy you.
But if I find that you execute faithfully the Conditions
I shall prescribe to you, I will not treat you
with the Severity you deserved.

I give you Twelve Days, from this Date,
to deliver in my hands at Wakatawmiki, all the
Prisoners in your Possession, without any
Exception, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Women,
& Children, and all Negroes whether
adopted in your Tribes, married, or under
any other Denomination whatever, and all
Negroes, and to furnish all the said Prisoners
with Cloathing, Provisions, & Horses to carry
them to Fort Pitt.

When you shall have fully complied with
this preliminary Condition, I will then
let you know on what Terms you may
obtain the Peace you beg for

A Belt.

You have begun this war without the least Reason or provocation
whatsoever: and without having received from us the least Injury
You have taken up Tomahawk, Murdered Capt. Cockburn &
his family, who had been a friend and a Father to many of You,
and barbarously to the Children as he murdered them

You have killed or Captivated all the Traders sent to Your Towns
at Your own repeated Request & Promises to You.

You have dared to attack Fort Pitt & the Garrison of which
you have cruelly murdered some & Drove the rest from their own
Habitations, given up to the Flames by the Savages, whom the
Ohio, after we had descended the River from the Lakes
to Pittsburgh, and several of You now present, saw assembled
there.

You murdered Traders proceeding to Your own & your Brethren
Towns, came from the Illinois among some of Your People
and knowing that they had a Passport to defend to the Commanding
Officer, and Protected by that Sacred Character & Custom held
Sacred by all Nations, yet to kill any Person employed in

&c

Petition of the Rebel Refugees over in time of War.

To the Honble Governor & Council

Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioners have been driven from their Homes & Plantations by the Rebellious Subjects of the United States of America, and have fled to this Province for Protection.

That your Petitioners have at all times been peaceable & loyal Subjects to his Majesty King George the Third, and have never taken up Arms against him, or in any manner assisted his Enemies.

That your Petitioners have suffered the most cruel Persecutions from the Rebels, and have been obliged to leave their Wives & Children, their Estates, Houses & Plantations, and have fled to this Province for Protection.

That your Petitioners have been informed that Your Excellency has been pleased to order that no Refugees should be allowed to settle in this Province, or to remain in it more than a limited Time, unless they should be able to purchase Lands to the Value of fifty Pounds Sterling.

That your Petitioners are Strangers to the Country, and have no Friends to assist them in purchasing Lands, and are unable to purchase Lands to the Value of fifty Pounds Sterling

You against their resentment, and that only assuring them that no Peace whatever be granted to You but You have given a proper Satisfaction.

We Commissaries the Chiefs, Hyandots, & Deegahoes &c. have made these Preliminaries and the Six Nations have join no against You, we have Reflection and the Works of Detroit, Miamis and the Lakes, all the Frenchsettling in those Parts are now Subjects to the King of Great Britain and dare no longer resist you

It is in vain for You to think to destroy you. but if you continue in the faithful Execution of the Articles of Peace Treaty with us we will not treat you with the severity you deserve, and give you Pardon from this Date to Posts in your possession all the Prisoners in your Custody and will grant Protection to Women & Children under the Flag of Truce to any Place you shall desire within the Limits of Detroit.

We give You Hope that you will be soon considered as a Friend Province to the Crown of Great Britain

That we will cause Peace and Friendship between all Nations

We will cause Peace and Friendship between all Nations

We will cause Peace and Friendship between all Nations

We

Colonel Bouquet's Speech to the Shawanese
Forks of Muskingum November the 13th 1764. 247

Chiefs, Captains & Warriors

I received at Fort Pitt a Message by two Indians of the Delawares who were employed by the Senecas living upon the Ohio. the Delawares & the Shawanese to ask Peace from me; & to them that if You were desirous to obtain it Your Chiefs should come to Muskingum & speak themselves to me.

Accordingly Kaspinaulehilla met me at that Place w.h some of Your People a Month ago, & having heard the Condeions prescribed to the Senecas & the Delawares he told me that he accepted them likewise for the Shawanese & that they would certainly come to me at this Place in ten days when they would deliver up all their Prisoners.

In consequence of that Engagement did not March to Your Towns as intended but waited here for You ever Since You have at last thought proper to come & without a small part of the Prisoners which You promised to bring with You & You propose to deliver up the rest next Spring.

I have for a long time been a Witness to the arrogant behaviour of Your Nation but did not expect that You would dare to provoke us again by this new breach of Faith.

You have now convinced me that you are still the same inconsiderate & Light headed People as formerly & that it is impossible to treat with You as a Nation as there is neither Faith nor Truth in You

Colonel Bouquet's Speech to the Chiefs, Captains & Warriors of the Mingoes, Delawares and Shawanese at the Camp near Tuscarawas* 19th October 1764

Chiefs, Captains and Warriors

I wish that in your Speeches, you may have expressed the true Sentiments of Your Nations, but we shall judge of your Sincerity, not from your words but from your Actions. A String

You say that it was not your fault that this War has happened, but that it is owing to the Wicked Nations and to your foolish Young Men.

I answer, that it is your fault, because we might have protected you against those Nations, had they attempted to force you to make War upon us and as to your Young Men, it is your duty to chastise them when they do wrong and not suffer yourselves to be directed by them. A String

I am glad to hear that you have thrown away every thing bad out of your Hearts & that you are now sincerely disposed to take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship which as soon as a peace is made with you, we shall likewise hold fast. A String

You say the reason of not delivering your Prisoners sooner was because Colonel Bradstreet had told you to deliver them at Sandusky, and I had wrote you to deliver them to me. You know by the Treaty made with Colo Bradstreet and now in your hands, and to which I appeal, you promised expressly to deliver all the Prisoners to him at Sandusky in twenty five days after the 14th of August, when the said Treaty was signed, & if you failed in the performance of that Article the peace was broke from that Moment, the day on which the Prisoners ought to have been delivered was the 8th of September & your first Message to you in writing and in your hands is dated at Fort Pitt the 20th of September, twelve days after the time fixed was elapsed, and not being sent till the 22nd You could not receive it in your Towns before the 27th Therefore that Message cannot in any Manner excuse you for breaking the peace in not delivering your Prisoners either to Col Bradstreet or to me, from which which it is very evident, that as usual you never intended to deliver them.

Again, when you begged for peace, you assured Colo Bradstreet that you had recalled all your Warriors from our Frontiers, & you know that contrary to that Declaration they have continued to Murder our People and to take them Prisoners to this day, which we can prove by an old Man here present who was taken on the 28th of September. 45 days after the peace was made

I have besides certain information that you were determined to pay no regard to that peace, & had actually collected all the Warriors of the Mingoes, Delawares & Shawanese to attack this Army, if you had found you had a sufficient force for it

I

* Tuscarawas or Muskingum River about 70 Miles west of Fort Pitt

Having now answered and refuted every thing you have said in excuse for the breach of the peace, I am commanded by the General to declare to you that as you have broke the peace granted to you by Col Bradstreet, he likewise breaks it on his part and Sir William Johnson has already informed the Six Nations and all the Western Indians of your perfidious behaviour to us.

You must be sensible that you deserve the severest Chastisement, but the English are a merciful and generous People, averse to shed the Blood even of their most cruel Enemies. Yet it was possible that you could convince us that you sincerely repent of your past Conduct, and that we could depend on your good behaviour for the future, you might yet hope for mercy and Peace. But before I tell you upon what Terms, I will recapitulate your past conduct, and the many injuries and insults we have received from you or your Allies, which have at last occasioned the Uprising of the Kings Army into your Country, which now surround you on all sides.

You have begun this War without the least Reason or provocation what ever, and without receiving from us the least Injury.

You have in time of profound Peace murdered Capt.n Gladham & his Family who had been a friend and father to many of you.

You have killed or captivated all the Traders sent to your Towns at your own repeated request, and plundered their Effects.

You have dared to attack Fort Pitt, to the building of which you had expressly consented, where in presence of George Croghan Dep.y Agent for Indian Affairs, I made the first Treaty with you, upon the Ohio, after we had dispossess the French from Fort Duquesne, and several of you now present, have assisted at that Treaty.

You murdered Treacherously last Year one of our Messengers in a Canoe from the Fort to bring over some of your People who pretended they had a Message to deliver to the Commanding Officer, and violated by that horrid Crime the Custom held sacred by all Nations not to kill any Persons employed in the delivery of Publick Messages, even in time of War.

You attacked soon after the Kings troops in the Woods, and being defeated in the attempt you fell upon our Frontiers where you have continued to this day to Murder our people: One of your parties killed lately in one day Eleven Children in a School, not satisfied with that infamous action they Massacred at the Little Beaver Creek the only Boy they had spared, Shot the Impudence to fix his head upon a Pole in the middle of the Path, & that after you had begged peace from Col Bradstreet.

You have continually declared that you would never make peace with us, and when the Senecas and all the Western Indians have submitted and humbly begged for peace, you alone have pretended to stand out, declaring that you despised all the Efforts we could make against you as appears by that Insolent Letter wrote by Smallman and sent by the Shawanese to

To Sir William Johnson at Niagara. 1 2 3

Your conduct has at all times been equally perfidious, and tho you promised at every former Treaty as you have done now that you would deliver up all your Prisoners, and receive every time on that account considerable presents You have never complied with any of your Engagements.

You know that all these charges are true, & I am now to tell you that we will no longer be imposed upon by your promises, & that we will see every thing you are to do performed before we leave the Country; I have brought with me the Relations of the Sweetin people you have Misplaced or taken Prisoners, they wait impatiently for Liberty to take revenge of the bloody Murderers of their Friends, and it is with the greatest difficulty that I can protect you against their just Resentment, & that only by assuring them that no Peace shall be for ever granted to you, till you have given us a proper Satisfaction.

Your former allies the Ottowas, Wyandots Twightwees &c have made their peace with us, and the Six Nations have joined us against you. We have possession of all the Lakes & the Ohio Mississipie, Miamis and the Lakes; all the French living in those parts are now subjects to the King of Great Britain and dare no longer assist you.

It is consequently in our power to destroy you, but if I find you sincere in the faithful Execution of the Conditions I shall require of you I will not treat you with the severity you deserve, and I will give you twelve days from this date to deliver in my hands at all the Prisoners in your possession, & without any exception all Englishmen, Frenchmen White Women or Children & all Negroes living among you, either under pretence of being adopted in your Tribes Married or under any other pretence whatever, furnishing them yourselves with Cloaths, or Skins Horses and provisions to carry them to Fort Pitt.

When you have fully complied with the above Conditions and delivered the Hostages I shall require of you, I will then permit you to send Deputies properly authorized to make your Peace with Sir William Johnson his Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian affairs and retire with the Army without doing you any hurt or damage. But as you have not fulfilled your Engagements with Colo Bradstreet, if he sends Troops to attack you, before I can get to your Towns, you will have yourselves to blame for the Consequences and not me.

A Bett

that the said lands were never sold by them or their Ancestors and the depo[t] further deposeth that he is not in the least concerned in any Issue or Determination relative to the said Patent. The Deponent William Printup deposeth that he is perfectly well acquainted with the Mohock language, having been formerly an Interpreter thereof, that about Fourty Years Ago he heard a conversation between his Fay[r] (who was also an Interpretter) & a Mohock chief called Hendrick, who had been in England in the Reign of Queen Anne wherein among other things the Depo[t] further asked the said Hendrick what he knew concerning a Tract said to be Bought by Nanning Visger [Visscher] called Kayaderosseras, of which Tract the Depo[ts] Fay[r] heard some discourse, that the said Hendrick said that he had heard it reported that one *Dekouwyadirha* a Mohock had taken upon him to sell to the said Visger some Wood Land near Saratoga nigh Hudsons River which the said Hendrick, said the Indians the more suspected as said *Dekouwyadirha* had given Visger a Description thereof as was reported, that thereupon the Depo[ts] Father asked the said Hendrick whether it was looked upon as a good sale, to which the Said Hend[k] answered it was not, as it had never been done by the cons[t] or with the Knowledge, of the Chiefs, neither was it Paid for, adding that *Dekouwyadirha* had only sold a small piece of Woodland for his own private advantage.

The Depo[t] further deposeth that repeatedly Since y[e] formentioned Period he has heard the Mohocks universally declare that they never sold the said Patent, & that the same was unjust. The Depo[t] further deposeth that the s[d] Pat[t] was never surveyed or Partitioned, neither has been ever heard of any Settlers placed thereon, by the Proprietarys or their Agents, but that two Familys settled in the Woods of their accord some years ago on lands which may Possibly be comprized within the Limits Exclaimed by s[d] Patent. And the Depo[t] further deposeth

that he is not in the least concerned in any descision whatsoever relative to the [illegible]d Patt of Kayaderosseras, & further the Depots say not

sworn before me the third of Novr 1764

From Sir William Johnson

Johnson Hall Novbr 3d 1764

Dear Sir

On my return from Conajohare I received your kind favours of the 15th & 22d Ulto., and I am much oblidged to you for the Draught of the favourable & Friendly letter you intend for the Lords of Trade.

I was not much surprised at the low unjust insinuation concerning Abrahams Speech. I have been accustomed to such Treatment, haveing always found that a strict regard to Equity and my Trust renders me obnoxious to Interested People & their Connexions.

As the House of Assembly in their answer propose my reconcileing the Indians to the Patent, I should be glad you would inform me whether I should answer it, as they have not made any particular application. If necessary I can easily let them know the impropriety of my endeavouring to persuade the Indians to Submit to a Claim which I know to be unjust, and which the Indians are resolved to oppose. Indeed the frivolous arguments made use of by the House in support of the Pattent can be all refuted, as they must have arisen from their Ignorance of the Subject. The pretence assigned to excuse the non settlement of the Tract is a verry gross error, much ye greatest and best part of it lying infinitely less exposed to the Incursions of an Enemy than any of the Mohawk River Settlements, or Stoneraby, which being good old Farms & well known are more tempting, as well as more convenient for being attacked. I settled above 100 Familys dureing the heat of the War, to the North,

& North Westward of ye greatest part of it, and they never were molested.

As you recommended to me to obtain the strongest Proofs in the affair, I Judged it expedient to have four of the Oldest Farmers not interested in the Decision examined upon Oath before a Justice, a Copy of which Examination I herewith enclose You, and I have sent the like to the Lords of Trade, as the same may tend to Illustrate the Matter. I shall be much oblidged to You for a Copy of the Indian Grant of Kayadarosseras. I have already the Bounds of the Pattent. I have taken the liberty to make an alteration of the Sum you mentioned I had given the Indians for my Tract. It was 1200 Dollars, & I do assure You I have given severall Sums since to the Indians on that Acc^t^, I have also made 2 or 3 Small Additions which I hope you will approve of. Mr Croghan who is Just returned from England informs me that two or three of my friends there who knew something of the Affair had laid it before the Lords of Trade, who seemed disposed to order the Grant, this will I hope lessen the difficulty in obtaining it.

The Conajoharees have been again with me about Cobus Maybe, who resides without Pattent on their planting Lands, as mentioned in my former letters, I should be glad you would write me soon on that Subject.

The Surveyor will have done in about 10 Days, when you will receive a Coppy of his Survey, together with the Letter you drew up, that the same may be sent to England agreable to your kind intentions.

I am sincerely with all due respect

Dear Sir

Your most Hearty Welwisher & verry Humble Servant

W^m^. JOHNSON

The Honr^ble^
Lieut. Govr COLDEN

the party's Cause stand in less proof before them than when it was first Tryed.

3[dly] The Instruction orders the Governor "to issue the Writ in the manner which has been usually accustomed" and by this I conceive a Writ of Error is meant, as the Common Law Writ on those Occasions, and indeed I know of no other for this purpose, and this is the Writ ever used here of which many have been brought returnable before the Governor and Council. And on this Writ nothing is returned up but what is in the Record and Facts are not determined on Writs of Error but matters of Law only.

4[thly] The Instruction further contains these words that "such of our Council *as shall be at that time Judges of* "*the Court from whence such Appeal shall be so made* "to you our Captain General or to the Commander in "Chief for the time being, and to our said Council as "aforesaid *shall not be permitted to vote upon the said* "*Appeal*, but they may nevertheless *be present to give the Reasons of the Judgment given by them* in the Causes wherein such appeals shall be made. This appears to me a further Proof that the Crowns intent is such as I conceive and that by the Word appeal is meant only such recourse to another Court as is usual in the Common Law that is, from the Judgment of the Court in matters of Law, and not from the Verdict of the Jury on matters of Fact, for the Judges being debarred from voting on the Appeal, I humbly conceive is founded on the Supposition they had given their opinion in the Court below, and could not therefore be indifferent persons, but this can not be the Case where matters of Fact are the Subject of the Determination; for the Judges in the Courts of Common Law give no Opinion on or determine no matters of Fact, and consequently as to those will never be entirely indifferent, and as the Judges are debarred from voting on every Appeal as not being indifferent, I presume nothing but matters of Law in which only they could be under a byass was intended as a Subject of an Appeal for if on any Appeal they could be conceived indifferent, it is to be

supposed his Majesty would not have prevented their voting on it, as they from being accustomed to provide in Questions of property must be presumed to be good Judges of Evidence.

5^{thly} I would beg leave to add to this, as I understand this Opinion is contrary to the practice gone into in some of the Provinces, that the Judges of the Supreme Court last Term, on Application to them in Court by the Friends of Mr Cunningham, delivered it as their Opinion that a Writ of Error was the writ meant by the Kings Instruction

On the whole Sir as I humbly conceive the Kings Intent to be, that only the Errors in Law should be considered and not matters of Fact tryed on an Appeal, I think a Writ of Error only should issue to bring the proceedings before your Honor and the Council, but as from the Shortness of the time allowed me this is an Opinion formed in too much haste on a Subject of so much Importance. I am happy that your Honor intends to take the Opinion and Advice of the Council on this Subject this Morning, for as the Enquiry is not so much on a point of Law, as on the Intent of the King Expressed in the Instruction, your Honor and the Council will be much better able to collect the Royal Intention than

Sir

Your Honor's

most obedient & most humble Servt

J. T. KEMPE

New York Octr 31st 1764

Govr COLDEN

[Indorsed]

Att^{y} General's Letter relating to a Writ of Appeal

Deposition of Aaron Potman, Abraham Quackenbos, Lewis Davis & William Printup, in relation to the Kayaderosseras Patent

[Copy]

COUNTY OF ALBANY } This day appeared before me Peter Cannin Esqr one of his Majestys Justices of the Peace for the aforesaid County, Aaron Potman, Abraham Quackenbosh, Lewis

Davis, and William Printup, all of the said County Farmers who being all duly sworn on the holy Evangelists of the almighty God depose & say, and first the said Aaron Potman deposeth and saith that he is well acquainted with the Country wherein the patent of Kayaderosseras lys and is scituate, & that he is not in any wise concerned in any Determination Relative thereto. That he has for these twenty Years or there abouts heard the Mohock Indians (with whose language he is Acquainted) complain of the unreasonableness of the said Patent, & affirm that neither they nor their Ancestors ever sold any Lands to any thing near the ammount therein comprized, neither did they or their ancestors ever receive any consideration for the small quantity which they heard was sold that the Indians were greatly concerned thereat; and that the chiefs have frequently spoke to ye depo^t^ on the injustice thereof. The deponent further deposeth, that he never heard that any survey or Partition thereof was ever attempted or made, and that the first settlers persons who settled thereon were two Familys about thirteen year ago, who did not settle there either by the desire or to the knowledge of the Propretaries or their Agents, or has he ever heard of any other Settlements made thereon, unless that of a very few Whom the Deponent has heard have lately settled towards Hudsons River. The depon^t^ Abraham Quackenbosh deposeth & saith that he is well acquainted with the Mohock Language and with the Country wherein the Patent of Kayaderosseras is scituate, that he lived for about fifteen years in the Neighbourhood of the lower Mohock Castle And that he well remembers that for these twenty years past, the Indians of that Castle have complained to the deponent of the great injustice of the patent called Kayaderosseras, which they looked upon to be fraud[ul]ently obtained that the said Indians did not formerly give themselves much concern about it, as they said it was so great a fraud that no persons would attempt to lay claim thereby, that he knows of no settlers ever thereon, that he has heard of two

Familys having settled in the woods which might Probably be comprized in the Pat[t] but that they did not take their farms from the Proprietaries, their claim being considired in the Country as of no importance. The Depo[t] further deposeth that about thirty Years ago he was told by *Ariva*, the chief of all the mohocks, that a great many years before an Indian of the Mohocks was asked by Nann[s] Visger [Visscher] a man at Albany the names & Situation of some Lakes & Creeks now comprized as the Deponent is informed in the said patent, all which the Albany Man committed to writing, that he might the better remember them as he told the Ind[n], that on the Indians return to his Castle & reporting what passed, all the Mohocks said that they suspected the Albany Man was about to cheat them of their Lands, whereupon some of them went to Albany & spoke to the man who declared an inclination to make a small purchase from them but y[t] they did not come to any fixed determination, & that neith[er] the said *Ariva* or the Indians of the Mohocks ever heard any more about it, the Depo[t] further deposeth that the said *Ariva* observed much at the time of the aforementioned conversation of the unjust Measures of many of the White people about Indian Lands, & Said they were so covetous that if the Indians gave them a hand they would take an Arm; & the Depo[t] further deposeth that he is in no wise concerned in any Issue or determination relative to the said Patent.

The Deponent Lewis Davis, deposeth that he is acquainted with the Mohock Language and well acquainted with the said Indians for above forty years, that he never heard of the Patent of Kayaderosseras except from confused reports untill about Twenty years ago that he heard one M[r] Nelson was about running some lines there, but was prevented by the Mohocks who fired upon his horses where upon he desisted, & the Depo[t] never heard that any thing was done since or any persons ever settled on the said patent either by the Proprietaries or any ag[t] for them, but that he has frequently heard the Mohocks say

that the said lands were never sold by them or their Ancestors and the depo[t] further deposeth that he is not in the least concerned in any Issue or Determination relative to the said Patent. The Deponent William Printup deposeth that he is perfectly well acquainted with the Mohock language, having been formerly an Interpreter thereof, that about Fourty Years Ago he heard a conversation between his Fay[r] (who was also an Interpretter) & a Mohock chief called Hendrick, who had been in England in the Reign of Queen Anne wherein among other things the Depo[t] further asked the said Hendrick what he knew concerning a Tract said to be Bought by Nanning Visger [Visscher] called Kayaderosseras, of which Tract the Depo[ts] Fay[r] heard some discourse, that the said Hendrick said that he had heard it reported that one *Dckouwyadirha* a Mohock had taken upon him to sell to the said Visger some Wood Land near Saratoga nigh Hudsons River which the said Hendrick said the Indians the more suspected as said *Dckouwyadirha* had given Visger a Description thereof as was reported, that thereupon the Depo[ts] Father asked the said Hendrick whether it was looked upon as a good sale, to which the Said Hend[k] answered it was not, as it had never been done by the cons[t] or with the Knowledge, of the Chiefs, neither was it Paid for, adding that *Dckowyadirha* had only sold a small piece of Woodland for his own private advantage.

The Depo[t] further deposeth that repeatedly Since y[e] formentioned Period he has heard the Mohocks universally declare that they never sold the said Patent, & that the same was unjust. The Depo[t] further deposeth that the s[d] Pat[t] was never surveyed or Partitioned, neither has been ever heard of any Settlers placed thereon, by the Proprietarys or their Agents, but that two Familys settled in the Woods of their accord some years ago on lands which may Possibly be comprized within the Limits Exclaimed by s[d] Patent. And the Depo[t] further deposeth

that he is not in the least concerned in any descision whatsoever relative to the s[d] Pat[t] of Kayaderosseras, & further the Depo[ts] say not

sworn before me the third of Nov[r] 1764

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Novb[r] 3[d] 1764

Dear Sir

On my return from Canajohare I received your kind favours of the 15th & 22[d] Ult[o]., and I am much oblidged to you for the Draught of the favourable & Friendly letter you intend for the Lords of Trade.

I was not much surprised at the low unjust insinuation concerning Abrahams Speech. I have been accustomed to such Treatment, haveing always found that a strict regard to Equity and my Trust renders me obnoxious to Interested People & their Connexions.

As the House of Assembly in their answer propose my reconcileing the Indians to the Patent, I should be glad you would inform me whether I should answer it, as they have not made any particular application. If necessary I can easily let them know the impropriety of my endeavouring to persuade the Indians to Submit to a Claim which I know to be unjust, and which the Indians are resolved to oppose. Indeed the frivolous arguments made use of by the House in support of the Pattent can be all refuted, as they must have arisen from their Ignorance of the Subject. The pretence assigned to excuse the non settlement of the Tract is a verry gross error, much y[e] greatest and best part of it lying infinitely less exposed to the Incursions of an Enemy than any of the Mohawk River Settlements, or Stoneraby, which being good old Farms & well known are more tempting, as well as more convenient for being attacked. I settled above 100 Familys dureing the heat of the War, to the North,

Instructions for George Croghan Esqr Deputy Agent for Indian affairs —

You will proceed from hence to Carliole in the Province of Pensilvania where you will inform yourself of the present State of the Indians of Ohio &c and of the Issue of the Expeditions against them. Should they have received a blow, or have been reduced to proper Terms of Submission you will give me imediate notice thereof and in the mean time take every method in your power for rendering a peace lasting and honourable, and for that purpose settle proper Correspondences and endeavor to have intelligence of all their Designs, and communicate your intentions to the Interpreters at Detroit and Michilimackinac, proceeding yourself to Fort Pitt if occasion requires. —

In case it should happen that the Indians are not reduced, or that they still continue to act against the English, You will take every method in your power for preserving the fidelity of those who may yet remain our Friends, and thro' their, and every other means procure intelligence of all the Enemys motions and Communicate them to the Officer at the Posts who may require that precaution. —

And you will Give me from time to time an account of every thing material which occurs in that Quarter. —

Given under my Hand at Johnson Hall the 6th day of November 1764 —

W. Johnson

Copy Instructions
for George Croghan Esqr
Deputy Agent for Indn affairs
Novr 6th 1764

No 31

The Surveyor will have done in about 10 Days, when You will receive a Coppy of his Survey, together with the Letter You drew up, that the same may be sent to England agreable to your kind intentions.

I am sincerely with all due respect
Dear Sir
Your most Hearty Welwisher
& verry Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson.

The Honrble. Lieut. Governour Colden

FROM HENRY VAN SCHAACK ETC.

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 243–44, are listed the following papers which were destroyed by fire: a letter of November 4th from H. Van Schaack, Albany, about Lieutenant William Lesly's certificate accepted by Johnson for payment, power of attorney given Van Schaack by De Couagne and Governor Murray's chagrin at Brigadier Burton's military appointments in Canada; one of the 6th from John Macomb, sending an account; one of the 6th from Frey & Buttler, 5 miles up Canosorago creek, about dry roots stored at the royal blockhouse, an expectation that the Cayoucas and Sinnicas will soon arrive, and the business done by the Widow Maginnis in selling rum to Indians for their roots; one of the 8th to General Gage, exonerating the Seneca nation from suspicion of treachery and distinguishing the eastern Six Nations from those of the Ohio, considering the temper in which the friendly Indians entered on the western campaign and hinting at circumstances which altered it; one of the 8th from Thomas McIlworth, Schenectady, acknowledging sympathy in affliction; Stephen Debrosses's bill, the 9th, New York, for claret bought by William Darlington; a letter of the 9th from John Hansen, Albany, acknowledging a letter which was sent to London and has followed him to America, announcing that he will soon return to England and mentioning Peter Hansen, his brother, who proposes to carry on business at Albany; one of the 10th from William Darlington, New York, concerning some presents of which Mrs Darlington begs Sir William's acceptance, an Indian present received from Johnson, a letter for the lords of trade to be sent on the *Duke of Cumberland*, claret obtained of Mr Desbrosses and the difficulty of obtaining slate and tile; one of the 10th from Isaac Vrooman, Caghenewago, describing the lot which he has surveyed for Johnson and experiences with the Indians who accompanied him; one from the same (postscript), continuing the account of his experiences with Indians while surveying.

A CONFERENCE BETWEEN THOMAS MCKEE AND THE INDIANS

D.

Fort Augusta,[1] *10th. & 11th. Novr. 1764*

[[2]]
[ ] men, they will immed[ ]
[ ] that we may go & see and [ ]
[ ] as formerly. In the meantime I promise [ ]
[ ] do all in my power to prevent any of our Scouts or
[ ] [from going] to disturb you at your hunting Grounds,
and shall [ ] every where, that We are about concluding a peace.

Brethren The six Nation Warriors

I don't wonder at your being alarmed at the mischief like to have been done at Wyoming; But I hope the happy effects of what we are now joyned in, will prevent anything of the kind for the future.

Brethren, The Conoys, Nanticokes & Muncies

No doubt, but you have heard upon what Conditions our Great Men have hitherto concluded a peace with the six Nations & others, and that one of the first is the delivery of any of our flesh & blood they had amongst them; Now Brethren, This must be the condition of our peace, and We know that your delivering up immediately any of our Flesh & Blood, that you may have amongst you (if any such you have) will be the surest means to restore a firm & lasting peace between us and highly recommend you to the favour and friendship of our Great Men and all your Brethren the English.

Gave a Belt of six Rows

Brethren The Conoys Nanticokes & Muncies

I know that Missfortunes have happened amongst you as well as us, This evil spirit you spoke of has been very mischievous

---

[1]On the site of Sunbury, Pa. For plan see *Pennsylvania Archives*, XII:329.

[2]Several lines missing.

with us both, so that it behoves us to do our Endeavours to banish it from us and I am glad to find that you have come with such firm & friendly hearts to talk with us about peace; Notwithstanding your Missfortunes two years ago, which was an Accident I am sorry for

Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren

You may depend upon my being strong & vigorous in the good Works of peace; I look upon it as a thing of Consequence and for our mutual happiness; and as you say, God is a spectator of what we are about. We should all pray to him to bless our Endeavours with success As you have promis'd that Sir William Johnson & the Great Men shall hear of what you were doing; so on my part I shall do the same by the first opportunity, as I have already promised

I likewise [ ]
[ ]
The Reply of the Six Nation Warriors [and]

Brethren

We are met together happily at the footstool of [ ]
of this province of Pennsylv[a]. to confer together on the [ ]
We expect that the news of it will be spread everywhere before
[ ]

Brother, The Governor of Pennsylvania (Onas)

We have met with you to day & concluding with you the affairs of peace; and you say, that you are glad of it. Wee of Eight Nations give you our hearty thanks for the Answer you have given us to day —

Brother

Altho' we are more properly Warriors at this time than Councillors yet what We have done in forwarding the good Work of Peace, We know will be kindly received by our Chiefs at home; and as We have left our minds with you to day, We expect they will be made known every where —

Brother

We are met here to day to speak of Peace, and you say you are sorry for the Accident that happened to us; It was but an Accident, the Evil spirit seems now to be a little removed from us.

Brother

As you put Confidence in God with us, who always puts Good in our hearts; We hope that now we may be at peace with One another

Brother

The Method of our making Peace, is, first to see one another and as We have done that, We now Assure you, that there is not one White prisoner amongst us, excepting two Women, who have long had their liberty to go where they please, but will not go from us.

Brother

We think our minds the very same with our Brothers the English For if you look at New York, you will there see prisoners that We have taken from the Delawares, and even the Delawares themselves We have taken to New York prisoners.

Brother

When We return to our fire place, We shall there kindle a small Council [ ]
[ ]
[ ] and not look upon [ ]
[ ] that God knows, what we are doing [ ]
[ ] now set down & talk together ab^{t}. the Affairs of
[ ] [ ] to look clear, and We hope it will go down [ ]

Brethren

The Representatives of seven Nations are here [ ] that we should be vigorous & keep the peace, The Warriors

[and] Sir William Johnson & the Great Men shall all hear what we have done.

Delivered two more Deer skins for want of Wampum.

It being late in the Evening the Answer to the foregoing was deferred till the next day — Sunday the 11th November 1764 — When the same persons being present — Capt. Thos. McKee answered them as follows

Brethren of the six Nation Warriors, Conoys, Nanticokes and Muncies

Give your Attention; I am heartily glad to see & hear that you are come in a peaceable manner. The News from the Town of Chenangoe is very agreeable to me; and I hope that every word you said to us yesterday came from your hearts; as you may depend upon the same Sincerity from me in what I shall say to you this Day.

Brethren

It has been a great concern to me that we have been so long seperated from each other by that evil spirit you speak of, and your Endeavours to remove it at this time, by the interest of our Brethren the Six Nation Warriors; are very acceptable to me and you may be assured, I shall do my utmost Endeavours to have this good work of peace established by our Great Men Sir William Johnson and the Governor of this Province

Brethren

I will do all in my power myself; but our great Men must finish & Establish this good Work of Peace, so that I shall lay your speeches immediately before the Great Men, which I make no Doubt will be favourably received.

Brethren

I thank your Warriors for being so resolute in the Work of Peace, and driving the evil spirit from us, and helping to clear the Road

Brethren
[ ]
[ ]

INDORSED: Minutes of Conference
held at Fort Augusta
the 10th; & 11th. Novr. 1764

FROM THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[1]

New-York Novr. 11th. 1764.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your Letter of October without Date as to the Day inclosing an acct. of your Expences, and for which you desire a Warrant. and am also to thank you for your Letters[2] of 31st. of October by Mr. Croghan. I have been so hurried by Packets and Expresses for these Ten Days past and not yet over that I have not had Time to get a Warrant drawn out. But hope in Three or four Days, Time, that it will be settled. Our Expences run very high this year, and many Letters, and much Grumbling there is about it; but I hope they will now lessen considerably.

The Shawnese gave out that the People who made the Peace at Presqu' Isle were not empowered to do it. But will no Doubt as you observe, make use of every Pretence. They could certainly never say Colo. Bouquet was marching against them, till He passed the Ohio, which was the 1st. of October only. I have this Moment an Express from Him. He is by this Time in the Center of their villages, left Tuscarowas the 21st. Ulmo. the savages are scared out of their senses preparing to fly; and have sent to beg for Peace from all sides. They were to Meet Him

[1] In the Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.
[2] Two, both drafts destroyed by fire.

[illegible] the meantime [illegible]
[illegible] to prevent any [illegible]
[illegible] visit you at your hunting Grounds,
[illegible] where, that We are about concluding a [illegible]

Present The six Nation Warriors —

I dont wonder at your being alarmed at the mischief [illegible]
been done at Wyoming; But I hope the happy Effects of what we
now joyned in, will prevent anything of the kind for the future

Brethren, The Cayugs, Nanticokes & Munsies —

No doubt, but you have heard upon what Conditions our
Men have hitherto concluded a peace with the six Nations & others
that one of the first is the delivery of any of our flesh & blood they
had amongst them; Now Brethren, This must be the condition of our
peace, and We hope that your delivering up immediately any of our
Flesh & Blood, that you may have amongst you, if any such you
will be the surest means to restore a firm & lasting peace between us
highly recommend you to the favour and friendship of our Great Men
and all your Brethren the English —

Gave a Belt of six Rows —

Brethren The Cayugs Nanticokes & Munsies —

I know that Misfortunes have happened amongst you as well
as us, This evil spirit you spoke of has been very mischievous with us
both; so that it behoves us to do our Endeavours to banish it from us
and I am glad to find that you have come with such firm & friendly
hearts to talk with us about peace; Notwithstanding your Misfortunes
two years ago, which was an Accident I am sorry for —

Gave a String of Wampum —

Brethren —

You may depend upon my being strong & vigorous in the good
Works of peace; I look upon it as a thing of Consequence and for our
mutual happiness; and as you say, God is a Spectator of what we are
about. We should all pray to him to bless our Endeavours with Success.
As you have promis'd that Sir William Johnson & the Great Men shall
hear of what you were doing; so on my part I shall do the same by the
first opportunity, as I have already promised —

I Likewise [illegible]

[illegible] Acknowledge and We hope [illegible]

Listen

The Representatives of Seven Nations

[illegible] We should be vigorous & keep the peace, The Ge[illegible]

for William Johnson & the Great Men shall all hear [illegible]

tion

Delivered two more Deer Skins for wa[illegible]

Wampum

It being late in the Evening the Answer to the foregoing was deferr[illegible]

the next day — Sunday the 11th November 1764 — When the Sam[illegible]

persons being present — Capt Thos. M'Kee answered them as follo[illegible]

Brethren of the Six Nation Warriors, Cayugas, Nanticokes and Munsies

Give your Attention; I am heartily glad to see & hear that you are

come in a peaceable manner. The News from the Town of Chenango

is very agreeable to me; and I hope that every word you said to us

yesterday came from your hearts; as you may depend upon the same

Sincerity from me in what I shall say to you this Day

Brethren

It has been a great concern to me that we have been so long seperated

from each other by that evil Spirit you spoke of, and your Endeavours

to remove it at this time, shy the interest of our Brethren the Six Nation

Warriors; are very acceptable to me and you may be assured, I shall

do my utmost Endeavours to have this good work of peace established

by our Great Men Sir William Johnson and the Governor of this Province

Brethren

I will do all in my power myself, but our great Men must finish

& Establish this good Work of Peace, so that I shall lay your Speeches

immediately before the Great Men, which I make no Doubt will be

favourably received

Brethren

I thank your Warriors for being so resolute in the Work of

Peace, and driving the evil Spirit from us, and helping to clear the

Road

Brethren

Brother

We are met together chearfully & in [illegible]
[illegible] of Pennsylvania to confer together [illegible]
[illegible] that the news of it will spread every [illegible]

Brother The Governor of Pennsylvania Onas

We have met with you to day & concluding with you the [illegible]
Peace; and you say, that you are glad of it. We of Eight Nations
give you our hearty thanks for the Answer you have given us to day

Brother

Altho' we are more properly Warriors at this time than Counsellors
yet what We have done in forwarding the good Work of Peace, We know will
be kindly received by your Chiefs at home; and as We have left our minds
with you to day; We expect they will be made known over [illegible]

Brother

We are glad to day to speak of Peace, and you say you are sorry for the
Accident that happened to us; It was but an Accident, the Evil Spirit seems
now to be a little removed from us

Brother

As you put Confidence in God with us, who always puts Good
in our hearts; We hope that now we may be at peace with One another

Brother

The Method of our making Peace, is, first to see one another and as
We have done that, We now assure you, that there is not one White Prisoner
amongst us, excepting two Women, who have long had their Liberty to go where
they please, but will not go from us

Brother

We think our minds the very same with our Brothers the English
For if you look at New York, you have few Prisoners that We
have taken from the Delawares, and even the Delawares themselves We have
taken to New York Prisoners

Brother

When We return to our fire place, We shall there kindle a great
Council

Camp at the Forks of Muskingham 15th November 1764

Sir

Since the honour to write to your Excellency the 27th of October We arrived at this Camp the 28th being in the Center of the Delaware Towns, and near Wakatomike the most considerable of the Shawanese Settlements.

The 4th Instant I received your Letters of the 15th and 21st October with their Inclosures: the last came to my hands very timely: I had managed matters with the Savages in such a manner as to remain masters of the Conditions I had to prescribe to them, by insisting upon their delivering first all their Prisoners before I would explain myself but at the same time I was sensible of the impossibility of obtaining the delivery of the Authors of the War, to be put to Death unless I had Troops upon them myself, which would have been no Satisfaction, and that violence would have put it out of my Power to bring afterwards the Savages to submit on any Terms they would have dispersed themselves, and Penury would have forced them to fall upon our Frontiers, which must have remained exposed to their Depredations at least for another Year, as I had neither Troops nor Provisions, to take Post in their Country, the only Method to reduce them. But by means of the Attitude you have been pleased to give me, I have now the Satisfaction to inform you that the Mingoes, the Delawares the Shawanese and some Cohunewago Tribes of Mohawks Wyandots are entirely

His Excellency General Gage

entirely reduced, and have submitted on the following terms.

1. To deliver all their Prisoners without Exception
2. To give Fourteen Hostages to remain in our hands as a Security that the first article shall be fully executed, and that they shall commit no Hostilities against the Persons or Property of His Majesty's Subjects.
3. To send Deputies from each Nation, properly authorized to make Peace with Sir William Johnson; Engaging to ratify and Execute punctually all the Conditions to be stipulated in that Treaty.

In consequence the Wingaes, and the Delawares have already delivered all their Prisoners, and even their own Children born from white Women & have insisted upon it; which considering their attachment to their Children is a convincing Proof of their Sincerity and humiliation.

The Shawanese have been very obstinate, and have given me a good deal of Trouble. They refused to subscribe to the above conditions, and were particularly averse to the giving of Hostages. I have been the moment that I would have been obliged to come to Extremities with them. But being certain that if they were driven to Despair they would have massacred [illegible]

Prisoners

Prisoners from on their hands, & determined to make
a last Effort with the Chiefs of their Warriors, who
have the principal Authority amongst them, and
in a private Conference, convinced them of their
Folly in exposing themselves to certain Destruction
by their obstinacy; and they consented at last to stop
to the same Term as the other Nations.
They have delivered about 40 Prisoners, and have
given me six of their principal People as Hostages.
I have sent Parties to their Towns to assist in
collecting, and bringing to Fort Pitt the remainder of
their Captives: and as soon as they are all given up
they will send Deputies to Sir William Johnson.
The French Traders have often supplied them with
Ammunition from the Lakes & some from the Miamis,
these Lakes must come from the Detroit: The
inclosed Report made by Mr. Croghan will
inform you of the Particulars.
The number of Prisoners already delivered exceeds
two Hundred, and I expect near a Hundred more
from the Shawanese which exceeds greatly my
Expectation: Several of them have remained so
many Years with them that they are become
Shawanese, and they are obliged to be them to bring
them here.

From

From their present humble disposition, I believe sincerely inclined for Peace, and that they will easily treat with. Provided they are kept under, Management.

That no Traders be permitted to go to their Towns to cheat them, and incense them against us.

That the French may be entirely excluded from coming amongst them, which can not be effected till we have possession of the Forts Niagara, Pitt, and Detroit, and strong garrisons to keep Natives coming upon the Inhabitants, and the Traders interest any illicit Trade.

That the Indians be obliged to quit their Union with the Six Nations to whom they become as they are the most remote of all the Indians that are attached to them Colonies, and are at endeavouring to embroil matters to have a better opportunity to plunder Friends and Foes: have almost ruined us by the great Numbers they have stolen from us.

The 28th of October last Captain Ariel a Canadian joined me with a Party of 20 Cochnewaga Indians sent by Colonel Bradstreet from Landaskey, Lt. Johnson dated the 27th. in which [illegible] received me of the necessity I was under to go to Niagara. The Savages were informed of

Retreat sooner than myself, but I was sure at this Time, and they did not chuse to expose themselves to the consequences of a Rupture.

Having now settled every thing with the Indians, I march the Troops back to Fort Pitt, from whence I shall dismiss the Provincial Troops, and the Volunteers, and fix the Regulars in their Winter Quarters agreeably to your orders.

I can not sufficiently acknowledge the great assistance I have had from Colonel Reid during this Campaign: He is an excellent Officer, and a man of Knowing, whose advice has often been useful to me.

Major Small who will have the honor to deliver you this Packet, may inform your Excellency of any circumstance you will desire to know, as he has been present at the whole transaction: I humbly see leave to recommend him to your Notice.

The Virginia Volunteers have done good Service, and their Light corps, and activity, has made Impression upon the Savages. As it is to Colonel Lewis that I am particularly obliged for that valuable Reinforcement, Permit me Sir to recommend his Son John Lewis, who has served this Campaign as a Lieutenant, for an Employment in the Army, when an opportunity offers. The Gallant Spirit exhibited by his Father, for the success of this Expedition, intitles him to your Protection.

and

and such persons are to have in this country, that you will seldom be troubled with applications of this kind.

I shall think myself very happy if my conduct in the Execution of your orders, can obtain your approbation.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Sir

Your most obedient, and most
Humble Servant

Thomas Bowyer

P.S. The Tickets will be delivered to the Commissioners to be sold by the Lieut. Gov.

Joseph Thomas Deputy of the Deputy Secretary is required to attend Governor Bowyer

There is another Court Martial upon an Officer to sit before this day at Dublin Castle

Lieutenant under arrest at Kilkenny and will be moved to Dublin. Will upon Reprieve to Transmit Commission to Dublin.

Lt. Col. Bowyer

Nov.r 15.th 1764.

received Dec.r 6.th

Inclosing Conferences & Treaties
with the Shawnese & Delawares

Answered

Colonel Bouquet's Conference
held with the Seneca's living on the
Ohio: Delawares & Shawnese.

October & November
1764.

Copy sent Home by the Harriot
Packet Boat, Captain Robinson
Sailed Feb.y 1.st 1765

[illegible] to send to me, when we
spoke to his own Friends; but I have not done
it to show you that we have not a Love for the Men,
and desire that we will endeavour to live in Love, except
he has men who do not proceed with the Ox, open, and
receive them Chiefs of what Nation that they just
[illegible] come to me, the Letter upon this
Occasion, if they have not given them to
Colonel Gratiot; and also with this Belt, for
the Purpose intended by your Nation, and what passed
at them.

With the last first, I send to the Chiefs
a Belt of Wampum, to show them that I shall be
ready to hear them, on their giving me proper Satisfaction

A Belt.

A Speech of an Onondago Man an Oneida Indian to
Lieut. Gorrell at Fort Pitt, 23 of October 1764.
Friend Gentlemen, with a String of Wampum.

Brother,

We are come to inform you, that the Indians
living upon this River are now in a State of Confusion;
You do not as clearly what their intentions are, and
we desire you to wait a little and make yourselves easy,
till we are able to clear your Eyes. For we shall see,
you don't know evil designs in your mind against them

Colonel Bouquet's Conference
held with the Senecas living on the
Ohio: Delaware & Shawanese.
October & November
1764.

Copy sent Home by the Honble
Archd Boyd, Captain Robertson
Sailed Sept 1st 1765

We likewise desire you may remove all this from your hearts, and that you will receive them kindly. And as we are all come to one end, and they will trust you in the same manner.

A String.

Brother

[illegible] Brother,

A Belt.

The Belt of Wampum which we received from you at the Lakes, has taken the above Nations by the hand, and united them in a Council Fire at Sandusky, where they are now sitting; they bid you make your Heart easy, for they have much regard for your Council; and they promise, that as soon as

Colonel Bouquet's Conference
held with the Seneca's living on the
Ohio: Delawares & Shawnese.
October & November
1764.

Copy sent Home by the Harriot
Packet Boat, Captain Robinson
Sailed Feb.y 11.th 1765

Onas[illegible] Governor of Pensylvania in the place of Onas deceased lately ——
Brother.
I am glad to see you, and that you have taken the Counsel of the Great Men of your Nation, and have come to renew the Peace between us, and the five Nations now mentioned in your Speech. I trust you will be as good and faithful to us, because you are of the five Nations who always speak Truth.
Brother —
You say these Nations are now sorry for what they have done, and that they will make Peace with us, and deliver up their Prisoners accordingly.
Brother.
The Delawares, Tawneese and Shawanese are a false People; and therefore before they have always done us Mischief, why don't their Chiefs come to speak to me?
They have in time of Peace killed our Traders in their Towns and taken their Goods. They have attacked the Fort, and when Colonel Cartlar, they attacked me in the Woods and killed some of our People, and finding me too strong for them there, they went to our Settlements, where they murdered and destroyed a great Number of our Men, Women and Children.
When the Onondagoes and all the Western Indians were made Peace with Sir William Johnson, these People did not go, but they wrote a Letter to let us know they desired us [illegible] to

Colonel Bradstreet at Presqu'Isle and asked Peace for them and told him they had recalled all their Warriors from our Frontiers. But a long time afterwards, they killed a Man at Detroit, and a great many more in Virginia, and they even kill'd more.

When I saw that their hearts were still so bad, I came here with my Army to attack them; but I first sent to Sandusky to inform Colonel Bradstreet that they had again broken. My Predecessor did not find them at Sandusky, and saw that the Delawares had killed another Man, Peoples, and fixed his Hand upon a Pole in the Path, after you had asked Peace for them.

Now that they see that we know their Perfidy, and will chastise them, they say they are sorry for what they have done, and will make Peace; but that is not sufficient Satisfaction for us.

Brothers,

The General has sent me with an Army to take Revenge for the Murders committed by the Delawares and the Shawanese, and not to make Peace; but as you say that you want to be Friends with us, I will tell you what I intend to do.

I will go as far as the Forks of the Road leading to Sandusky, and if the Chiefs of the Delawares and Shawanese have any thing to say to me I will hear them at Tuskarawas Forks; and if they are sincerely inclined to Peace, I will let them at that Place what they are to do to obtain it; and in case they agree with me upon the preliminary Terms, I will permit them to go to Sir William

Colonel Bouquet's Conference held with the Senecas during an Expedition to Ohio: Delawares & Shawanese.

October & November 1764.

Copy sent Home by the Barrid Packet Boat, Captain Robertson Sailed Sept. 1. 1765

Stephen to consult.

I have detained two Delawares, because they came here as spies, without having any thing to say from their Sachems, and at a time when the Delawares and Shawanese had broke the peace and struck us anew. I will, unless we then well, and after peace is concluded between us and the Delawares, write and then come.

Brothers, you told Colonel Bradstreet, and you now tell me, that if those Nations broke the Peace you had made for them, you would join us and strike them.

We see they have broke the Peace, and that their Post, we take it as Enemies, killing our People. They know that is so true, and take deceived upon. I write to Colonel Bradstreet, and hear what has passed between him and those Nations, and ask you whether you will go with two of my People to Colonel Bradstreet, and bring me an answer with me for War, if Enemies? And declare to that of the Delawares, Shawanese or Mingoes to them any Injury I will put the two Delaware Prisoners to Death, and march against them; which if they oblige me to do, they must never more expect Peace from me.

Do you tell the Delawares and Shawanese know, that, on my part to Pittsburgh, I will not kill any of their People, unless they attack me first.

(Belt.)

Colonel Bouquet's Conference
held with the Seneca's living on the
Ohio: Delawares & Shawnese.

October & November
1764.

Copy sent Home, by the Harriot
Packet Boat, Captain Robinson
Sailed Feb.y 11.th 1765

Colonel Bouquets answer Camp near Tuscarawas
October the 15th

Chiefs, Captains and Warriors of the Delawares,

I received the Letter you sent me yesterday, by which I see you are coming to speak to me; what I
have to say is that you have to lay down your
Arms, you must not expect peace at this time.

You may come without fear, for I will not hurt or
detain any of you, but leave you at Liberty to go
when you please; not doubting but you will behave
in a peaceable manner.

You will give me notice a little before hand, at what
time you intend to come, that I may send people to
invite you to Camp.

Captain Pipe and Captain Wyandot are both with me,
and if any of their friends choose to see them; I
will grant them leave; after I have heard what you
have to say; and they shall be at that Liberty as
soon as Peace is made; which will shortly happen,
if you have well considered my Proposals and deter-
mined to do what is Right. Signd Hy Bouquet.

Camp near Tuscarawas October the 16th

Speech of four Senecas and two Delawares, to
Colonel Bouquet

Brother, We received your Letter yesterday by

Colonel Bouquet's Conference
held with the Senecas living on the
Ohio: Delawares & Shawnese.
October & November
1764.

Copy sent Home, by the Harriot
Packet Boat, Captain Robinson
Sailed Feb.y 1.st 1765

as to meet you at that Place. In this case, you were at a Loss what way to go, but when you hear our Chiefs, you will then be convinced that our Heart was not through any bad Design against You.

Colonel Bouquet's Answer.

Brothers,

I am glad to hear what you say, and as Peace is preferable to War, I shall be well pleased if we can agree upon Terms. a String.

Brothers,

You sent me a Message Yesterday, acquainting me, that you would come and Speak to me to day. You now tell me that you cannot Speak to me; because the Shawanese are not come, and that when the Shawanese do arrive, you will consult together; but I now tell you, it is not necessary to wait for the Shawanese, as I wish to hear to day, or to morrow, what the Delawares have to say by themselves: and I will not stay for the Shawanese, but will hear seperately each Nation; and I desire the Chiefs of the Delawares to Speak for the Delawares only, and not for the Senecas or the Shawanese.

a String.

Colonel Bouquet's Conference held with the Seneca's living on the Ohio: Delawares & Shawnese.

October & November 1764.

Copy sent Home, by the Harriot Packet Boat, Captain Robinson Sailed Feb.y 11. 1765

Indians

Senecas
Kiaushota Chief
with 18 more

Delawares
Wathipa
Beaver Chiefs
& 20 more

Shawanese
Nejinnaulchtha Chief
& 6 more

Canassatego & Tachanoont Speakers.

Brother,

In the name, and by Order of the Chiefs of the several Nations here present, with this String of Wampum we exhort you Ears, that you may hear with attention what they are now going to say to you.

Brother,

A String.

We have done our endeavour to be ready to speak to day as you desired, and we now inform you that it was wise to the Nations who live to the westward of us, and to our Indian young men, that a War has happened between us, so that it is neither now Peace nor Cross. and as you desired us yesterday to be strong in doing good, we now throw away every thing bad, so that none of it remains in our hearts. and we join our Hands with yours, that we may always be of one mind in the future.

Brother,

Two Large Belts

Now that we have thrown every thing bad away, and nothing remains in our hearts but Good, we take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, and we the Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawnese and Senecas living on the Ohio who are related to the Six Nations request you will do the same, as we can not

Colonel Bouquet's Conference
held with the Seneca's living on the
Ohio: Delawares & Shawnese.
October & November
1764.

Copy sent Home, by the Harriot
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every thing that has now been said between the young
men. A String.

Brother,

I hope you that the intention of my
Tribe is good, and that we are determined to do
what you desire of us, and deliver you up all our
Men we Blood. A Belt.

I now deliver you the number of Prisoners among
our People. (delivered forty two small Sticks.)

Beaver Chief of the Munkie Tribe Speaker

Brother,

You shall likewise soon see all your
Flesh and Blood, who are able Prisoners among
our Tribe. Delivered a bundle of 41 small Sticks.

Kiashuta Speaker.

Brother,

You have now heard all we have to
say at present, and we think we have done every thing
required of us by Colonel Bradstreet, who sent me to
these Nations with these Articles of Peace. (Here
he produced the Original Articles of Peace, Signed by
Colonel Bradstreet.)

The Conference, intended to have been held with the Indians
on the 18th, was deferred till the 20th, on account of
the badness of the Weather.

Colonel Bouquet's Conference
held with the Seneca's living on the
Ohio: Delawares & Shawnese.
October & November
1764.

Copy sent Home by the Harriot
Packet Boat, Captain Robinson
Sailed Feb.y 1.st 1765

disposed to take part with the enemy of this country. As soon as Peace shall be made with you we will chearfully hold it fast. I am &c.

Sir, I am told that the reason of you delivering your Prisoners sooner, was because Colonel Bradstreet had told you to carry them to Sandusky, & that I have made you to deliver them to me. You know, that by your Treaty with Colonel Bradstreet to which I appeal, you promised expressly to deliver all your Prisoners to him at Sandusky, in 25 days after the 12th of August, on which day the said Treaty was signed, and that if you failed in the performance of that Article, the Peace would be broke from that moment. (Here the Original Treaty was read.)

The day on which the Prisoners ought to have been delivered, was the 6th of September, and my first Message to you in writing, I now in your hands, is dated at most till the 20th of September, 14 days after the time fixed for delivering them. You could not have received that Message in your Camp before the 21st; therefore, it cannot in any manner excuse you for breaking the Peace, by not delivering your Prisoners either to Colonel Bradstreet or to me. From which it is very evident, that at most you did not intend to deliver them at all. —

Colonel Bouquet's Conference
held with the Seneca's living on the
Ohio: Delawares & Shawnese.
October & November
1764.

Copy sent Home by the Harriot
Packet Boat, Captain Robinson
Sailed Feb.y 11.th 1765

Covenant, and that we could depend on your good behaviour for the future, you might yet have been a happy and Free People. But before I begin the Long Detail necessitated the mean Opinion and Conduct we have recently received from you, a Few Words which had at this Council the Effect of the Kings Arms into your Country.

You have been the first without the least Reason or Provocation whatsoever, You have in time of profound Peace, and without having received the least Injury, murdered Captain Clapham, who had been a Friend and a Father to many of you.

You have killed or Captivated all the Traders sent to your Towns, at your own repeated request, and plundered their Effects.

You have dared to attack Fort Pitt, to the Building of which you had expressly consented, when in presence of George Croghan Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, I made the first Treaty with you upon the Ohio, after we had dispossessed the French of Fort Duquesne: and several of you now present assisted at that Treaty.

You murdered treacherously, last Year, one of our Men sent in a Canoe from Fort Pitt, to bring over the Ohio, some of your People, who pretended they had a Message for the Letters to the Commanding Officer: and

6-

Colonel Bouquet's Conference
held with the Seneca's living on the
Ohio: Delawares & Shawanese.
October & November
1764.

Copy sent Home by the Harriot
Packet Boat, Captain Robinson
Sailed Feb.y 11.th 1765

Account, considerable Cessions, but you never complied with that one article of your Engagements.

You know that all these Charges are true, and only a small part of the numberless Murders, Depredations and Breaches of Faith, you have been guilty of.

I am now to tell You, that we will no longer be imposed upon by your Promises, and that the Army shall not leave this Country, till you have fully complied with every Condition that is stipulated and Treaty with You.

of Bells

I have brought with me the Relations of the People you have massacred, or taken Prisoners; they are impatient to take Revenge for the bloody Murders of their Friends: And it is with the greatest difficulty that I can prevail upon another Consideration, by assuring them that no Peace shall ever be granted to You, till you have given us a proper Satisfaction.

Your former Allies, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots & Pots have made their Peace with us, and the six Nations have joined us against You.

We now stand on an even Side, having possession of all the Waters of the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Miamis and the Lakes. All the French living in those Parts are now subject to the Kind of great Britain, and dare no longer abide upon it: It is consequently in our Power to destroy them;

Colonel Bouquet's Conference held with the Seneca's living on the Ohio: Delawares & Shawnese.

October & November 1764.

Copy sent Home by the Harriot Packet Boat, Captain Robinson Sailed Feb.y 1.st 1765

N.º 1 Octr. 25th. 1764 in Bouquet's L. 11-15-64

Colonel Bouquet having required the Chiefs to appoint a Man of each Nation to attend Him on his March to the Place fix'd, they named Keyashuta for the Senecas, Turtle Heart & Custaloga's Son for the Delawares, & James Smith for the Shawnese:

Keyashuta addressing himself to the Nations present desired them to be strong in performing every thing then required of them, as they had been accused of having always told Lies before, to be now punctual in the Execution of their Promises, to convince their Brethren that they could speak Truth. He added that He would conduct the Army to the place appointed for delivering up the Prisoners.

Kissinautchtha Chief of the Shawnese said he would immediately go to inform his Nation of every thing He had heard. But as the Distance was great they could not be at Wacatomica in less than ten Days, when they would certainly meet us, & comply with every thing required of them. And that He expected that the Shawnese, would be treated in the same Manner as the Delawares.

Octr. 22. 1764

The Army proceeded attended by a Number of Senecas Delawares & Shawnese & arrived at the Forks of Muskingum the 25th. This Place having been fixed upon as more Central than Wacatomica to receive the Prisoners.

27th

Coll. Bouquet sent a Shawnese with a Message to his Nation,

First Desiring them to be punctual as to the Day fixed for delivering up the Prisoners.

2. As they had expressed some Uneasiness at our not shaking Hands with them, to tell them that the English took only their Friends by the Hand, & that they could not expect to be treated as such till a Peace was concluded with them.

29th To bring the Letter for Coll. Bouquet wrote by the first Officer commanding at Fort Chartres which were sent last Winter by three Shawnese but detained by their Nation.

30th To provide themselves with a sufficient quantity of Provisions to subsist their people & their Prisoners during the time necessary to settle Matters at this Place.

28th

The above Messenger returned & informed Coll. Bouquet that he dared not proceed all the Way with his Message but having delivered it to Wawatama one Chief of that Town proceeded with it himself & desired him to return & acquaint the Coll. that He had already collected all his own Prisoners, which would arrive in two Days. Also that He was going to the lower Shawnese Towns to collect their People & obtain their Prisoners

& nothing.

29th

Continuing with his Prisoners.

30th

Custaloga informed Coll. Bouquet by a String of Wampum, that some of his People were all come, which He expected to morrow, He would then speak to them.

& nothing.

Coll. Bouquet inform'd him that He would have been glad to have seen him to Day, but as he was yet two Days of the Time appointed to come he was not angry with him.

& nothing

31st

Custaloga & seven other Shawnese arrived & delivered up eight white Prisoners & inform'd Coll. Bouquet that they were sent by their People to assure him that He might depend upon seeing them with all their Prisoners at this Place.

& nothing.

Coll. Bouquet answer

how glad he was to see you in so good a Disposition & that he would consult these Prisoners before the Time fix'd for delivering up

the Whole & Says you Chiefs will follow your Example, & deliver every drop of white Blood in your Nation.

A String — —

Nov.r 1st

Custaloga Keiyashuta with several other Indians —

Brother I two days ago we appointed to meet you to Day, & desire you will listen to us.

A String

Brother

In our first meeting you at Tuscarawas & you then desired to see your flesh & Blood at this Place agreeable to which, We the Delawares now deliver you up thirty two English Prisoners & therein accos present deliver you three. There is yet amongst them four more, which they have sent for & will be here to morrow.

A large String

Brother

We have told you both at Tuscarawa & this Place that we would strictly comply with your desire in delivering all our Prisoners. And now the four Nations, which this Belt represents, join as One & have agreed to follow your Advice, & further are determined to prevent & defeat any bad Designs that may be form'd against you by any Nation whatever. The Wyandots have made Peace with Coll.o Bradstreet but notwithstanding join with us in delivering you this Belt to renew their Friendship with you.

A Belt

They then address'd themselves to the Cockenwagas present in Substance as the above, each with a String.

Coll.o Bouquets Answer

I have heard with Pleasure the Speeches you have made to me, & receive these Prisoners as a mark of the sincerity of the Promises you made at Tuscarawa, & recommend to you to be always sincere in your Transactions with us, as it is the only means to make us forget what is past & bring about a Reconcili-ation. But you must not forget that there are still a Number —

of Prisoners amongst you, & all the rest of them are declared as I cannot proceed to the good Work of Peace. Nothing.

Thursday 2.

We sent to Sandusky an Officer & three Men of the Virginia Countries & two Cochewaga Indians with a Message to the Wyandots, ordering them to deliver up all the Prisoners they had left.

This Day King Beaver arrived with all his Prisoners.

3.

Received a Message from the Shawanese Chief Logan acquainting Coll. Bouquet that they were coming with all their Prisoners.

Coll. Bouquet sent them an Answer to hasten them & receive of Wampum to bring the four frenchmen who lived amongst them.

The same Day having had Intelligence that some french Traders were arrived at the lower Shawanese Town, Attended with two Cochewaga Indians were sent off with a Message to the red Hawk Chief of that Nation requiring him to have the said Traders seized & brought to Coll. Bouquet.

Custaloga & King Beaver with several Others.

Brother It is now late & we can say little but to morrow you may be assured of hearing every thing we have to say.

Nothing

Brother We now deliver you fifty seven Prisoners our Reasons for doing it so Early are that perhaps some of them might attempt to run away, but we will take better Care of them than ever & to morrow we will speak to you.

Nothing

4th

The Indians sent in a Message that they were ready to speak, Coll. Bouquet sent them for Answer that he would not admit them to speak till they had delivered the Remainder of the Prisoners.

N.2 Nov.r 5th

Kingbeaver delivers up eight white Prisoners.
And Custaloga three.

Mr. Mitchell returns with Thaios Cochrewaas Indians having been stopt by Keisinautcha the Chief of the Shawonese at Wacconnica who informd him that the Chiefs of the lower Town were all gone down to the French, & that he could do no Business there if He proceeded, & that all the people at the lower Town were on their Way, with all their Prisoners to meet Coll. Bouquet.

6th

Owens & Turtle Heart a Delaware Indian were sent to the Shawonese, to know wether they were coming, & the Time they would be here.

7th

Owens returns from the Shawonese, & said that they would arrive with their Prisoners the 9th Instant.

A Soldier was found killd in the Woods. The Indians were suspected & the following Message was delivered to their Chiefs.

Keyashuta-One of our Soldiers has been killed this morning near the white woomens Creek, & this Murther has been committd in the Country of the Delawares. Therefore that they will find out & deliver to me the Murderer & till they do it shall make that Nation answerable for the Murder. Therefore acquaint forthwith the Chiefs of the several Tribes of the Delawares with this, that they may exert themselves towards the Discovery of the Murderer.

8th Sunday

The Chiefs promise to deliver up the Murderer if they could discover them, & sent five Indians in persuid of the Wyandotts who they believed to be guilty of that Crime.

Nov.r 9th

Sent a Message to the Shawonese to acquaint them with it's desire them to come in with their Prisoners not be paid on Acct. of that Murder. The Shawonese sent the Smallest of their among them to the Camp with some of the Horses stolen by the Senecas, & sent word that they would come in the 10th with their Prisoners & sent the following Letter.

Brother Wacatamica Feb.y 8th 1764

We the Shawnese have thought proper to send our Friend Mr. Lenalman to acquaint you of our Arrival at the Fire & have according to your desire brought with us a great Number of your Flesh & Blood, which should have been given up to you before now had we not heard some evil Reports, that you had some bad Design against us. We now dispatch the Bearer with one of our young Men to know the Truth of it & all upon your Invitation in Writing. We come with all our Prisoners to your Camp; We the Shawnese are come with no other Intent than to see you, to ratify & confirm our ancient Friendship, & to make an everlasting Peace with you our Brothers. I am in Behalf of the Shawnese

your Friend & Brother

Red Hawk or Wessenpalletha
Chief Captain

At a Conference held with the Senecas living upon the Ohio & Custaloga Tribe of Delawares at the Camp on the Muskingum Feb.y 9th 1764.

Present

Coll.o Bouquet — the Officers & Gentlemen at the former Conference
with several other Gentlemen of the Army
Mr. Alex.r McKee Depy Agent for Indian Affairs.

Indians

Senecas
Kiasuta Chief & 10 Warriors
Delawares
Custaloga Chief
& twenty three Men.

Keyashuta Speaker

Brother. The misfortune which has happened, of one of your People being murdered the Day before yesterday, gives us the same sorrow it must give you, & we beg that this Accident may be no hindrance, to the friendship already begun between us

A String

Brother By this String of Wampum we wipe the Tears from your Eyes, & remove from your Heart the Resentment, which this Murder has raised against us, & we hope that you will throw away every thing bad that this may have occasioned, & hear us freely - - - -

A String

Brother We have chiefly complyed with your Desire, & now deliver you these three prisoners, who are the last of your Flesh & Blood that remain amongst us the Senecas & Cuskoga's Tribe.

We now gather together & bury with this Belt, all the Bones of the people killed during this unhappy War, which the Evil Spirit caused between us - - - -

A Belt - -

Brother We cover the Bones, which have been buryed in such a Manner, that they may never more be remembred.

A Belt

Brother We again cover them with Leaves, that the Place where they are buried may never be seen - - - -

A String

Brother As we have been a long time astray, & the path between you & us stopped, we hope it will become more clear, & we now extend this Belt of Wampum between you & us, that we may again travel in peace between our Brothers & our Ancestors formerly did. As does you will take it by one End & us by the other we shall always be able to discover anything that may happen to disturb our Friendship. A Belt

Brother

As we have now extended a Belt representing the Road between you & us, We beg that you will take fast hold of it, that the path may always be kept open between us.

This is all we have to say at present.

A String. — —

(M. Bouquet's Answer to)

I have heard with pleasure the Speeches you have made, which I shall now answer. A String

Two days ago one of your Men was murdered: I do not charge you personally with that Murder, but as it has been committed in your Country the Blood must remain upon your Heads till you have delivered to us the Murderers to be put to Death.

A String

I receive these three last prisoners which you now deliver, & bury the Bones of the people that fell in the War, so that they may be no more seen.

A String

Your readiness in complying with every Condition I have hitherto required of you convinces me that your Intentions are upright & sincerely; I will now treat you again as Brothers & speak to you as such. A String

Brothers

You ask for Peace & Peace you shall have.

The King my Master & your Father has deputed me to shake & clear upon you. But he has other Servants who are employed in the work of Peace. And his Majesty has been pleased to empower Sir Wm Johnson to make Peace with the Indians. Apply to him therefore that you are to apply. But before I can give you Leave to send to him, two things are necessary to be settled.

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AMERICAN SERIES.

in Longueil to Sr. W. 11-15-64

333 The 1st is that as peace is not yet made, you will deliver to me four Hostages viz: two for the Senecas & two for Cuscuscagas Tribe, who are to remain in our Hands at Fort Pitt, till the Hostages concluded with Sr. Wm Johnson, as a Security that you shall commit no Hostilities nor Violence against any of his Majestys Subjects or their Properties. And when the Peace is made they shall be delivered back to you. - - -

A Belt

The 2. is that the Deputies you are to send to Sr. Wm Johnston be fully empowered by you, to treat for your Tribes, & that you engage to abide by what they shall Stipulate. In that Treaty Sr. Wm Johnston will settle every thing concerning Trade, & any other Point necessary to render the peace Everlasting.

A Belt.

Brothers

The Deputies you are to send to Sr. Wm Johnston, as well as the Hostages to be delivered into my Hands, are to be here presented to me for my approbation.

A String

I will inform Sr. Wm Johnston of what has passed between us. And I speak to you in your own Belts, that your Deputys may repeat to Sr. Wm Johnston all you have said to me.

A Belt

Brothers I believe that you have now delivered up all the Prisoners you have in your Tribes: but if any should yet be discovered amongst you hereafter you are to deliver them at Fort Pitt as well as any of those now delivered up that might return to you.

A String

Brothers You have not mentioned to me Capt. Pipe & Capt. John, who are detained at Fort Pitt. But I have not forgot them, & as you have now delivered to us all our people, I will return to you these two. There are still more of your People amongst us, but as they are not my Prisoners, I cannot dispose of them but I will recommend it

[illegible] to have them y[e] cont[s] of you[r] speech to the Prince recorded

the Cal[l] then took the Chief by the hand for the first time which occasioned much joy among them. — — — — Within.

At a Conference held with the Twightwee Turkey Tribes of the Delawares — Nov[r] 16th 1764

Present

Coll[o] Bouquet — The Officers as mention'd in former Conferences with several other Gent[n] of the Army —

Mr Alex[r] Mr Gee & Assistant present for Indian Affairs.

Indians

King Beaver Chief of the Turkey Tribe & Protection } { Tilly Lapsame Chief of the Twightwee Turkey Tribe & Protection.

Kiashuta — Custaloga — The Senecas & Delawares yesterday.

— Beaver Speaker —

Brother — It gave us great Satisfaction to hear the good Speech you made us yesterday by one of our Brethren present, & Sincerely do we hope you Shall deliver up those Prisoners which are the last we have remaining in our Towns & Villages, & did we like wise give us great Pleasure that you will take us once more by the hand as true Brothers, that we may have the road more open for us in Peace & Security. A-String.

Brother — I return you a great many thanks in behalf of the Chiefs Warriors Women & Children of our three Tribes who are all glad to embrace Peace once more with their Brethren, and we likewise return you our thanks for giving us the Opportunity to take you by the Hand in Peace which shall never more be broke on our Sides. Our young men shall not think of nothing but hunting, to exchange their Furs

Indians with their Brethren for Coathing.

a Belt

Brother Should we at any Time discover any of your People who are not now delivered to you they shall be immediately sent to you as well as those who may attempt to return to us.

a String

Coll. Bouquet desired to know before he spoke to them the reason there was no Chief to speak for the Turtle Tribe — —

They answered their Chief was not present but that His Brother Keyashpirma acted for him — — —

The Coll. then asked them whether they would choose to have the Speech delivered yesterday to the Senecas & Custaloga's Tribe repeated to them — — They said they would be glad to hear it from himself. Upon which the same Speech was delivered to them with the following addition. — That an English man who had murdered some of our People upon the Frontiers & had brought the Scalp to their Nation, should immediately be delivered up — & that each Tribe should deliver the same Number of Hostages to appear at the same Number of Days to Fort Pitt, as was stipulated for Custaloga's Tribe — — —

a Belt — —

Nov.r 10th

In the Evening returned the Officer & three Men of the Virginia Volunteers who had been sent the 2d. instant with a Message to the Wyandots & brought the following Letter from one of their Chiefs — —

To Coll. Bouquet

Brother I have received certain Intelligence that all our Chiefs have left their Towns & gone some Distance to the Westward to hunt, I hope you may not have Occasion to proceed after them being unacquainted with the Places they may resort

to Col. I will send one of our young Men this Winter to deliver
your Message to them. Their answer to which you shall hear
with in the Spring, at which Time we can conveniently carry
our Prisoners to Fort Pitt.

Wrote the 6th Nov. 1764 near the Head of Scioto

Signd Cornplanter

The above Speech was informd at a Delaware Town
that the Wyandotts had passed that place with a number of Horses
which they had stole from the English

At a private Conference held with the Chiefs of the
Delawares &c — 11th Inst. present

Colo. Bouquet — Capt. Reid — Capt. Ecuyer
Wm. Allen & Wm. Lee &c

Tuscarora — Tuscarora — The Beaver — Cornplanter Brother

The Beaver Spoke

Brother

Yesterday you desired that we
should present to you Five Hostages to be left in your Hands as
have now in Pursuance of your Desire five Deputies to go to Sir Wm. Johnson.
they are Men of Experience on whom we can rely & properly behave
for us. Their Names are.

Hostages		Deputies
Nonreaktcha	or Wm. Davis	The Buck
Peondias	or Andrew Snyder	Kingweyquahind
Wilkechecka	or Simon Girty	Schohaquoheg or Hutchins
Hatorontion	or Jos. Compost	Tiligaweska
Tagaeuhonarny	or Scholoose Son of Steel	Logaet or Abner
Waytchonwisa		

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AMERICAN SERIES.

in Conquit the 2. 1765-64

No 4

Brother

You desired to know the Deputies & Hostages we should appoint You now have their Names & these are the Men. You also required of us the Man who killd one of your Soldiers, it's not in our power to deliver him up, but as soon as we can discover who he is & of what Nation we shall inform you, & then you can demand Him of his Chief. A String

Coll. Bouquets Answer

Brothers I am glad that you have appointed the Deputies and Hostages I required of you. I have no Objection to the Persons you've named, they shall be well treated, & we shall take the same Care of them as of our own people. I am satisfied for the present with what you say in regard to the Man who struck us. As soon as I shall know of what Nation he is, I shall demand him of his Chief, & you will then be clear of the Blame.

I do not think it proper that any of your people should go to our Settlements, the Inhabitants not being yet reconciled with you. But if some of you are desirous of going to Fort Pitt you may with safety. A String

The Beaver spoke

Brother We now produce to you the Deputies we intend to send to Sr. Wm Johnston, as they cannot understand or express themselves in English, we beg you will send an Interpreter with them

A String

Coll. Bouquets Answer

Brothers you shall have from me all necessary Assistance, & if you tell me what Man you chuse for an Interpreter, I will appoint Him.

The Beavers Reply

Brother

As Owens speaks our Language so well, & is accustom'd to the Woods, we should be glad that he could accompany them.

Coll.o Bouquet

They shall have Him. — — — —

The Coll.o spoke to the Chiefs.

Brothers

the Chief of the Turtle Tribe having given me great Reason to be dissatisfied with his Conduct I depose him from this Moment. He is no more Chief. The Tribe is therefore to chuse another Chief, & present him to me. I shall confirm him & He shall be King of the Turtle Tribe, & acknowledged as such by the English.

Pickicanneah (or the two Feathers) a Delaware
& Cohodepi, a wild Ox Town Indian.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Minutes of Conferences held with the Shawnese.

At a Conference held with the Shawnese at the Camp on Muskingum Nov.r 12th 1764

Present

Coll.o Bouquet & the Officers mentioned in the former Conferences with the Delawares &c &c

Indians

Kiyashuwaschika } Shawnese Chiefs
Pimwa — — — }

Red Hawk }
Lasipimo }
Wehiwapina } Chief Captains
Swetawese }
Weightleighque }

And 20 Warriors — — — — —

Ochacoaga — —
Wingenund Chief } Senecas
of 20 Warriors — } Kiyashuta
} Wyo Warriors

Delawares
Custaloga } Chiefs
& Beaver }
& 30 Warriors — — — —

The Red Hawk Speaker

Brothers We are come to this place to see you & thank God that we are here met together which gives us all a great deal of pleasure.

Brother You will listen to us your younger Brethren for we discover something in your Eyes that shews you are not satisfied with us we now wipe away every thing bad between us that you may see us clearly. And as you have heard many bad Stories, We likewise clean your Ears that you may here us speak. We remove every thing bad between us, that it may be like the Years of our Ancestors when they thought of nothing but what was good. We now hope as you are a Warrior, that you will think of nothing but good. Nothing

Brother When you arrived at this place we were informed of your desire. We immediately set about gathering your Flesh & Blood and accordingly all that could be collected by this time, we have now brought you. But there remains more amongst us which you may be assured you shall see in the Spring.

Brother One Year & half ago we made a Peace with you at Fort Pitt. which was soon after broke but that was neither your fault nor Ours but the whole Blame is to be laid on the Ottawas, who are both People & are the cause of this War. When we now saw you coming this Road, you came towards us with a Tomhawk in your Hand but we your younger Brethren take it out of your Hand, & send it up to God to the Trees of it as He pleases, by which means we hope never to see it more.

And now Brothers we beg leave that you who are a Warrior will take hold of this Chain of Friendship & receive it from us, who are also Warriors & let us think no more of War, but take pity of our Children & Women & Children.

Amen

Brother Since the peace we made at Fort Pitt, many of our young men on both sides have been killd by this Way occasion'd by the Ottaw but now I bury their Bones so that they shall be no more seen.

Brother Now that we have thrown away every thing bad out of our Hearts we hope that you will hear favorably our great Men, who are not now at Home but will surely come & speak to you in the Spring at Fort Pitt. And then you shall hear nothing but good.

Now all your younger Brethren have to say to you at present. A Belt

Then they produced the following Letters Messages Treaties which were read.

A Treaty held with them April 21st 1701
A Message from Govern.r Gordon Dec.r 4th 1730
A Letter from Wm. Penn Jun.r 18th 1732
Another Letter from Gov.r Thomas Aug.t 16th 1742

after which he added — Now Brother. Let us that We who are Warriors, may forget our Disputes, and renew the ancient Friendship which appears by these papers to have subsisted between our Ancestors.

Coll.o Bouquets Answer

Captains & Warriors. I've heard your Speaker recommend the Papers you have laid before me. I shall take them into Consideration & to-morrow Morning I will give you my Answer at this Place.

In the mean Time I will receive the few Prisoners you have brought in.

They delivered thirty Six Prisoners.

in Bouquet to N. 11-15-64

N.o 5

At a Conference held Nov.r 14th 1764

Present

Coll.o Henry Bouquet — with the same Officers & Indians, as at the Conference of the 12th Inst.o

Coll. Bouquet's Speech to the Shawnese.

Captains & Warriors

The speeches you delivered the Day before Yesterday would have been agreable to me, if your Actions had corresponded with your Words. You spoke much of your Disposition for Peace, but at the same time you neglected to comply, with the only Condition upon which you can obtain it. To set this Matter in a clear Light, I will repeat to you, what has passed between me & your Chiefs. I received a Message at Fort Pitt by two Indians of the Six Nations, who were employed by the Senecas living on the Ohio, the Delawares & the Shawnese to ask for Peace. I told them that if you were desirous of Peace, your Chiefs should come to Tuscarawa, & speak themselves to me accordingly. Kiasinautchtha met me at that Place a Month ago with some of your People, & having heard the Conditions prescribed, the Senecas & Delawares, He told me that he accepted them likewise for the Shawnese. and that they would certainly come to me at this place in ten Days, when they would deliver & speak their Answer. In consequence of that Engagement I did not attack you, as I had intended but have waited at this Place for your coming, & now you are come at last, bringing only a small part of the Prisoners, & even propose to put off the Delivering of the rest till the Spring. The Delawares have been equally concerned with you in this War, they have submitted to the Conditions I required of them, fully complying with every part of their Engagement with me, and have given me entire Satisfaction by their Conduct in the Course of this Transaction. What right have you to expect different Terms? — That at this Meeting I will start with You, & before I explain myself further I insist upon your giving me an immediate Answer to the Questions I shall ask You.

A Shina.

First — Will you immediately collect & deliver up all the Prisoners
yet in your Possession Men Women & Children & the French living
amongst you, & all the Negroes that you have taken from us,
either in this or any other War without any Exception or Evasion
whatsoever —

Secondly — Will you give up to your Chiefs as Hostages for me six
in My Hands for Security that all the above Prisoners shall be
deliver'd without Delay. And that your Nations shall commit no
Hostilities on the Persons or Properties of his Majesties Subjects.

Their Answer — Beniwaskica Speaker — A Bell —

Brother

What you have now required we agree to, Six
of our people shall go with you as Hostages, & myself will immediately
return to our lower Town & collect all your Blood & Flesh, that you
may see them as soon as we can carry them to Post Vin. As to the
Frenchmen you desire us to deliver up, we cannot do it. They are
your Subjects do what you will with them, but we believe they are
return'd before this Time to their own Country —

Here they named the following Hostages

Red Hawk or Wasaquepalathee
Pucksinwee or Hunter
Keightcighqua or Swamina Buck
or Cord Blade
} Wakecamp a or White Eyes
} Weightthakeinea —

Capt. Pauquets Answer
Capt. Harrison

As you have consented to the Terms we offer'd you I
will now hear you with the same Indulgence we have shown to the Delawares
that we may renew the Friendship that formerly subsisted
between us. —

A String

I came here determin'd to strike you with the Tomhawk in my Hand but since you submitt'd, it shall not fall upon your Heads, I'll let it drop & it shall never be seen. I bury the Bones of all the People who have fallen in this unfortunate War, & cover the Place with Leaves so that it shall be no more perceived. A Belt

Having now buried the dead, & seen that you have removed every thing bad from your Hearts I will again treat you as Brothers & speak to you as such — — A String

Brothers As you are now going to collect all your Flesh & Blood, remaining amongst you to deliver them up as soon as possible at Fort Pitt. I desire that you will use them with Tenderness & look upon them as Brothers & no longer as Captives. And as they have several Relations in this Army who are anxious to see them I intend to send some of them with you to assist in bringing them to Fort Pitt, & I hope you will give them all the assistance in your Power. A String

Brothers I have now settled every thing with you as far as what remains concerns the Peace will be settled with your Chiefs.

Coll. Bouquet's Speech to the Chiefs of the Shawanese &c

Brothers Every Condition Preliminary to a Peace having now been agreed upon between us, I permit the Captains and Deputies to go to Sir Wm Johnston to make your Peace. The said Deputys are to have full Power to treat for your Nation & you are to promise to execute punctually whatever shall be settled by them at that Treaty. As soon as you have appointed them, you will present them to me & I will give them Letters for Sir Wm Johnston, to inform him of what has passed between us at this Place. A Belt

The Cochnewagos addressing the Shawanese with a String of Wampum, told them they were glad to see them settle Peace, so easily with their Brethren the English & bid them be strong in doing Good. And that then Peace would last longer — A String

Kiasa Beaver addressing the Shawnese
Grandchildren

I give me great Pleasure to see you comply w
every thing so required of you By our Brothers the English, and a
have desired you to eat their flesh & Blood bestone & deliver them
as we have done, then we may expect an everlasting Peace. An
observe what our Uncles the Cochnewagas have said to you.

A Belt

Keyashuta addressed the Shawnese
Brothers

Be strong & perform every thing you promise, &
desire you will appoint some of your wise Men to go to Fort John
going from the Delawares &c.

Benewesica returned the Cochnewagas & Senecas thank
for the good advice they gave them & said the Nation would hold
by the Friendship now settled as it was & that they long wis

A String

Hendrick Coll. Bouquet it will be good especially at
to his Towns to make his people acquainted with what had pas
as it would give them a great deal of Pleasure

Camp at the Forks of Muskingham Nov.r 15.th 1764

Sir

I am to wish You Joy on the Success with which it has pleased God to crown the Operations of the Troops under my Command against the Ohio Indians. Their Obstinacy and Perfidy had rendered them the Objects of Your Resentment, and the Terror of Your Arms; and I am happy to inform You, that the Shawanese, Delawares, and Mingoes, have been reduced to the Necessity of suing for Peace, and have submitted to the Conditions prescribed to them.

1.st They delivered all their Prisoners without Exception.

2.dly They gave fourteen Hostages who are now in my Hands as a Security for the Performance of their Engagements.

3.dly They shall come in Person to Detroit in the Spring, and there renew the Treaty of Friendship with the Crown of Great Britain.

4.thly They are to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to make their Peace with the Six Nations, and to engage to abide by what shall be stipulated by the said Deputies.

I have inclosed Copies of our Proceedings, and Articles of Capitulation, which contain a Minute Account of the Transactions on this Occasion, and will enable You to judge of the particulars.—I am only to request that You will order a Suspension of Arms to be published in Your Governments, lest any Parties should be induced to commit Hostilities on the Indians, before they can be informed of the Peace.

I may presume to assure You from the present humble Dependence of these Savages, that the Inhabitants of Your Frontiers may at length be returned to their long deserted Plantations.— The Troops already received upwards of Two Hundred Prisoners; many of them have remained so long in Captivity, that it is with the greatest Reluctance they part with the Savages, who are obliged to keep a Guard upon them to prevent their Escape.

The Mingoes & Delawares have not only delivered all their Prisoners, but even their own Children born from White Women.—

The Shawanese have been exceptionable for nothing, but nothing has prevented the Chastisement they deserved, but the Certainty that if we were drawn to despair, they would

1st They deliver all their Prisoners without Exception

2dly They give fourteen Hostages who are to remain in our Hands as a Security that they shall commit no Hostilities against His Majestys Subjects

3d They are to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to make their Peace & be engaged to accede to what shall be Stipulated with the said Deputies

I Inclose a Copy of our Proceedings which contains a Minute Account of what has passed on this occasion which will enable You with Particulars — I am only to request that You will order a Suspension of Arms to be published in Your Government & may prevail on the Savages from the present hostile disposition of their Minds that the Inhabitants of Your Frontiers may be safely restored to their Settled Plantations — We have already received upwards of Two Hundred Prisoners, many of them have remained so long in Captivity, that from the greatest Reluctance they part with the Savages now are obliged to keep a Guard upon them to prevent their Escape.

The Delawares have not only delivered all their Prisoners but even part of their Children born from White Women —

The Shawanese have been very obstinate & nothing has prevented the Chastisement they deserved, but the Certainty that if they were driven to Despair, they would murder all the Prisoners then in their Power; however they have been forced to accept of Terms as the other Nations.

I was joined at Fort Pitt by two Companies of Volunteers from Your Province under the Command of Captain M'Clellan, & Capt. Wolgomott as such a Publick Spirit ought to be encouraged in our Colonies, I beg leave to recommend them to Your notice, that they may obtain pay if possible from Your Assembly. Their Conduct has

given me great satisfaction: yet would be very agreeable to me if they could
occasion some gratification, as it — put themselves to considerable Expence to
equip the Men — Gentlemen Your Master Pilots that have Pay may be ascertained
if granted —

I. B.

For His Excellency Governor Sharpe

1765

(224)

Sir William Johnson received a Letter from Lieut. Holloway Dated at Fort Pitt the 29th June 1765 and Transmitted in a Memorandum from Mr. Croghan of which the following is a Copy.

Sir.

I had the pleasure to write to you from Tuscarawas giving you an account of my Transactions with the Savages, and there was no Intelligence to acquaint you that was Living on the Ohio, the Delawares, and the Shawanese with some Broken Tribes of Senecas and Wyandots have submitted to the Preliminary Conditions, I am authorized to Settle.

1st They deliver all the Prisoners without Exception.

2 The Senecas give Two Hostages.

The Delawares - Two.

The Shawanese - Two.

3 They send Deputies from each Nation to meet Lieut. Gorrell & myself, and Engage to Rectify, and Execute all the Conditions of the Treaty we intend to make.

The Delawares have behaved very well, and fulfilled punctually their Engagements, and on that Consideration they have deserved to be recommended to you, in respect of their Influence still Remaining with their Tribe. The Shawanese from the continual Supplies of Ammunition they got from French Traders, have given me a great deal of trouble, and have only Submitted two Days ago. They have delivered Eight Prisoners, and Promise that Party to their Towns to Collect, and Recover the rest. I have already upwards of two Hundred Captives, including the Children born from white Women, among the Savages, which I have obliged them to give up. ——— All the Presents for you are received and delivered during the whole Transaction, therefore I shall not trouble you with them. ——— The Deputies and Spies from Fort Pitt Croghan's Woods to your House with Belts, and the Conoy Indians, who have Joined me from the Falls, and have behaved well. I beg leave to recommend to you Mr. Croghan, who ought to be more employed among the Indians and who appears to be disposed to forward every Interest with them. Affairs are Unsettled with them, and as Mr. Owens Speaking the Delaware perfectly, I would be glad you would desire him Interpreter to remain at Fort Pitt. — It will be a great Satisfaction to me, if you approve what we have done this way. I must not omit to mention to you the Assistance I receive from the Six Nations Royal Blood of their People, who under the general Name of Mingoes inhabit this Country: they are the most infamous, and Corrupted of all the Savages, living altogether by Robbery, and always Spreading false Reports to embroil Matters, with a View to give a more favourable Opportunity of Plundering Goods, and Furs. They have stolen from us at this Camp upwards of 50 Horses, which distresses me greatly. If the Six Nations chuse to have Terms of Peace to live this way, they should send them under the Direction of a Chief, who could keep them in Order. I have the Honor to be with great Regard &c.

Yours &c.

Henry Bouquet

60

of the Men, as they are very apt to become troublesome and Turbulent.

You have nothing to give them, for any Provisions, and if they ask for any thing they are to be refused.

The Indians, Lord Dunmore & the Interpreters with them are to be treated with the utmost Civility by the Troops.

Whereas the Officers Commanding Detachments from Fort Pitt, have frequently applied to the Commissary for Provisions for their Men, when on their March to the Posts, and have been refused, on account of their not having Vouchers for the same, which has frequently occasioned great Inconvenience to the Troops, You are therefore hereby directed to supply all Detachments that may pass this Post, with Provisions, on their producing Certificates from the Officer Commanding the Detachment, of the Number of Rations he has received, and the Time he has been on the March.

Given under my Hand at Fort Pitt this 29th day of May 1774.

Captain Lea: Commanding at Fort Pitt

Sir

Albany 20th Novr 1764

Jarrivd here last night And on the 22nd had the honor to receive your Excellencys favor of 16th Inst. Permit me to say that it was not the Shawanese & Delawares that stopt the People sent to the Huron Village, but it was the Hurons, who told the Officers that it would be best for the Party to remain with them as till they had sent runners to the Shawanese to acquaint them of the peace granted them for fear some accident might happen them for want of that information upon the Road.

With respect to the Shawanese & Delaware sendings in Conjunction with the Senecas as the Captain Morris you have been misinformd, for the truth is, that Capt Morris nor the Indians did not know that they were to go to the Illinois more than five hours before they set of and were but nine Miles from the Miamis River, but that you may be fully informd of this transaction, I must add, that the Shawanese & Delawares sent four Men to Senesco during the time Sir Wm Johnson was waiting at Niagara for the Senecas to conclude the peace, that upon their arrival a Runner was sent

fol 8 Sir Wm Johnson 24th Nov 64

after

The Chief Man of the Seneco Indians, who
was upon his way to Niagara, to acquaint
him of their arrival upon which he return
to the Castle and with them sent of the
Fifteen Belts & five Strings to the upper
Nations of Savages to convene the War
Captain Morris stayd a few days with the
Indians near the mouth of the Miames
River which gave time for them to send
Runners to all their friends & Allies to
acquaint them of the English with some of
the five Nations Indians being there and
the Business they were going upon
which as they say his person was
discried and came to the knowledge of
the Shawanese & Delawars.

Looking over my papers I found
the request of the Five Nations to go from
Fort Detroit by land. I have omitted
sending it. Now enclose it to you.

Would you have any further
notice taken of the Proceedings of their
Synod by a General Court Martial or
their time be too long expired, then to
let them return home.

Upon the 25th of November last I was
obliged to leave the Shawanese about
one hundred & sixty Miles on this side Detroit,
which we Burnt and I have given directions
to Lieut Col Campbell for their being
sent

to Niagara the latter end of May next

I must trouble your with the
enclosed Complaint of Mr Marlow
Commanding at the Royal Blockhouse
against the Onondaw Indians for taking
twenty five Sheep and otherwise
behaving insolently.

As soon as possibly can I shall
transmit you the original papers
of which I have sent you the Copys. I am

Your Excellencys
Most Obedient Servant
Jno Bradstreet

Sir

As to the Shawanese & Delawares on my getting
to Presque Isle the Savages of the Five Nations beg'd I would
let them go to their Nations to collect the other Chiefs &
Prisoners and that they would be answerable for them
and allowed them to go. The day after my arrival
at Sandusky there came three Savages sent by three
Nations, to assure me they were desiring their quietus
dispatch in the business they were sent upon and
beg'd I would allow time, for every thing was in
confusion on the determining of the Troops by the
way of Fort Pitt. The five Nations beg'd I would commit
them three Men to their care, which I thought it prudent
to consent to and Nations two of them are still with
the Five Nations on their way to Sir William Johnsons
the other made his escape on hearing the War was to be
continued against the Shawanese & Delawares.

Colonel Blakeney, Nov.
from 2nd Oct. 1761.

received Nov.r 23d

answered -

Colonel Bradstreet, Mss.
Oct. 28th 1764

in Cadet Co. 2d N.Y. 11.20.64

Camp near the camping place of Bradley Lake
October 18th, 64

Yesterday at the line Parties waited on the Brave Chief
this day, to give him their answer to his Speech of
Yesterday — Viz You are sensible I once communicated to
to you the Propositions to carry on the War against
the Shawanese and Delawares, you then invited us
any yesterday two days, for the Chiefs and the men
to answer and to determine with to me, that two days
and one more is now elapsed, the Chiefs and the Men
not arrived, I therefore desire an answer to the War
belt I gave you to begin a War immediately on the
Shawanese and Delawares agreeable to your engage-
ment when you first came out —

Brothers, Hear, Hear Brothers

When Chiefs & Men of the five Nations were at the
treaties with Sir William at Fort Johnson they
desired to be Brothers with the Six
Nations but desired the Path might be cleared
and Swept that way, by sending the
Belt Belts and Strings, we now likewise may
Speak to the five Nations but desire that the
Path to them may be cleared and swept the
same as we are Brothers & Friends you ought
to answer this Speech of Brother Delaware
The Shawanese and Delawares have again
declared war with the five Nations four times
they have deceived us we therefore require
real Friendship and Engagements now before we
do any thing with them

We must observe you are bound by your Treaty
so that the Five Nations and their Allies
suppose you come hither if you act wrong
the fault will be yours
We intend you to return home we don't want to
you we want to go together we have found what
have been looking for that is the Indians
deceived us we are told in Canada to remain
here do not regard what we say as this we
do command you to go against the Indians
Drive Onnagonte the English the next Spring
want to get home so that we and the English
may be able to act offensive against
Onnagonte early in the Spring
Our Brethren whilst we were there we now give
you and mind when returning home with
measure the same to the Indians for in case
is of this we are consequence the five Nations
Cadarakin Sodiniane and Onnagonte Nay our great
fire burn at Onondaga shall we will shall
council and all be ready in the Spring we hope
again request we may all go home with
old Brethren -
I think it convenient that you send Deputies
the Nations at Detroit with whom we have
peace to acquaint them to cease from any
to their Engagements of Peace and Friendship
with the English and against them Nations
the whole of the five Nations who will stand
them from Oswego during the Winter for
Winter against the English this Summer
Store and that you defer it to the Spring

action that you are Sincere and Faithful to the English and that you will ever remain so.

A true Copy
Tho Grant
Aid de Camp

FROM WELLES & WADE ETC.

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 245, are listed the following papers which were destroyed by fire: a letter of November 20th fom H. Van Schaack, Albany, recalling circumstances of a call on Sir William which may aid the latter in remembering an important paper delivered to him on that occasion, and mentioning money due Van Schaack from De Couagne; one of the 21st from Welles & Wade, Montreal, mentioning business correspondence and asking, in behalf of Canadian merchants, whether New York and Philadelphia traders will be allowed to go West in the spring and on what footing trade is likely to be reestablished, and discoursing on laws regarded as too liberal to French Catholics and disagreements between civil and military authorities; one of the 22d from John B. Van Eps, Schenectady, explaining that he is not to be blamed for the damage to loaf sugar sent up on a bateau; and Gerrit Merselis's receipt, the 22d, New York, for goods shipped by William Darlington for delivery to Sir William Johnson.

TO ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

A. L. S.[1]

Johnson Hall, Novbr. 23d. 1764

REVEREND SIR:

Your favour of the 24th. of Octbr. by Mr. Kirtland came to hand, Since which he has been to Onoaghquagey & left Joseph Wolley there for ye. Winter. He is now here himself waiting an opertunity of Some Senecas whom I expect to conduct him to their Country.— I shall do everry thing in my power for his admission there, & good treatment.

I now send to your care by one Mr. Jones from yr. parts, (who is returning from our unsuccessfull Army[2]) two Indian Boys. The oldest is a sensible Smart Boy, but a little wild at present, which your prudent conduct will soon alter.— The Cheif Sachim of the Six Nations is now here, an Onondaga, I am doing what I can to prevail on his grandson (who is a fine Boy) to go to you, his Grandfather has consented, provided his

[1]In the collection of James H. Manning, Albany, N. Y.

[2]Colonel John Bradstreet's.

Father agrees to it, which I flatter myself he will with my persuasion when I see him. His going to you, would open a Door for more of the upper Nations to follow.

I am verry glad to hear the Boys who are now with you behave well, & make so good a progress in their Education, please to tell them that I shall regard them on their return, according to their diligence & merit, & that all their Freinds here desire to be remembered to them.

I am extremely oblidged to you for y^e^. many polite & freindly Expressions You are pleased to bestow, and for y^r^. Good Wishes in particular.— I heartily wish you all success in y^r^. praiseworthy undertakings, and am Sincerely

Sir Y^r^. real freind & Humble Servt.

Wᴹ. Johnson

The Revrᴰ. Mᴿ. Wheelock

INDORSED: General Johnson
Novr. 23d 1764.
With 3 Indian Boys

JOHNSON'S REMARKS ON THE CONDUCT OF COLONEL BRADSTREET[1]

Novbr. 24th. 1764

[ ]

[His harsh treatment at Setting off to the Inds. and their officers &] leaveing [some of them behind at every encampment from his flighty] and unsettled disposition [telling them sometimes he intended] encamping, on which Some of the [briskest Inds. went to kill some] Game, on their return, found the Army [moved on, so were obliged] to march along shore without any [necessarys and with difficulty] got to Detroit half Starved.— at other [times on being asked by] the Indn. Officers (when the Boats were [crowded) how they and y^e^. Inds.] should get along,

[1] In Johnson's handwriting.

His answer always verry [ill natured, such as] Swim and be damned, or let them stay and be [damned &c.;] all which was understood by many, & gave great [uneasiness[1].]

2d. The readiness of our Inds. to fall on those who came to Lance[aux Feuilles] which he prevented & then treated with the Enemy Inds., Without [ ] the Six Nations[2] &ca. & only telling them in a general way (after he had Settled matters [ ] them in some manner) that he had made [a treaty] this gave the Inds. a good deal of trouble, As did his tender [ ] of the Enemy (who came often to his Camp) cause of reflecting on such a conduct & early indulgence.

3d. His sending Messages to Pondiac in ye. Manner he did Served only to put him on his guard, and when he found that Pondiac was not inclined to treat with him, and ordered his Army to embark In order to attack him, the Inds. were as ready & alert as any of the Troops, & some went in ye. Front, as Lieut. Fisher says, in order to Engage first, Notwithstanding ye. Author of that low scurrilous letter said to be wrote from Sandusky Affirms (amongst other falsehoods) that they would not fight the *Miamis*.— He does not know that there is any difference between the *ottawaes* & *Miamis*. His leaveing ye. Miamis River[3] when Matters were in so unsettled a way, & going to the Detroit, was ye. reason of Capt. Morris meeting with Ill treatment from the Inds. along that River, His Sending him that way before Affairs were properly settled was rash & bad Policy, as was also his pardoning Minny Chein, & Godfry,[4] & putting so much confidence in such notorious Villains, who for many reasons

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[1] The foregoing matter in brackets is supplied from a quotation made by Parkman from the original manuscript, in *The Conspiracy of Pontiac*, 2:210–11.

[2] Colonel Bradstreet's sentiment toward the Six Nations is illustrated in his "Thoughts on Indian Affairs," in *Doc. Rel. to Col Hist. N. Y.*, 7:690–94. The paper was written on December 4th, 1764, at Albany.

[3] The Maumee river.

[4] Miny Chesne and Jacques Godfroy participated in the taking of Fort Miami. After the siege of Detroit both were made prisoners by the British.

could not be supposed to like the English, or act heartily against those Indians with whom they were firm freinds & in conjunction with whom they Plundered & Murdered so many of his Majestys [ ]
[ ]
[ ] Several Nations at Detroit [ ] sent Interpreters, without acquainting [ ] with w^{t}. passed gave great offense, & made y^{e} [ ] in the Affair, looking upon themselves to be ill trea[ ]ing y^{e}. Westeren Nations to acknowledge themselves Subj[ect M]ajesty, and giveing up to him the Dominion of all that Country [ ] & ample manner, as he has over any part of his other Domin^{ns}. [gr]oss imposition on the Public, as it is easy to prove that they never [ ]nded anything of the Kind.— & had it been proposed, or made an Article of the Treaty, & understood, it would have been verry bad Policy, being well known to all who understand anything of the transactions of these four Years past with the Ind^{s}., that a Jealousy (Ariseing from some imprudent Steps ordered to be taken after y^{e}. Surrender of Canada &^{ca}.) of our Grasping at their Country, was one principal reason of the present Disturbance, w^{h}. can be made appear by many Sufficient Proofs.

6th. His passing Sandusky to go to Detroit without finishing what he had begun with the Shawanese &^{ca}, or fighting them in case of a breach of their promises gave all the freind Ind^{s}. a verry unfavourable opinion of his measures w^{h}. his conduct to y^{e}. last never in the least contributed to remove. when they arrived at Detroit, they asked Major Gladwin whether He knew what they were brought there for, & whether it was to make a Parade. His cutting to peices with a Tommohawk at a public meeting a Belt of Wampum w^{h}. he was spoke to with, greatly incensed all y^{e}. Ind^{s}., and made them look upon him in a verry strange light.

7th. His conduct when he returned from Detroit to Sandusky was so odd & fickle that it surprised his Army, as well as the

Ind^{s}., Viz^{t}. his ordering a Fort to be built imediately on a low bottom Subject to be overflown with any freshet, then leaveing it unfinished, & going with the whole up the Sandusky River, at w^{h}. place the Ind^{s}. promised in 7 days they would deliver up all the Pris^{ns}., after encamping there four days on a fine peice of Ground, He all of a Sudden gave orders for an imediate & Silent retreat, notwithstanding all y^{e}. Ind^{s}. opposed it in a warm manner, & desired he would at least wait y^{e}. time appointed but to no purpose was all their entreaties. He returned in y^{e}. greatest hurry & Silence leaveing y^{e}. Ind^{s}. behind, who waited the experation of the time limitted, then Joined the Army at Sandusky Lake [ ]
[ ]
[ ]
[ ] who were taken Pris[ ]
[ ]as always in force agst us [ ]
[Se]veral who See them take back y^{e}. Prisoners [ ]

8th. His going away & leaveing at Sandusky Two [Jersey Soldiers who were sent] out by his Orders to Catch Fish for his [Table and Five Principal] Ind^{s}. who were hunting, notwithstanding Several spoke to him [abt it & begged to] allow a Boat to stay an hour or two for them [his Answer was,] they might Stay there & be damned, not a Boat should [stay one] Minute for them.[1] So they must perish, or go to [ ]

9th. His encamping on a Beech with y^{e}. Army, [ ] a verry little way of a fine large River, wherein a tho[usand] Boats could lay with safety, by which obstinacy or w[ ] else it was, Half the Boats of the Army were lost, with [six] p^{cs} of brass Ordnance Amunition, prov^{sn}. Mens Arms, [baggage] &^{ca}. w^{h}. reduced the Whole to y^{e}. utmost distress, but ab[ ] about 150 Ind^{s}. their officers & some Rangers &^{ca}. who from that place were oblidged to take thro the Woods without any provision, a March of above 400 Miles, (as they had Swamps

[1] The bracketed words completing this incident are supplied from Parkman's quotation, *The Conspiracy of Pontiac*, 2:210.

Ponds Rivers &ca. to head & Cross,) to get even to Niagara; Sevrl. of the Soldiers perished in the Woods, & along the Lake Side, & those, who reached the Posts, & Inhabitants, were almost Spent with fatiuge, Cold, & Hunger. & even those who came in ye. Boats wh. escaped, were left behind by him in ye. utmost distress & Confusion. it is said that Shepperton[1] recd. a quantity of Ammunition at ye. pl[ace] where ye. boats were wrecked, & that a Markee was pitched in ye. [ ] cover what was doing.

10th. His calling courts of Enquiry, & examineing some Frenchmen (whom he had always in His Family, & at his Table and who are well paid) what ye. distance was to the great plains, &ca. & what time it would take to march an Army there, shewed plainly his unwillingness to move yt. way and the other Steps he has taken with regard to ye. Indians was entirely to extricate himself from the blame & censure he expected would be thrown on him, & endeavour to fix it on the Inds., whom he never before consulted in all he had done.

[ ] [ ] [ ] expiration of the days [ ] [ ] & Coll. Bouquet did not [ ] [ ] ye. 3d. of Octbr. wh. was near a Month [ ] of giveing up the Prisns. at Sandusky.

[ ] [ ] allowing French Men to trade from Detroit amgst: [ ]tant Inds., when he would not allow English Traders to bring [ ] their Effects from Detroit, which they had laying there sometime [ ] his granting a passport or Certificate to *Shepperdton* [ ] Frenchman who Accompanied him from Detroit, & procureing him a Considerable Cargoe of Goods with 2 Boats & Eight Soldiers to carry him & Goods to Detroit, When the Troops & Indians were in the greatest Want of them, is worthy of Enquiry. His

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[1]Probably Jean Baptiste Chapoton, a resident of Detroit. See *Journal of Pontiac's Conspiracy*, trans. R. Clyde Ford, p. 66.

giveing Deeds of Land to S^d^. *Cheppartons* Daughter & others wrong.

[ ] The Ridiculous Orders (never intended to be executed) given at Sandusky & the readiness of y^e^. Men to March ag^st^. y^e^. great plains with y^e^. q^ty^. of provision (tho not the half of it necessary) said to be requisite for that March, shew plainly the design.

14th. No Partys of the new acquired Subjects could be got to go ag^st^. the Enemy Ind^s^., notwithstand^g^. He by Instructions to *Chepparton* gave him power to go to any Expence in getting a few Ind^s^., also directions to get *Marsack*, Louis *Campo*, & *Checut* to assist him, NB these were y^e^. principal Actors in y^e^. late Affair ag^st^. Us, but are now by some means unknown made use of as tho our most firm freinds.— these and many other unaccountable Steps taken dureing the Campaign, might be worthy of Enquiry into.

The Six Nations refused Sev^rl^. times Shaking hands wth. the Ottawaes &^ca^. tho requested by Co^ll^. Bradstreet, who told them they were now freinds he having made peace wth. them, to w^h^. they ans^rd^. that was more than they knew, as they did not understand a word passed between him & them, at length y^e^. Ottawaes got up and Shoke the Six Nat^s^. by the Hand.— Capt. Hare.

Co^ll^. Bradstreet took Hare aside & asked him w^t^. Orders he had from me, to w^h^. he answered, that I had Strongly recommended to him & the rest a proper behaviour, & discharge of their Duty.

INDORSED: Novb^r^. 24th. 1764
Some Remarks on y^e^.
Conduct of C^l^. B — t

FROM WILLIAM [illegible]YMAN ETC.

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 246, are listed the following papers which were destroyed by fire: a letter of November 25th from William Tongue, New York, inquiring about two certificates for the pay of interpreters and asking for a draft on Mr Mortier; one of the 26th from Witham Marsh,

New York, considering illness, "Friend Croghan's" shyness, Colonel Bradstreet, the Albany county clerkship and the deputy secretaryship of Indian affairs, commending John Moore to favor and pronouncing a fervent blessing on Sir William; one of the 27th from William Weyman, New York, transmitting the copy of the Indian prayer book left on the death of Dr Barclay and suggesting its revision under Johnson's eye (printed in *Doc. Hist. N.Y.* 4:343–44; Q. 4:219); one of the 28th from Cornelius Glen, Schenectady, with regard to provisions and vouchers; one of the 28th from John Macomb, Albany, regarding a mistake in an account drawn up by his son; and Duncan & Phyn's bill, dated the 29th, for articles sold to Sir William Johnson.

FROM THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[1]

Private.

New York Novr. 29th 1764

DEAR SIR,

I am greatly obliged to you for your Friendly Letter of the 20th. Inst. which I received yesterday. Colonel Bradstreet's usual strain of talking is very high, and it is the mode of this Country to appear in the News-Papers upon all occasions. People sometimes write too much, and it may very likely be the Colonel's Case. Had the Interest of the Publick, and a real sincere desire to use the most zealous Efforts for Her Service, outweighed Jealousy, envy, and above all an immoderate vanity and self-opinion, and the pleasure to puff and bluster away a sort of Reputation amongst the Vulgar; these matters could never have happened. Your observations seem just, that there appears a good deal of Design. The swearing your officers, King's Declaration &c[a]. shew there was something intended in those Transactions. You will know more by and by. There is I am affraid too much Design and of a bad Nature too, in Many Things that have passed.

Colonel Bradstreet's Supposition, that I have wrote a great deal Home to his Disadvantage, you may believe me, proceeds

[1]In the Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

[illegible] Marshalls Store [illegible]
[illegible] to Detroit he [illegible]
The Ind.ns Officers when the Boat arrived
should [illegible] along, He answer always
Swim and be damned, or let them
all which was understood by every Indian
the reading of [illegible] to all of those who came
with [illegible] Presents & Pro-
2d — His treating with the Enemy Ind.s &c.
the Six Nations &c. & [illegible] after he had settled
them in some manner [illegible] that he had
this gave the Ind.s a good deal of trouble, He did listen
to the Enemy who came often to his Camp, cause of great
on such occasions & early indulgence. ——

3d — His sending Messages to Pondiac in y.e Manner
seemed only to put him on his guard, and when he sent
Pondiac was not inclined to treat with him, and then ordered
Army to embark in order to attack him, The Ind.s were as
Valerd as any of the Troops, & some sent in y.e Front, as Lieut.
Fisher says, in order to Engage first, Notwithstanding y.e
of that Low scurrilous Letter said to be wrote from Canada
assures some of other Tribes of that they would not Join
Miamis. — He does not know that there is any difference be-
the Ottawaes & Miamis. His leaveing y.e Miamis his
when Matters were in so unsettled a way, & going to the Illi-
was y.e reason of Capt. Morris meeting with ill treatment
the Ind.s along that River. His sending him that way
fore Affairs were properly settled was rash & bad Policy
as was also his [illegible] Mimmy Shein, & Godfry, & putting
much confidence in such notorious Villains, who for many reasons
could not be supposed to like the English, or act heartily against
those Indians with whom they were form.d & in conjunction
with whom they Plundered & Murdered so many of his Majesty's

[illegible] Indians to acknowledge [illegible]
giving up to him the Dominion of that
[illegible] manner, as he has over any part of his own
Dominion on the Public, as it is easy to prove that they
[illegible] any thing of the kind. — Had it been proposed, and
[illegible] the Treaty understood, it would have been any
[illegible] being well known to all who understand any thing of
[illegible] sections of these four Years past with the Inds. that a Jealousy
[illegible] rising from some imprudent steps ordered to be taken after y.e Cessation
(Canada Inds.) of our grasping at their Country, was one principal
[illegible] son of the present Disturbance, w.h can be made appear by many
[illegible] Indian Chiefs. ——

[illegible] his passing Sandusky & to Detroit
[illegible] the Shawanese &c., but first Disarming them in case of a breach of that Promise
gave all the friend Inds. a very unfavourable opinion, of his meaning
with his conduct to y.e last never in the least contributed to remove.
when they arrived at Detroit. they asked Major Gladwin whether he knew
what they were brought there for. whether it was to make a Parade.
his cutting to pieces with a Tomahawk at a public meeting a Belt of
Wampum w.h he was spoke to with, greatly incensed all y.e Inds. to look
upon him in a very strange light. ——

[illegible] his conduct when he returned from Detroit to Sandusky was
so odd & senseless that it surprised his Army, as well as the Inds. He
ordered a Boat to be built immediately, of a low Bottom Intended to be
covered with any Peltry, then leaving it unfinished, & going with
the whole up the Sandusky River, at y.e place the Inds. promised in
3 days they would Deliver up all the Prisrs, after encamping there
four days in a fine piece of Ground, He all of a sudden gave Orders
for an immediate & silent Retreat, notwithstanding all y.e Inds. opposed
it in a warm manner, saying he would at least wait y.e time appointed
but to no purpose was all their entreaties, He returned in y.e greatest Hurry
& Velocity leaving y.e Inds. behind, who waited the expiration of
the time limited ~~to no purpose~~. then joined the Army & Commenced

[illegible] landing at [illegible]
[illegible] by his Orders to [illegible]
[illegible] proceeding downwards,
allow a Boat to stay an hour or two
they might stay there & be damned, no
Minute for them. — So they must perish, or

9.th — His encamping on a Beach with y.e Army
a very little way of a fine large River, where
Boats could lay with safety, by which obstinacy
else it was, Half the Boats of the Army were lost,
w.ch with his Ordnance Ammunition, Provision, Mens Arms &
&c. w.ch reduced the Whole to y.e utmost Distress, tho' [illegible]
about 150 Ind.s their Officers & some Rangers &c. who
that place were obliged to take thro the Woods without
Provision, a March of above 400 Miles, as they had
Lords Rivers &c to head & Boats, to get even to Niagara,
of the Soldiers perished in the Woods, & along the Lake &
& those, who reached the Lodes, & Inhabitants, were almost
with the fatigue, Cold, & Hunger. & even those who came
y.e Boats w.ch escaped, were left behind by him in y.e most dis-
& confusion. It is said that Shepperton received a quantity of Ammunition at y.e
where y.e Boats were wrecked, & that a Market was given in y.e
to what was doing.

10.th His calling Councils of Enquiry, & examining some French
whom he had always in His Family, at his Table what y.e Dist.
was to the great Plains, &c. & what time it would take to mo
our Army there, shewed plainly his unwillingness to move y.e
and the other Steps he has taken with regard to y.e Indians
was entirely to extricate himself from the Blame & Censure he
expected would be thrown on him, & endeavour to fix it on the
Ind.s, whom he never before consulted in all he had done.

[illegible] French Men to Trade from Detroit
when he would not allow English Traders to
Effects from Detroit, which they had Leave there
Leaving granting a passport or Certificate to the Frenchman who Accompanied him from Detroit, Procuring
considerable Cargoe of Goods with 2 Boats & Eight Soldiers
carry him & Goods to Detroit. When the Troops & Indians were
the greatest Part of them, is worthy of Enquiry. His giving
Lands to Mr. Chapparton's Daughter & others wrong

Ridiculous Orders never intended to be executed Given at Niagara
the readiness of y.e Men to March & y.e great Pains with y.e Provisions
& the Cattle & Necessary's paid to be Equipped for that March, shew Plainly
the design.

No Parts of Jud.a the new acquired Subjects could be got to join
the Enemy Jud.a notwithstanding by Instructions to Mr. Croghan join
him never less to any Expence in getting a Less Jud.a also Directions to
Mr. Croghan's Compo. & Recall to assist him. Mr. These were y.e principal
Actors in y.e late Affair agt. us. but are now by some means or other made
use of as the most Intimate Friends. — these and many other unaccountable
Steps taken during the Campaign, might be worthy of Enquiry into.

Six Nations requested their Lives & Hatchets to be
Buried at Niagara this required by Col.l Bradstreet, who told them they
were now friends & having made peace with them, & as they
had no more than they knew, as they did not understand a word
passed between him & them, at Long by y.e Waves & Steps and
Marks by the Hand. — Capt. Hare

Col.l Bradstreet took Hare aside & asked him what Idea
he had from me, & he answered, that he thought I was mad
to Him & Recd a proper behaviour. Discharge of their Debts

lessen their Power & Influence. Whatever be done in this place, I am very confident I shall have it in my power to humble them, & to curb their Licentiousness after this, tho' I now stand alone in this Dispute without any assistance.

You will likewise find the Benefit of it in your affairs both Public & Private.

I have not a single line by the Packett. Gen[l]. Gage is appointed commander in chief in place of Sir Jeffery Amherst who has resigned.[1] This disappoints some People as they now doubt of G[l]. Monckton's return to this Place.

I am much hurried in Writing my Letters by the Packett which is to go next Thursday I am, &c.

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Contemporary Copy[2]

[*Dec. 2-16, 1764*]

Johnson Hall December 2[d]. 1764 —

From the 2[d]. of this Month to the 8th. several Indians returning from the Army kept dropping in by small parties greatly distressed, and exclaiming against Col. Bradstreet for his conduct during the Campaign. they told Sir William they would wait 'till the whole of their Nations, namely, the Coghnawageys, and Ganughsadageys[3] arrived here. —

Sir William welcomed them, and told them he was Sorry to hear so many Complaints against Col. Bradstreet, and that he wou'd endeavor to put every thing relative to them & their affairs on the best footing, and send them home well Clothed &c. — then Ordered them Quarters, Provisions, Pipes, Tobacco, Rum &c to relieve their drooping Spirits. —

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[1] Although Gage was acting for a year, he was not formally commissioned until November 16, 1764.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 7.

[3] These were Canadian tribes of Indians.

From Decem^{r}. the 9th. to the 14th. the Coghnawageys, and Ganughsadageys kept dropping in, naked, and almost famished whom Sir W^{m}. Clothed, and Comforted all in his power, by acting as Physician, and Surgeon to all who were sick, or lame. they told him that sev^{l}. more of their Nations were yet behind, and doubted their being able to reach the Settlements, particularly, *Sadagarahis*, and old Warrior, and three others who were just spent, when they saw them last near Presq' Isle. — On this day, the Indians being out of patience waiting so long for some of their People yet behind, came to acquaint Sir W^{m}. that they intended to set off the next day for Canada, as they dreaded the Severity of the Winter (were they to delay any longer) would prevent their getting home, as the Creeks, Rivers & Lakes would be soon impassible for some time, whereupon Sir W^{m}. Called them all together into the Council Room, & made the following Speech to them — vizt. *Old Brant* Speaker —

Breth^{n}. of Coghnawagey, Ganughsadagey — both Sachims & Warriors. —

Your accepting the Hatchet which I gave you last Year, on the Commencement of Hostilities so readily, and your alertness in coming here on my Call to Join the Army, together with your good behavior during the Campaign give me not only much Pleasure, but Satisfy me with regard to your Sincerity. Your remaining steadfast in them Principles will be your greatest Security, and surest Means of continuing & preserving the friendship, and good will of all the English —

A Belt. —

Bretheren. —

With this Belt I remove all uneasiness, and Discontent (occasioned either by disapointment, Maltreatment, or otherwise) from the minds of your Warriors &c, and must desire, you will not let that Zeal slacken, which you have hitherto manifested for his Majesties Service, but preserve therein, and set the good Example to the other Nations of your Confederacy (who have

not acted up to the Engagements entered into with me at the Reduction of Canada) which will raise you in the Esteem of the English. —

A Belt. —

Bretheren. —

As the Campaign in this Quarter has not answered all the ends expected, and the Shawanese, Delawares, and Sanduskeys, by letters which I lately received from the commanding Officer at Detroit, still continue our Enemies, I must desire you will still keep that *Ax* which I gave you and the Six Nations, until all Matters between us, and the aforesaid Nations, or any others ill disposed be properly accomodated, and that you do (according to the Tenor of the Treaty settled with you at Coghnawagey in the Year 1760) hold your selves in Readiness to Join us, when I call upon you, which I shall not do without a sufficient Cause, and then you may depend on better Treatment: and this I desire you will communicate to all your Confederacy in Canada. —

A Belt. —

Bretheren. —

I have only to recommend to you a proper Deportment towards the English, and to avoid all trifling Disputes with them, which only serve to create greater Misunderstandings, and cannot turn out to your Advantage. — Lastly, that you do by no means suffer your selves to be misled by idle, and groundless Reports of wicked, and ignorant People, who regardless of your Interest, and the Peace of your Country, are induced by the Evil Spirit, to propogate such groundless, and unfeasible Stories, as a Child must be really ashamed of mentioning. — besides, it is using you all very ill, as it is an Imposition on your understandings: — I mean the foolish, though wickedly calculated Stories lately, and daily spread of the French being again risen, and that they are determined to fight the English again, and desiring you, and other Nations to be ready to assist them, and a great deal of such

Stuff, unworthy of the Notice of People, endowed with the least Share of Sense. — Then ended. —

A Belt. —

N.B. — Sir W^m^. first Condoled the Death of the great or chief Sachim of the Loretto Indians who died at Sanduskey during the Campaign, which is a Custom kept up by them, and expected to be Performed. —

A Black Belt

On Thursday Morning the *Coghnawageys*, and *Ganughsadageys* being again assembled, *Peter* their Speaker addressed Sir William as follows — vizt. —

Brother Gorah Warraghijagey. —

We the chief Warriors of Coghnawagey, and Ganugsadagey return you our most hearty thanks for the kind Reception you have given us, and for covering our poor naked Carcases, which suffered much lately by Cold, and Hunger. We are very thankful to you for the Concern you Shew for the Loss we have Sustained by the Death of the late Chief of Loretto, your late hearty friend by condoling his death agreeable to our Custom, and his Rank. — We hope you will excuse our not answering you thereon with Wampum, being unprovided therewith, as we came out to War. therefore hope you will accept our hearty thanks, without them, and believe us as sincere as if we had spoke to you therewith. —

Brother. —

(Taking up two of Sir W^m^'s Belts with which he spoke first,) — I speak for the Chiefs of the Warriors, who desire me to return you many thanks for removing the great uneasiness their minds laboured under on account of the ill Success of the Campaign, as also of the bad Treatment they often received during the Course of it, and more especially so, in returning home through the Woods, being left to shift for themselves, and entirely destitute of every thing necessary on that Occasion, by which they greatly suffered, and many of our Bretheren, the English,

your Soldiers, perished, and many more would have inevitably, had it not been for our assistance. — Nothwithstanding such Treatment, and ill Conduct is very discouraging, yet you may be assured we shall firmly abide by what we promised to you, and will encourage the rest of our Confederacy to do the same. — thus far we thought proper to answer at present, but on our Return shall lay your Speeches, and Belts before the whole Confederacy, who we are certain will pay a due Regard thereto.

Then a Chief called *Tahaghtaghhquisere* stood up, and told Sir W^m^. he might depend upon it, that they would pay no Regard to any wicked, or idle Reports, of which there were too many, and that he was Surprized, Col. Bradstreet did not use some means (when desired by them) to have a French Officer, and his small Party of about five in number, at the Miamis River, apprehended, who were come there to Pondiac, and his Party to Stirr him and the Indians up against the English, not only telling them, but also our Indians that the French were again risen, and would shortly attack the English, for which purpose that there were several Boats arrived at New Orleans, loaded with warlike Stores &c, three whereof were for Pondiac, and the Indians of his Party, — that two of the Vessels were loaded with Clothing, and one entirely with Arms, and Ammunition, — that they gave Thomas King a large French Flag, which he said would be a Protection to those who carried it, which Flag Thos. King shewed to the Governor of Detroit on his Arrival there. — Why that Frenchman was not taken, and Pondiac along with him, we don't know, but we are sure they ought to have been, as they were endeavoring all in their power to set mischief forward. — We hear that our Brother *Skana*, al, Bradstreet reports that the Indians were unwilling to fight. — We always thought that a great man, or head Warrior would not *lie;* but now we see otherwise; for we were always ready, had he shewn us where, and set the Example: but all he wanted was, that some of us Indians should go, and try to Scalp one of the Shawanese, or Delawares, and he lye in his Camp idle, though by what we

cou'd see, and learn, his Army was ready enough to fight, but it seems he did not think it proper. — surely, we were all desirous of falling upon the first Indians of the Enemy we saw near *Chodoghque*,[1] until forbid by him. — had not that been prevented, there would be no restraining our young men from falling upon the Enemy. — that Beginning greatly displeased & Cooled our Young Men's Zeal, as did also his Conduct at the Miamis River, when he told us to embark in order to go up the River with him to Attack Pondiac, and some French with him. — We all expected there would be an Opportunity of distinguishing ourselves, and of getting some Prisoners and Scalps to shew our People that we had been at War, but instead of that, on his meeting two, or three little Canoes with a few Ottawas, and talking a little with them (which he never communicated to us) he dropt his first Resolution of fighting them, and set off for Detroit. what passed there, I leave the Five Nations to inform you of when they arrive. I am sorry we have reason to say so much about the affair, but we are really ashamed, and concerned to return, as those who are at home will laugh at our having done nothing. — this is the first time we ever Joined our Bretheren the English, and are sorry to say we never experienced such hardships, and ill treatment from the French, nor so unsuccessful a Campaign. — here ended. —

Sir William, in answer, desired they would think no more of the hardships & ill treatment they suffered during the Campaign, being now over; which were owing to the Indiscretion, or rather the commanding Officer's want of knowledge in their way of waging War &c, and that he would by his Care of them, make up for the Disapointment, and Losses they sustained. — then gave them Money in Lieu of their Arms, Packs &c lost in the Shipwreck &c — & Orders for their Provisions on their Journey, — also Sleds to carry their Sick to Albany. — & then set off —

[1] Chautauqua, though here referring to the head of the portage on Lake Erie.

Decem^{r}. 15th. — On this day Thomas King, and his Party arrived here in a very poor Condition, being from the 16th. day of October, the day on which they left Sanduskey to this Ins^{t}. being 60 days, obliged to shift for their living in the Woods. — Sir W^{m}. ordered them Refreshment, and told them, that as they were so much fatigued &c they had best rest themselves, and the next day he would be glad to meet them again, and hear their accounts &c —

16th. — Being met Thomas King spoke to Sir W^{m}. as follows.

Guy Johnson Esqr. Dep^{y}. Ag^{t}.

Present — M^{r}. Kirtland[1]
John Taylor Interp^{r}.

Broth^{r}. Gorah Warraghijagey. —

I am now come before you in a worse Condition than ever you saw me, or any of your Bretheren before. It is entirely owing to the goodness of the Great Spirit, that we now see you, and to him we return thanks for it, which some days ago we all dispaired of, on account of the wretched Situation we were left in after the Destruction of our Boats near Sanduskey, from whence we were Obliged to march through the Wilderness 26 days without an Ounce of Provisions allowed us at parting. This, and many other hardships imposed on us during the Campaign, (had not our Resolutions to act heartily with our Bretheren, the English, against the Enemy, been very strong,) would have determined us not to put up with such Treatment. — but we were realy hearty in the Cause, and fully resolved to Revenge the many Injuries suffered by our Bretheren, on the Delawares, and Shawanese. — for Instance, — when we first discovered two Boats of the Enemy near *Chodaghque*, We all rose up, took to our arms, and ran towards them with a firm Resolution to demolish them, until Skana[2] forbid it, and desired me to call

[1] The Rev. Samuel Kirkland.

[2] The Indian name for Colonel Bradstreet — also Skeanoh.

aloud to all the Indians not to hurt them Indians coming in, as he supposed they might be Messengers of Peace: then Ordered me to get some of our Indians to go in a Birch Canoe to meet them, and bring them to him, which was accordingly done. When met, they told *Skana* they were sent by four Nations to enquire where the Army was going, and what its Resolution was, — *whether for Peace, or War, that either was equal them.* to which *Skana* answered *that he was very glad to find them disposed for Peace.* — After he had talked to them a while, he told us that he had made Peace with the Shawanese, Delawares, Six Nations of Ohio, and Wyandots of Sanduskey, and desired we would shake hands with them. After this we of the Six Nations, Coghnawageys &c had a Meeting together in order to Consider what was best to be done, or whether we should say any thing to those Indians, whom we looked upon to be Spies. — We were unanimously of Opinion that *Skana* should have told them that he was going into their Country in order to punish them for their Conduct towards the English, but as he had taken such pacific Measures contrary to their expectations, we were determined to do nothing in the Affair, but let him go on as he pleased, as he did not think worth while to consult [*with*] us thereon. — Brother, this greatly cooled our Zeal, and lesened our Opinion of *Skana*'s Conduct, as did his unexpected Retreat from Sanduskey Falls, when no Danger was near, in so much that when he afterwards told us he would carry on the War against them, and wanted Some of us to go a Scalping, we thought him mad, and told him that we were ready, and willing to go with his Army any where, but that we did not understand his sending us against the enemy, and he with his army lye inactive in his Camp; and we realy believe that the Officers, and Soldiers would very readily go to the *Scioto* Plains, which were but four, or five days easy march (as the Indians go it in three days) if Ordered. — His (*Skana*'s) treating with a few Indians of the Ottawa Nation at the Miamis River, when we thought, and were told we were going to fight *Pondiac*'s

Party, and this all in French, and by French Interpreters, whilst there were English Interpr[s]. much better than them, gave us a very odd Opinion of the affair, as did also the same Conduct at Detroit, when he met some Indians of the *Ottawa*, *Chippaweigh*, and *Powatawattimie* Nations, with whom he bid us Shake hands, "telling us that we were all Brothers," when we did not know a word that passed between him, and them, — neither has he ever told us a Word of it to this day. —

These are but a few of the many Instances we could mention of the ill treatment we received this Campaign, — and should there be any blame laid by the General, as we understand there is, and realy think very deservedly, we doubt not but it will lye on him who ruled the whole in a more absolute manner than we ever before experienced. —

Then ended — saying he would leave the rest for the Onondaga, & Cayuga Warriors to relate. —

Sir William thanked Thomas King for acquainting him with the Transactions of the Campaign, — told him he was very sorry they had met with a Treatment so disagreeable to them, & unexpected to him, after the many Promises made to him by *Skana* at Parting, that he w[d]. be very carefull of them, and Consult their Chiefs when necessary, — that he would do all in his power to remove all uneasiness from their breasts, — that they should never more experience the like treatment — then gave them Cloths &c, as some Compensation for their uneasinesses, & losses, &c sustained. —

BILL OF DUNCAN AND PHYN

D. S.

Schenectady [December 17, 1764]

SIR W[M]. JOHNSON

Bought Dunc [ ]

[ ]nd Kettles .....3/10..[

[ ]Caster Hatts .....25/....[

For the County of Northampton, Council as before, and

William Plumsted
Thomas Craig
Hugh Wilson
Aaron Depuis
Lewis Klotz
Thomas Armstrong
George Taylor
Lewis Gordon
Jacob Arndt
John Moore
Robert Lyle
James Allen
John Jennings
Henry Geiger
Danl Brodhead
} Esqrs

The Members of the Proprietary & Governors

The Commission of the Peace for Bucks County was referred to further Consideration

Memorandum 27th Novr 1764 The Governor this day issued a Commission appointing John Vining, Jacob Vanbibber and Richard McWilliam Esqrs Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer & General Gaol Delivery for the Government of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Wednesday the 5 day of Decemr 1764

present

The Honourable John Penn Esqr Lieutenant Governor &c

Benjamin Chew
Lynford Lardner
Thomas Cadwalader
Richard Penn
} Esqrs

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he received by Major Small from Col: Bouquet dated at the Forks of Muskingum 15th Novr last acquainting him that he had obliged the Delawares Shawanese & Senecas to submit to the terms he had prescribed to them in consideration of a permission from him to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to conclude a peace with the English; — and also a Copy of the Conferences he had held at several times with the said Indians, containing a Minute detail of his proceedings from the 20th September to the 16th November last. — Both which being read and duly considered, the Council advised his Honour to issue a proclamation, ordering a suspension of all Hostilities against the abovementioned Tribes till further Orders.

The Secretary having accordingly prepared a Draught of a proclamation for that purpose it was read and approved and ordered to be published to Morrow in the Pennsylvania Gazettee and Journal

The Letter from Col: Bouquet and the Indian Conferences being ordered to be entered on the Council Minutes with the Proclamation they are as follow; — Viz:

A Letter

Pennsylvania, 1764.

A Letter to the Governor from Colonel Bouquet

Camp at the Forks of Muskingham 15: Novem.r 1764.

Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Mingoes the Delawares & the Shawanese, after a long struggle, have at last submitted to the Terms prescribed to them viz.t:

1.st To deliver all the Prisoners without Exception

2.d To give fourteen Hostages to remain in our hands as a Security for the strict performance of the 1.st Article and that they shall commit no hostilities against his Majesty's Subjects.

Upon these Conditions they are permitted to send Deputies from each Nation to S.r William Johnson to make their peace,

The Mingoes have given two Hostages,

The Delawares (six),

The Shawanese Six,

The inclos'd Copy of our Proceedings with these Nations contains a Minute account of the whole Transaction, therefore I shall not trouble you with particulars. I am only to request that you will have a Suspension of Arms with these Savages publish'd in your Government, and I may presume to assure you, from their present humble dispositions, that the Troops stationed on your frontiers may be discharged and the Inhabitants return with safety to their deserted Plantations.

We have already upwards of 200 Captives delivered & many of them have remained so many Years amongst them, that they part from them with the greatest reluctance. - We are obliged to keep Guards to prevent their escape, and unless they are treated with Indulgence & Tenderness by their Relations, they will certainly return to their Savage Masters. The Delawares and Mingoes have not only delivered all their prisoners, but even their own Children born from White Women.

The Shawanese have been very Obstinate and nothing has prevented the Chastizement they deserved, but the certainty that if they were driven to Despair they would Massacre 150 Prisoners then in their hands; however their pride has been humbled and they have been forced to submit to the same Conditions as the other Nations.

The Troops of your Government have carried on the Service with great Zeal and Chearfulness and their Conduct does them honour in every respect.

I shall immediately send them to Carlisle with the Prisoners belonging to the Province; as several of them are not known I beg you will appoint a person to receive them at that place, and provide them with the necessaries of Life till they are claimed

I have the Honour to be, with great regard

Sir, Your most obedient, and

most humble Servant

Henry Bouquet

Governor Penn.

Colonel Bouquet's Journal and Conferences with the Western Indians (9.)

Speech of Colonel Bouquet, Commanding the Army upon the River Ohio, to Capt.n Jacobs and the Delaware Chiefs with him at Fort Pitt the 20th September 1764.

Some time ago I received an account from Col.o Bradstreet Commanding the Army upon the Lakes that the Delawares & Shawanese had begged for peace which he was willing to grant them & as you assured him that you had recalled all your Warriors from our Frontiers. Some time before he wrote me not to proceed against your Towns I therefore would not have proceeded, had I not heard that in open Violation of your Engagement your Party killed a man at Kay.s Town and several more in Virginia along time after you had begged for peace, upon which I determined to March to Fort Pitt & wait there for an answer. I wrote Col Bradstreet, but to my great astonishment upon my arrival at this place I hear that one of our people has been murdered & his head stuck upon a pole in the path near the Little Beaver Creek, & that several of your parties are still on our Frontiers.

As I must consider you now as people whose promises I can no more trust, I was determined to attack you as soon as the rest of the Army joined me, which I expect immediately, but I will put it once more in your power to prevent your total Destruction & save yourselves and your Families by giving us satisfaction for the hostilities committed against us. And first, you are to leave the Path open for my Expresses from this Fort to Detroit, & as I now intend to write to Col Bradstreet who commands the Army upon the Lakes I will send my Letters by two of our Men, and I desire to know from you whether you will engage to send two of your people with them to bring them safe back to me with an answer from Col Bradstreet. If they receive any injury either in going or returning, or if the Letters are taken from them, I will immediately put Capt. Pipe, & the other Indians now in my power to death. And will shew no mercy for the future to any one of your Nations that shall fall into my hands. I allow you ten days to have my Letters delivered to Col Bradstreet at Detroit or to the Commanding Officer there and the same number of days to bring me back an answer from him.

You must be sensible that during your stay here I have had it in my power to put you all to death, & you deserved it by refusing to speak with me when you pretended to have come as Friends, but I have not done it to shew that you have yet a door open to mercy, and I desire that you will now go to your Towns (except the two Men who are to proceed with the Expresses) and acquaint your Chiefs of what I say, and that I expect they will immediately come to me & deliver up all their Prisoners, if they have not already delivered them to Col Bradstreet, & give such other Satisfaction for the murders committed by your Nation as I shall require of them. — With this last part I send to the Chiefs this Belt of Wampum to shew them that I shall still be ready to hear them on their giving me proper Satisfaction.

A Belt.

Speech of an Onondago and an Oneida Indian, to Col Bouquet at Fort Pitt, the 2d October 1764.

Usual Compliments, a String of Wampum.

Brother, We are come to inform you that the Indians living upon this River are now in a state of Confusion, & you do not see clearly what their intentions are, and we desire you to wait a little and make yourselves easy till we are

able

(10.)

Pennsylvania, 1764.

able to open your Eyes, as we still see you keep some evil designs in your minds against them We likewise desire you may remove all this from your heart, and that you will receive them civilly should any of them come to see you, & they will treat you in the same manner

a String

Brother, We desire you will remember the Ancient Friendship which has so long subsisted between you and the six Nations, We have been sent by Sir William Johnson to speak to the different Nations this way to endeavour to make up matters between you and them, & we beg you will hear them and comply with their Requests as they are ready to do with yours. We now see you are going against those Nations who first disturbed the Peace who are the Senecas living down this River, the Wyandots the Delawares & the Shawanese.

They are all now sincerely sorry for what they have done & are collecting all their Prisoners from the Lower Shawanese Town in order to deliver them up at Sandusky, What we now tell you on the behalf of these Nations is Truth. - You may depend upon every thing we say, as we have never deceived you, - knowing that if we did, God would punish us for it.

A Belt

Brother, As the Officer who commands the Army upon the Lakes, has taken the above Nations by the hand and kindled for them a Council Fire at Sandusky where they are now going, they beg that you would likewise forgive them as they very much repent their past Conduct, & they promise that as soon as they have complied with their Engagements there, they will then come & ask forgiveness of you, till which time we desire you may not be uneasy, They have desired us to assure you in their names that they will be at Sandusky in five days from this date to deliver up all their Prisoners, and we desire once more that you will wait a little and not be uneasy till you hear from them further but consider what we have said. And as you have detained two of the Delawares that came to see you, we give it as our opinion that it would be best to let them return home, giving them a Letter to their Chiefs informing them of your Intentions.

A Belt

Brother, We beg once more that you will seriously consider what you are now going to do, and do nothing precipitately, but if you are determined to proceed with the Army, it is our opinion that it would be best for you to take the Road leading to Sandusky where you will meet with Col. Bradstreet and there settle every thing with him. When the Terms of peace are settled with the Nations who desire it, should any of them refuse to comply with the Terms agreed to, or break the peace afterwards, we will join with you to chastise them. We feel as well as you the misbehaviour of those Nations, but as they now repent, we forgive them & hope you will do the same.

A Belt

Colonel Bouquet's Speech to the above Fort pitt Octr. 3: 1764.

Brothers,

You say that those Nations are sorry for what they have done, and that they will make peace with us, and deliver all their Prisoners at Sandusky.

Brothers,

Pennsylvania, 1764. (M.)

Brothers, The Delawares, Wyandots & Shawanese are a false people and they deceive you as they have always done: if they are sincere, why dont their Chiefs come to speak to me. They have in time of Peace killed our Traders, in their Towns, they stole all their Goods.

They have attacked this Fort, & when I came up last Year they attacked me in the Woods, and killed some of our people, and finding us too strong for them here they went to the Settlements where they murdered & carried off a great real number of our Men, Women and Children.

When the Chenusses and all the Western Indians have made peace with Sir William Johnson at Niagara, these People did go, but they wrote a Letter, to tell him they despised us; at last you went to Col Bradstreet at Presque Isle and asked peace for them, & told him they had recall'd all their Warriors from our Frontiers, but a long time afterwards they killed a Man at Bedford and a great many more in Virginia, and they even kill now.

When I saw their hearts were still so bad, I came here with the Army to attack them, but I first sent to Sandusky to inform Col Bradstreet that they had again struck us; my Messenger did not find him at Sandusky, and saw that the Delawares had killed another of our People and fixed his head upon a pole in the path, after you had asked peace for them. Now that they see we know their perfidy, and will chastize them, they say they are sorry for what they have done, & will make peace, but that is not sufficient Satisfaction for us.

Brothers, The General has sent me with an Army to take revenge for the Murders committed by the Delawares and Shawanese, and not to make peace but as you say they want to be Friends with us, I will tell you what I intend to do. I will go (as you desire) by the Road leading to Sandusky, & if the Chiefs of the Delawares and Shawanese have any thing to say to me, I will hear them at Tuscarowas, and if they are sincerely inclined for peace I will determine at that place what they are to do to obtain it, and in case they agree with me upon the Preliminary Terms, I will permit them to go to Sr William Johnson to conclude it.

I have detained Two Delawares, because they came here as Spys without having to say any thing from their Chiefs & at a time when the Delawares & Shawanese had broke the peace and struck us again, I will however use them well & when peace is concluded between us & the Delawares, I will send them home.

Brothers, You told Col Bradstreet & you now tell me that if these Nations broke the peace you had made for them, you would join us & strike them. You see they have broke the peace and that their Partys are still at our Frontiers killing our people, they know this to be true & have deceived you. I will write to Colonel Bradstreet, and hear what has passed between him & those Nations, And I ask you whether you will go with two of my people to Col Bradstreet and bring me an answer with my Two Men at Tuscarowas, and I declare to you that if the Delawares, Shawanese or Wyandotts do them any injury, I will put the two Delaware Indians to death, and March against them, which, if they oblige me to do, they must never expect peace from us.

You may let the Delawares & Shawanese know that on my March to Tuscarowas, I will not kill any of their people, unless they attack me first.

A Belt. October

(126)

Pennsylvania, 1764.

October the 3d. The Army left Fort Pitt and arrived at Beaver Creek where John Palmer who had been taken Prisoner the 28th of September came to the Army having made his escape from the Indians the Night before.

October the 13th Arrived at Tuscaravas without any interruption from the Enemy who kept parties upon the Road to observe the motions of the Army.

Camp at Tuscaravas October the 14th 1764. — Received the following Message in writing from the Chief Warriors of the Delawares,

Brother Colonel Bouquet,

We are glad to hear the good Speeches which you made, & also that our Brother Capt.n Pipe and Capt.n John are alive and salute us.

We now salute you with a good heart, & shall be more glad when we meet you at Tuscaravas if we see our Brothers Pipe & John at a small distance, then we should think that you mean nothing but good.

Signed, Linechque, Winginum, Nesolan, Sunfish, Simon Girty, Capt.n Will, Capt.n Jacobs, Neachablan, Capt.n Killbuck, Iecapo or Thos. Hickman, Welapachickin.

The above Message wrote by Mr. Gibson, a prisoner amongst them.

Col.o Bouquet's answer. Camp near Tuscaravas, October 15th 1764.

Chiefs, Captains & Warriors of the Delawares,

I received your Letter you sent me Yesterday, by which I see you are coming to speak to me, I shall be glad to hear what you have to say & will wait for you tomorrow at this place. — You may come without fear for I will not hurt or detain any of you, but leave you at liberty to go when you please, not Doubting but you will behave in a proper manner. — You will give me notice a little beforehand at what time you intend to come, that I may send people to bring you to Camp.

Capt.n Pipe and Capt.n John are both well, and if any of their Friends chose to see them, I will give them leave after I have heard what you have to say; and they shall be set at Liberty as soon as peace is made, which will shortly happen, if you have well considered my Message and determined to do what is right.

Sign'd,
Henry Bouquet.

Camp near Tuscaravas October 16th 1764.

Speech of four Senecas & two Delawares to Colonel Bouquet.

Brother,

We received your Message yesterday by the White man you sent us Expressing you was glad he returned to you after being at our Towns to acquaint you of our coming to meet you. We now thank God for giving us this opportunity of seeing one another, and speaking together. And our Chiefs, Warriors, Women & Children return you their thanks for the Message you sent them Yesterday. A String.

Brother,

We thank God for enabling us this day to wipe your Eyes that you may clearly see our Chiefs when they come to speak with you. And we clean your Body with this String of Wampum, that you may thankfully receive to your heart the good Speeches they will make to you. A String.

Brother

Pennsylvania 1764.

(135)

Brother,

As we have now wiped your Eyes and cleaned your Body in behalf of ourselves. The Senecas living on the Ohio, the Delawares and Shawanese, We inform you that the reason of our not coming sooner is because the Shawanese are not yet come, but the Chiefs of the other two Nations are all present and expect the Shawanese tomorrow when they shall have a meeting among themselves, they then come to speak to you.

Brother

Another reason for not meeting you sooner was because that Colonel Bradstreet had invited us to the Lakes, at the same time that you expected us to meet you at Fort Pitt. In this case we were at a loss which way to go, but when you hear our Chiefs, you will then be convinced that our delay was not through any bad designs against you. A String.

Colonel Bouquells answer

Brothers,

I am glad to hear what you say, and as Peace is preferable to War, I shall be well pleas'd if we agree upon Terms... A String.

Brothers,

You sent me a Message yesterday, acquainting me that you would come and speak with me to day. You tell me you cannot speak to me because the Shawanese are not come, & that when the Shawanese do arrive, you will consult together, But I now tell you 'tis not necessary to wait for the Shawanese as I will hear today or tomorrow what the Delawares have to say by themselves, & I will not stay for the Shawanese, but will hear separately what each Nation have to say, and I desire the Delaware Chiefs to speak for the Delawares only and not for the Senecas or Shawanese. A String.

Camp near Tuscaroras October 17th 1764

At a conference held with the Chiefs of the Senecas living on the Ohio, the Delawares and Shawanese. Present

Colonel Henry Bouquet Commanding his Majestys Forces in ye Southern District

Lieut^n Col Reed	Royal Highlanders	Brigade Major Donalds	
Lieut^t Col Francis	Pennsylvanians	Captn Stuart	Royal Highlanders
Lieut^t Col Clayton	Do	Captn Grant	Do
Major de Prevost^r	Royal Americans	Captn Curry	D.A.C. Mr Genl
Major Murray	Royal Highland^rs	Captn Williams	Chief Engineer
Major De Haas	Pennsylvanians	Captn Lewis	Virginia Volunt^rs
Major Field	Volunteers	with sev^l other Gentlemen of ye Army	

Mr Alex^r McKee Assist^t Agent for Indian Affairs; & David Owens Interpreter

Indians

Senecas.	Delawares.	Shawanese.
Keyashuta, Chief with 15 Warriors	Custalogo Beavers & 20 Warr^rs	Kiskinuththa a Chief and 6 Warriors

Keyashuta, and Turtle heart, Speakers.

Brother,

In the name and by order of the Chiefs of the several Nations here present with this String of Wampum we clean your Ears, that you may hear with attention what they are now going to say to you. A String.

Brother

(14.)

Pennsylvania, 1764.

Brother, We have done our utmost to be ready to speak to day as you desired, & we now inform you that it was owing to the Nations who live to the Westward of us and to our foolish young Men that the War has happen'd between us, so that it is neither your fault nor ours And as you desired Yesterday to be strong in doing good, We now throw away every thing bad, so that none of it remains in our hearts & we join our thoughts with yours that we may always be of one mind for the future. Two large Belts —

Brother, Now we have thrown every thing bad away, nothing remains bad in our hearts but good. We take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, and we the Chiefs of the Delawares Shawanese & Senecas living upon the Ohio who are now related to the Six Nations, request you will do the same, as we cannot hold it fast without your help, & we must both look up to God, who now sees every thing that passes between us, for his Assistance. Do not think what we say comes from our Lips only, it proceeds from the bottom of all our hearts. Therefore we again request you will join both hands with ours to this Belt of Friendship. — A Belt —

Brother, We have repeatedly told you that we have thrown every thing bad from our hearts, that you should hear nothing but good from us. Col: Bradstreet has desired us to deliver up your Flesh and Blood, we now assure you it shall be done, as you have long desired to see them, Our Reasons for not complying with this request sooner was, that Col: Bradstreet held us by one hand and you by the other, so that we did not know which way to carry them. But we now desire you will inform us at what place you chuse to receive them whether at Fort Pitt or the Lake. We have been very diligent in collecting ourselves together, with a few Prisoners you see to meet you. —

N B Here they delivered up 18 White Prisoners — a Belt —

This is all we are ordered to say by our Chiefs, You will now listen to themselves here present. —

Custaloga, Chief of the Delawares of the Wolf Tribe, Speaker.

Brother, By this String I confirm every thing that has been said by our two Young Men a String —

Brother, I assure you that the intention of my Tribe is good, and that we are determined to do what you desire of us & deliver you up all your Flesh and Blood. — A Belt.

I now deliver you the number of Prisoners amongst my People Delivered 12 Small Sticks —

Beaver, Chief of the Turkey Tribe, Speaker —

Brother, You shall likewise soon see all your Flesh & Blood who are still Prisoners amongst my Tribe. —

N B Delivered 11 small Sticks. —

Keyashuta, Speaker,

Brother, You have now heard all we have to say at present, and we think we have done every thing required of us by Colonel Bradstreet who sent me

me to their Nations with these Articles of peace. – Here he produced the Original Articles of peace signed by Colonel Bradstreet.

The Conference intended to have been held with the Indians on the 18th was deferred till the 20th on account of the badness of the Weather.

Camp near Tuscarowas October 20th 1764.

At a Conference held with the Senecas & Chiefs, living upon the Ohio, the Delawares & Shawanese

Present,

Col: Henry Bouquet, Commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Southern District, & the Officers mentioned at the Conference of the 17th. – Also the same Indians Chiefs & Warriors.

Chiefs, Captains and Warriors

I wish that in your Speeches you may have expressed the true Sentiments of your Nations, but we shall judge of your Sincerity not from your Words but from your Actions.

A String

You say that 'twas not your fault that this War has happened, but that 'twas owing to the Western Nations, and to your foolish young Men. I answer that 'tis your fault because we might have protected you against these Nations, had they attempted to force you to make War upon us. And as to your Young Men it is your Duty to chastize them when they do wrong & not suffer yourselves to be directed by them.

A String

I am glad to hear you have thrown every thing bad out of your hearts, & that you are now sincerely disposed to take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, which as soon as a peace is made with you, We shall likewise hold fast.

A String

You say the reason of not delivering your Prisoners sooner, was because Col: Bradstreet had told you to deliver them to him, at Sandusky, & I had told you to deliver them to me. You know by the Treaty made with Colonel Bradstreet and now in your hands and to which I appeal, you promised expressly to deliver all the Prisoners to him at Sandusky in Twenty five days after the 18th of August when the said Treaty was signed. And if you failed in the performance of that Article the peace was then broke from that moment, The day on which the Prisoners ought to have been delivered was the 8th of September, and my first Message to you in writing (and in your hands) is Dated at Fort Pitt the 20th of September 12 days after the time fixed was elapsed and not being sent till the 22d you could not receive it in your Towns by the 27th, therefore that Message cannot in any manner excuse you for breaking the peace in not delivering your Prisoners either to Col Bradstreet or to me, from which 'tis very evident that as usual you never intended to deliver them. Again when you begged for peace, you assured Col Bradstreet that you had recall'd all your Warriors from our Frontiers, & you know contrary to that Declaration they have continued to murder our people and to take them Prisoners to this day, which we can prove by an old Man here present who was taken on the 28 of September, 13 days after the peace was made.

I have besides certain information that you were determined to pay no regard to that peace and had actually collected all the Warriors of the Mingoes Delawares and Shawanese to attack this Army if you found you had a sufficient force for it. Having now answered and refuted every thing you have said in excuse for your breach of the peace, I am commanded by the General

16.

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General to declare to you that as you have broke the peace granted to you by Col. Bradstreet, he likewise break it on his side, and Sr William Johnson has already informed the Six Nations and all the Western Indians of your perfidious Behaviour to us. — A Belt —

You must be sensible that you deserve the severest Chastisement, but the English are a merciful and generous people, averse to shed the blood even of their most cruel Enemies & if it was possible that you could convince us that you sincerely repent of your past Conduct and that we could depend on your good behaviour for the future, you might yet hope for mercy & peace, but before I tell you the Terms I will recapitulate the many Injuries & insults we have recently received from you or your allies, which have at last occasioned the March of the Kings Army into your Country. A Belt.

You have begun this War without the least reason or provocation whatsoever, you have in time of profound peace, & without having received the least injury Murdered Captain Clapham who had been a Friend & a Father to you —

You have killed or Captivated all the Traders sent to your Towns at your own repeated Request. & plundered their effects —

You have dared to attack Fort pitt to the building of which you expressly consented, when in presence of George Croghan Deputy Agent for Indian affairs I made the first Treaty with you upon the Ohio after we had dispossessed the French of Fort Du Quesne, and several of you now present assisted at that Treaty. You murdered treacherously last Year one of our Men sent in a Canoe from Fort pitt to bring over the Ohio some of your people who pretended they had a Message to deliver to the Commanding Officer, and you violated by that horrid Crime the Custom held sacred by all Nations not to kill persons employed in publick Messages, even in time of War. —

You attacked soon after the Kings Troops in the Woods, and being defeated in the attempt you fell upon our Frontiers, where you have continued to murder our people to this day —

One of your parties killed lately in one day eleven Children at a School and not satisfied with that infamous action, they massacred near the Little Beaver Creek the only Boy they had spared, & had the impudence to fix his head upon a pole in the middle of the path and this they did after they had begged peace from Colonel Bradstreet. — You have constantly declared that you would never make peace with the English and when the Senecas and Western Indians begged for peace, you alone have pretended to stand out, declaring that you despised all the Efforts we could make against you as appears by that insolent Letter you obliged Thomas Smallman to write, and sent to Sir William Johnson at Niagara

Your Conduct has always been equally perfidious, you promised at every former Treaty as you do now that you would deliver up all your Prisoners, and have received (on that account) (wampum) considerable presents, but you never comply'd with that nor any of your Engagements —

You know that all these charges are true and only a small part of the numberless Murders, Depredations & breaches of Faith you have been guilty of; I am now to tell you, that we will no longer be imposed upon by your promises & that the Army shall not leave this Country until you have fully complied with every Condition that is to precede any Treaty with you. — A Belt.

I have brought with me the relations of those people you have Murdered or taken Prisoners, they are impatient to take revenge of the Bloody Murderers of their Friends, and it is with the greatest difficulty

That

that I can protect you against their just Resentment, by opening them that no Peace shall be granted you till you have given us a proper Satisfaction.

Your former Allies the Ottawas, Chippawas, Wyandots &c. have made this Peace with us, and the Six Nations have joined us against you.

We now surround you on every side, having possession of all the Rivers of the Ohio, Mississippi, the Miamis & the Lakes. All the French living in those parts are now Subjects to the King of Great Britain and dare no longer assist you.

It is consequently in our power to destroy you, but if I find that you execute faithfully the Conditions I shall require of you, I will not treat you with the Severity you deserve.

I give you twelve days from this day to deliver up to me at Wickatamike all the prisoners in your possession, without any exception, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Women and Children, whether adopted in your Tribes, married or living amongst you, under any denomination or pretence whatsoever, as also all Negroes, & to furnish all the said prisoners with cloathing, provision & horses to carry them to Fort Pitt.

When you shall have fully complied with this preliminary Condition, I will then let you know on what Terms you may obtain the Peace you sue for.

A Belt.

October the 20th 1764. Col. Bouquet having required the Chiefs to appoint a man of each Nation to attend him on his March to the place fixed they named Keyashuta for the Senecas, Turtle Heart and Custalogo's Son for the Delawares and James Smith for the Shawanese.

Keyashuta addressing himself to the Nations present desired them to be strong in performing every thing then required of them, and they had been accused of having told lyes always before to be now punctual in the Execution of their promises to convince their Brethren that they could speak truth, he adds that he would conduct the Army to the place appointed for delivering up the Prisoners.

Kelsinautcha Chief of the Shawanese said he would immediately go to inform his Nation of every thing he had heard, but as the distance was great they could not be at Waghatanamaky in 10 days when they would certainly meet us and comply with every thing required of them & that he expected the Shawanese would be treated in the same manner as the Delawares.

October 22d 1764 The Army proceeded attended by a number of Senecas, Delawares & Shawanese and arrived at the Forks of Muskingham the 25th this place having been fixed upon as more Central than Wicka-tamaha to receive the Prisoners.

27th October Col Bouquet sent a Shawanese with a Message to his Nation First desiring them to be punctual as to the day for delivering up their Prisoners, Secondly, as they had expressed some uneasiness in our not shaking hands with them to tell that only the English took their friends by the hands and that they could not expected to be treated as such till a peace was concluded with them.

Thirdly

Pennsylvania, 1764.

Thirdly To bring the Letters wrote for Col Bouquet by the French Officer Commanding at Fort Charter which were sent last Winter by three Shawanese, but detained by their Nation

4th To provide themselves with a sufficient Quantity of Provisions to subsist their people and their Prisoners during the time necessary to settle matters at this place —

28th The above Messenger returned and informed Col: Bouquet that he did not proceed all the way with his Message, but having delivered it Waghatowmaky the Chief of that town proceeded himself with it & desired him to return & acquaint the Colonel that he had already collected all his own Prisoners which would arrive in two days, & that he was going to the lower Shawanese towns to hasten the people to bring their Prisoners — A String —

29th Custalogo arrived with his Prisoners.

30th Custalogo informed Col Bouquet by a String of Wampum that as soon as his people was all come which he expected tomorrow he would then speak to him. A String —

Col Bouquet informed him he would have been glad to have heard him to day, but as there was yet two days of the time appointed to come, he would not hurry him —

31st Arrived the Big Wolf and seven other Shawanese. — And delivered up 8 White Prisoners and informed Colonel Bouquet that they were sent by their Chiefs to apprize him that he might depend upon seeing them with all their Prisoners at this place. A String.

Col. Bouquets answer.

I am glad to see you in so good a disposition & that you have brought these Prisoners before the time fixed in delivering the whole up & I hope your Chiefs will follow your Example & deliver every Drop of White Blood in your Nation. — A String —

November the 1st — Custalogo & Kiyashuta with several other Indians

Brother,

Two days ago we appointed to meet you to day, and we desire you will listen to us. A String.

Brother,

On Our first meeting you at Tuscaroras, you then desired to see your Flesh and Blood at this place, agreeable to which we the Delawares now deliver you up 32 English Prisoners, and the Senecas present deliver you 3 — there is yet amongst them four more, which they have sent for and will be here tomorrow. — A large String —

Brother,

We have told you both at Tuscaroras and this place that we would strictly comply with your desire in delivering all our Prisoners & now the four Nations which this Belt represents join as one and have agreed to follow your advice and further are determined to prevent & defeat any bad designs that may be formed against you by any Nation whatever. The Wyandotts have made peace with Col. Bradstreet, but notwithstanding joined with us in delivering you this Belt, to renew their Friendship with you — A Belt

They

They then addressed themselves to the Cochnewagas present in substance of the above Speech with a String.

Colonel Bouquets answer

I have heard with pleasure the good Speeches you have made to me & I receive these Prisoners as a mark of Sincerity of the Promises you made at Tuscarowas and I recommend to you to be always sincere in your Transactions with us, and as it is the only means to make us forget what is past and to bring about a Reconciliation, you must not forget that there is a number of Prisoners amongst you; and till the last of them are delivered up, I cannot proceed to the good work of peace A String.

November 2d: We sent to Sandusky an Officer and three Men of the Virginians and two Cochnewaga Indians with a Message to the Wyandots, ordering them to deliver up all the Prisoners they had left.

This day King Beaver arrived with his prisoners.

3d Received a Message from the Shawanese Chief acquainting Colonel Bouquet that they were coming with all their prisoners. – Col Bouquet sent them an answer to hasten them & a String of Wampum to bring the four Frenchmen who lived amongst them.

The same day having an Intelligence that some French traders was arrived at the lower Shawanese Towns, Michael with two Cochnawago Indians was sent off with a Message to the Red Hawke, Chief of that Nation, requiring him to have the said Traders seized and brought to Colonel Bouquet.

Custalogo and King Beaver with several others.

Brother, It is now late & we can say little, but tomorrow you may be inspired in hearing of every thing we have to say. A String.

Brother, We now deliver you fifty seven prisoners. Our reasons for doing it to Night, perhaps some of them may attempt to run away. You can take better care of them than us, and tomorrow we will speak to you. A Belt.

4th. The Indians sent in a Message that they was ready to speak. Col Bouquet sent them for answer, that he would not admit them to speak till they had delivered the remainder of their prisoners.

5th King Beaver delivered up eight White prisoners & Custalogo delivered up three prisoners.

Mr Michaell returned with the two Cochnewaga Indians having been stopt by Kispuwechatcha the Chief of the Shawanese at Wapatamaky who informed him that the Chiefs of the Lower towns were all gone down to the French, and that he would do no Business there if even he proceeded, and that all the people of the Lower town were on the way with all their prisoners to meet Colonel Bouquet.

6th Owens Tuttleheart a Delaware Indian were sent to the Shawanese to know whether they were coming, and the time they would be here. – Owens returned from the Shawanese the 8th Instant & said that they would arrive with their prisoners y.e 9th Inst.

A Soldier was found killed in the Woods. The Indians were suspected, & the following Message was delivered to their Chiefs.

Keyashuta,

One of our Soldiers has been killed this Morning near the White Womans Creek, as this murder has been committed in the Country of the Delawares, I expect that they will find out and deliver to me the Murderer, & till they do it I shall make that Nation answerable for the Murder. Therefore acquaint forthwith the Chiefs of the several Tribes of the Delawares with this, that they may exert themselves towards the Discovery of the Murderer. A String.

The

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Pennsylvania, 1764.

The Chiefs promised to deliver up the Murderer if they could discover him, and sent five Indians in pursuit of a Wyandot whom they believed to be guilty of that Crime.

8th Sent a Message to the Shawanese to acquaint them with it, and to desire them to come in with their Prisoners, and not be afraid on account of that murder.

The Shawanese sent Thomas Smallman a Prisoner among them to the Camp with some of the Horses stolen by the Senecas, & sent word they would come in the 10th with their Prisoners, and sent the following Letter.

Brother, Waghatanwmaka, 8th Novembr 1764.

We the Shawanese have thought proper to send our Friend Mr. Smallman to acquaint you of our arrival at this place, and have according to your desire brought with us a great number of your Flesh and Blood which should have been given up to you before now, had we not heard some evil Reports that you had some bad designs against us. We now dispatch the Bearer with one of our young men to know the truth of it, & shall upon your invitation of writing proceed with all the Prisoners to your Camp. We the Shawanese are come with no other intent than to see you and ratify & confirm our antient Friendship & to make an everlasting peace with you our Brothers. I am, in behalf of the Shawanese your Friend and Brother. Red Hawke, or Nequapamesque, Chief Captain.

At a Conference held with the Senecas living upon the Ohio and Custalogo Tribe of Delawares at the Camp upon Muskingham, Novr 9th 1764.

Present

Col Henry Bouquet Commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Southern District and all the Officers mentioned & several Gentlemen of the Army at the former Conference.

Mr Alexander Mckee, Assistant Agent for Indian Affairs.

Indians

Senecas, Keyashula, Chief & 10 Warriors; — Delawares, Custaloga, Chief & 20 Warriors

Keyashula Speaker

Brother,

The misfortune which has happened of one of your people being murdered the day before Yesterday, gives us the same sorrow it gives you, and we beg that this accident may be no hindrance to the friendship already begun between us.

A String.

Brother, By this String of Wampum we wipe the tears from your Eyes and remove from your heart the resentment which this murder has raised against us, and we hope that you will throw away every thing bad that this may have occasioned & hear us fully.

A String.

Brother, We have strictly complyed with your desire and now deliver you these three prisoners which are the last of your Flesh and Blood that remain among us: The Senecas and Custalagas Tribes are now gathered together, and bury with this Belt all the Bones of the people killed during this unhappy War, which the evil Spirit occasioned amongst us.

Brother,

Pennsylvania, 1764.

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Brother, We cover the bones which have bin buried in such a manner that they may never more be remembrid.

A Belt.

Brother, We cover them again with leaves, that the place where they are buried may never more be seen.

A String.

Brother,

As we have bin a long time astray and the path betwixt us & you stopp'd, we hope the path will be again clear'd, & we now extend this Belt of Wampum betwixt you & us that we may again travel in peace to see our Brothers as our Ancestors formerly did, and as you will hold it by one end and we by the other, and we hope we shall always be able to discover any thing that may happen to disturb our Friendship. A Belt

Brother,

As we have now extended a Belt representing a Road betwixt you and us, we beg that you will take fast hold of it that the path may always be kept open betwixt us — This is all we have to say at present. A String

Col. Bouquets answer to Kiyashuta & Custaloga at the Camp upon Muskingham. November 9th 1764.

I have heard with pleasure the Speeches you have made, which I shall now answer.

A String

Two days ago one of our Men was murdered, I do not charge you personally with that murder, but as it has bin committed in your Country, the Blood must remain upon your heads till the murderer be delivered up to be punished Capitally.

A String.

I received the three last Prisoners which you now deliver up and I bury the Bones of the People who fell in the War, so the place be no more seen.

A String.

Your readiness in complying with every Condition I have already required of you convinces me that your intentions are upright, & consequently I will now treat you as Brethren, and speak to you as such.

A String.

Brother,

You ask peace, the King my Master and your Father has appointed me to make War upon you, but he has other Servants who are employed in the Work of peace, and his Majesty has bin pleased to imploy Sir William Johnson to make peace with the Indians; It is to him therefore that you are to apply, but before I can give you leave to send to him, two things are necessary to be settled; the first is, that as peace is not yet made, you will deliver to me four Officers or Hostages Viz.t Two for the Senecas, & two for Custaloga's tribe, who are to remain in our hands at Fort Pitt till the peace is concluded with Sr. William Johnson as a Security that you shall commit no Hostilities or violence against any of his Majesty's Subjects or Property, and when the peace is made they shall be delivered back to you.

A Belt

The Second is that the deputies you are to send to Sir William Johnson be fully impowered by you to treat for your tribes, and that you engage to abide by what they shall Stipulate in that Treaty. Sir William Johnson will settle every thing concerning Trade, or any other point necessary to render this peace everlasting.

A Belt.

Brother

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Pennsylvania, 1764.

Brother, The deputys you are to send to Sr William Johnson as well as the Hostages to be delivrd in my hands are to be named & presented to me for my approbation. A String.

I will inform Sr William Johnson of what has passed between us, and I speak to you now on your own Belts, that your deputys may repeat to Sr William Johnson all you have said to me. A Belt.

Brothers,

I believe that you have now delivered up all the Prisoners you had in your Tribes but if any should yet be discovered amongst you hereafter you are to deliver them at Fortpitt as well as any of those now delivered up that might return to you. A String.

Brothers,

You have not mentioned to me Capt.n Pipe and Capt.n John who are both detained at Fortpitt, but I have not forgot them, but as you have now delivered to us all our people, I will return to you these two, there are still more of your people among us, but as they are not my Prisoners I cannot dispose of them, but I will recommend it to the General to have them given to you when the peace is concluded. The Col then for the first time took the Chief by his hand which occasioned great Joy amongst them.

At a Conference held with the Turtle & Turkey Tribes of the Delawares at Camp as aforesaid, November the 10th.

Present

Col.l Bouquet, with the Officers mentioned in the former Conferences and several other Gentlemen of the Army.

Indians.

King Beaver Chief of the Turkey Tribe & 20 Warriors; Kilipamia Chief of the Turtle Tribes with 25 Warriors; Custalogo, Keyashuta, with the Indians prest at Yesterday

Brother, It gave us great satisfaction to hear the good Speech you made Yesterday to one of our Tribes, and as you desired at Tuscaroras to see your Flesh and Blood. I now deliver you thirteen who are the last we have remaining in our two Tribes and it will likewise give us great pleasure that you will take us once more by the hand as your Brethren, that we may have the road now open for us in peace to see you. A String.

Brother, I return you a great many thanks in behalf of the Chiefs Warriors Women & Children of our three tribes who are all glad to embrace peace once more with their Brethren, and we likewise return God thanks for giving us the opportunity to take you by the hand in peace which shall never more be broke on our side. Our young men shall now think of nothing but hunting to exchange their Skins and Furs with their Brethren for Cloathing.

Brother, Should we at any time discover any of your people who are not now delivered to you, they shall immediately be sent you as well as those who may attempt to return to us. A Belt. A String.

Col Bouquet desired to know before he spoke to them the reason there was no Chief of the Turtle Tribe, they answered their Chief was not present, but that his Bro.r Kalalama acted for him; the Col then asked them whether they would chuse to have the Speech delivered Yesterday to the Senecas & Custalogo Tribes repeated to

to them which they said they would be glad to hear from himself upon which the same was repeated with the following addition that an Englishman who had murdered some of our people had brought the Scalps to their Nation should be immediately delivered up & that each Tribe should delivier the same number of Hostages & appoint the same number of Deputys as had been stipulated to S.r William Johnson

A Belt.

Novem.r 10th. In the evening returnd the Officer and 3 Men of Virginia Volunt.rs who had been sent the 2.d inst.t with a Message to the Wyandots, and brought the following Mess.rs from one of their Chiefs.

To Colonel Bouquet.

As I have recd certain intelligence that all our Chiefs have left their Towns & gone some distance to the West.d to hunt, I hope you may not take it amiss that I do not proceed after them; being unacquainted of the places they may resort to. But I will send one of your Young Men this Winter to deliver your Message to them, their answer to which you shall be acquainted with early in the Spring; at which time we can conveniently carry all our Prisoners to Fort Pitt Signed Clerungue.

Wrote the 8.th of November near the head of Scioto

The above Officer was informed at a Delaware Town that the Wyandots had past that Town with a number of horses which they had stole from the English.

At a private Conference held with the Chiefs of the Delawares 11.th Inst.t

Present. — Col Bouquet, Capt Reid, Capt Curry, Mr Alexander McKee — Indians Custologo, King Beaver, The new Comer

King Beaver spoke, Brother,

Yesterday you desired that we would appoint & present to you the Hostages to be left in your hands. We have named Six and also five to go to S.r William Johnson. They are men of Experience, on whom we can rely, and proper to treat for us; Their Names are

Hostages		Deputies	
Mondeatichin	Kataparmin or Simon Girty	Killbuck	Wapishwa
Mundis or Davis	Pisquelonetkina or Jo Compass	Keywey aughing	Luquest, or Flour
Killachkpehen or Andrew Thump	Waytshonowas	Lahalapoushy, or Kitchin	

Brother, You desire to know the Deputys & Hostages we should appoint, you have now their names, and these are the ones - You also required of us the man who had killed one of your Soldiers it is not in our power to deliver him, but as soon as we can discover who he is, & of what nation, we shall inform you, & then you can demand him of his Chief

A String

Colonel Bouquet's answer.

Brothers, I am glad you have appointed the Deputys and Hostages required of you. - I have no objection to the persons you mentioned, they shall be well treated, & we shall take the same care of them, as of our own people

I am satisfied for the present with what you say in regard to the man who has struck us; as soon as I shall know of what Nation he is, I shall demand him of his Chief, and you will then be clear of the blame

I do not think it proper that any of your people should go to our Settlements. The Inhabitants not yet being reconciled to you, but if some of you are desirous of going to Fort Pitt, you may with safety

A String

The Beaver Spoke

Brother, We now produced to you the Deputies we intend to send to Sir William Johnson; as

as they cannot understand nor express themselves in English: We beg you will send an Interpreter with them.
A String

Colonel Bouquets answer

Brothers, You shall have from me all necessary assistance, & if you tell me what man you chuse for an Interpreter I will appoint him. —
A String

The Beavers reply

as Owens speaks our language so well and is accustomed to the Woods, We should be glad that he could accompany them. —

Colonel Bouquet

They shall have him —

The Colonel then spoke to their Chiefs

The Chief of the Tenth Tribe having given me great reason to be dissatisfied with his Conduct, I depose him this moment he is no more Chief — That Tribe is therefore to chuse another Chief & present him to me and I will confirm him, and he shall be King of the Tenth Tribe and acknowledged as such by the English.
A Belt.

Richowneack for the Two feathers & Cockade is to go with the Captives to Fort Pitt

Minutes of a Conference held with the Shawanese Nov.r 12th 1764

Present

Col: Bouquet with the Officers and several Gentlemen as mentioned in the former Conferences held with the Delawares. — Indians.

Keissinawethat } Shawanese : Lanyssime Ewenecummee
Nimisha } Chiefs Red Hawke : Binsiwasima Kughtughque, & 40 Warriors

The Red Hawke Speaker

Brother, We are come to this place to see you, & thank God that we are here met together which gives us all a great deal of pleasure. —

Brother, You will listen to us who are your Young Brothers & as we discern something in your Eyes, which shews you are not satisfied with us: We now wipe away every thing bad between us that you may see clearly, and as you have heard many bad Stories: We likewise clear your Ears, that you may hear us Speak & remove every thing bad from your hearts, that it may be like the heart of your Ancestors when they thought of nothing but good, we now hope as you are a Warrior that you will think of nothing but so.
A String

Brother, When you arrived at this place & we were informed of your desire, we immediately set about gathering your Flesh & Blood, and accordingly all that could be collected by this time we have here brought to you, but there remains more among us, which you may assure yourselves you may see in the Spring —

Brother, One Year and an half ago we made a Peace with you at Fort Pitt, which was soon after broke, but that was neither your fault nor ours, but the whole blame is to be laid on the Ottawas who are a foolish People, and are the cause of this War. When we now saw you coming this Road, you advanced towards us with a Tomahawk in your hand, but we your younger Brothers take it out of your hand and send it up to God to dispose of it as he pleases, by which means we hope never to see it more. And now Brethren we beg leave that you who are a Warrior will take hold of this Chain of Friendship & receive from us who are always Warriors, & let us think no more of War, but to take pity on our old Men, Women and Children.
A String

Brother, Since the Peace we made at Fort Pitt, many of our Young Men on both sides have been killed by this War, occasioned by the Ottawas, but I now bury their bones, so that they shall be no more seen. —

Brother, Now we have thrown away every thing bad out of our hearts, we hope you will hear favourably on good men who are not now at home, but will surely come and speak with you in the Spring at Fort Pitt and then you shall hear nothing but good.
A Belt

This is all your younger Brethren have to say to you at present

They then produced the following Papers, Letters and Treaty which were read.

A Treaty held with them in April 21: 1711
A Message from Governor Gordon December 4: 1750 —

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A Letter from Thomas Penn Jun.r 18. 1732. — Another Letter from Govern.r Thomas 18 August 1732.

After which he added, now Brother Hug that you who are Warriors may forget our Disputes, and renew the ancient friendship which appears by these papers to have subsisted between our Ancestors.

Captains & Warriors — Col: Bouquets answer

I have heard your Speaker & have seen the papers you have laid before me. I shall take them into Consideration, & to morrow Morning I will give you my answer at this place in the mean time I will receive the few Prisoners you have brought us. — They delivered 36 Prisoners.

At a Conference held with the Shawanese at Muskingham 18. Nov.r 1764 —

Present

Colonel Bouquet with the same Officers and Indians at a Conference of the 12.th —

Col: Bouquets Speech to the Shawanese

Captains and Warriors. The Speeches you delivered the day before Yesterday would have been agreeable to me if your actions had corresponded with your Words. You spoke much of your Disposition for a peace, but at the same time you neglected to comply with the only Condition upon which you can obtain it. To set this matter in a clear light I will recount to you what has passed between me & your Chiefs. I received a Message by two Indians at Loyalhanna of the Six Nations who were interpreted by the Senecas living upon the Ohio, the Delawares, Shawanese to ask for Peace. I told them if they were desirous of Peace, your Chiefs should come to Muscoraways, and speak themselves to me, accordingly they came & met me at that place a month ago with some of your people and having heard the Condition prescribed to the Senecas and Delawares he told me he likewise accepted them for the Shawanese, & that they would certainly come to me at Tuscarawas in ten days when they would deliver up all their Prisoners. In consequence of that Engagement I did not attack you as I intended but have waited for you at this place ever since. You are come at last bringing only a small parcel of the Prisoners and you propose putting off the rest till the Spring. The Delawares have been equally concerned with you in this War, they have submitted to the conditions. Inquiring of them fully comprying with every part of their Engagements with me & have given me entire Satisfaction by their Conduct in the course of this Transaction. What right have you to expect different terms? I shall cut this matter short with you, and before I explain myself further, insist upon your giving me an immediate answer to the Questions I shall ask you. — (A String).

1.st — Will you immediately collect and deliver up all the Prisoners in your possession Men, Women and Children & the French living among you with all the Negroes you have taken from us, either in this or in any other War, & that without exception or Evasion whatsoever.

2.d — Will you give Six of your people as Hostages to remain in my hands as security that the above Prisoners shall be delivered without delay, and that your Nation commit no Hostilities against the Persons or Property of his Majesty's Subjects. — A Belt.

Their answer

Brother, Brave Warrior & Speaker) What you have now required from us agreeable to Six of our people shall go with you as Hostages and I myself will immediately return to our lower Town and collect all your Flesh and Blood that we may see them as soon as we can carry them to Fort Pitt. As to the Prisoners you require to be delivered up, we cannot do it, they are your Prisoners do with them what you please, but we believe they are returned before this time to their own Country. — Here they named the following Hostages

Red Hawke, or Mesquesalathie — Kiashkitigna or Tawnamabuck, or Cornstalk — Wakecanja, or White Eyes

Cowickmoxe, a Shawnese — Nightstalking

Colonel Bouquets answer

Captains & Warriors,

As you have consented to the Terms I offered you, I will now treat you with the same indulgence I have shewn to the Delawares, and put you in the way to renew the friendship which formerly subsisted between us

A String

I am but determined to strike you with a Tomahawk in my hand but since you have submitted it shall not fall upon your heads, I will let it drop and it shall be no more seen. I bury the bones of all the people who have fallen this War, and cover the place with leaves so that the place shall no more be perceived. — A Belt.

Having now buried the dead, and seen that you have removed every thing bad from your hearts, I will again treat you as Brothers & Speak to you as such —

A String

Brothers,

As you are now going to collect all our Flesh and Blood remaining among you, to deliver them up as soon as possible at Fort Pitt. I desire you will use them with kindness, and look upon them as Brothers and no longer as Captives, and as they have several Relations who are anxious to see them, I intend to send some of them with you from this Army, and I intend to send some to assist you in bringing them to Fort Pitt. — I hope you will give them all the assistance in your power. A String

Brothers, I have now settled with you every thing as Warriors, what remains concerns the Peace, and will be settled with your Chiefs. —

Col: Bouquets

(26)

Pennsylvania, 1764.

Colonel Bouquet's Speech to the Chief of the Shawanese

Brothers

Every condition preliminary to a peace having been concluded upon between us. I permit you to appoint Deputys to go to Sir William Johnson to make peace. The same Deputys are to have the like power to treat for your Nations and you are to promise to execute punctually what shall be stipulated to them at that Treaty as soon as you have appointed them you will present them to me & I will give them Letters for Sir William Johnson to inform him of what has passed between us at this place.

A Belt.

The Cochnewagas addressing the Shawanese with a String of Wampum told them they were glad to see them settle matters peaceably with their Brethren the English & bid them be strong in doing good, & that then peace would last for ever

A String

King Beaver addressing the Shawanese

Grandchildren,

It gives me great pleasure to see you comply with every thing required of you by your Brothers the English and as they have desired to see all their Flesh and Blood, be strong, deliver them all up as we have done, & then we may expect everlasting peace, and observe what our Uncle Cochnewaga Indians have said to you.

A Belt

Keyashuta, addressing the Shawanese

Brothers,

Be strong and perform everything you promise, & I desire you will appoint some of your wise Men with the Deputys going from the Delawares and us.

Bemaniseker, returned the Cochnewagas and sincear thanks for the good advice they gave them and said his Nation would hold fast by the Friendship now settled, as it was what they long wished for.

A String.

Then told Colonel Bouquet that he would immediately go back to his Towns to make his people acquainted of what had passed, as it would give them all a great deal of pleasure.

The end of the Journal & Conferences with ye Western Indians.

By.

Pennsylvania, 1764.

(21)

By the Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

A Proclamation

Whereas I have received information from Colonel Henry Bouquet Commanding his Majesty's Forces on an Expedition against the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, and others concerned with them in committing Hostilities against his Majesty's Subjects within this Province, that at several Conferences he very lately held, with the said Enemy Indians and Senecas living on the Ohio at Tuscarawas, Muskingham & other places in the Indian Country, they had in the most humble and submissive manner, sued for peace, and had agreed to and complied with the Terms he had prescribed to them, by the actual delivering up above Two hundred Prisoners, & giving Hostages as a Security for restoring all that yet remain in their Possession, and that they should commit no further Hostilities against any of his Majesty's Subjects; And upon these Conditions, that he had granted the said Delaware and Shawanese Indians & Senecas living on the Ohio, permission to send Deputies from their respective Tribes to Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's Sole Agent for Indian Affairs to conclude with him a final and lasting peace: I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding all Officers, Soldiers, and others his Majesty's Subjects within my Government, that they cease and forbear carrying on an Offensive War, or committing any Acts of Hostility against any of the said Delaware, Shawanese or Seneca Indians, until my further pleasure shall be made known therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia the fifth day of December, in the fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty four.

John Penn

By his Honours Command
Joseph Shippen Jr.
Secretary.

God save the King.

Sir Albany 5th Decr 1764

I have the honor to receive
your Excellency the Original of the
Submission & Peace settled at Detroit with
the Savages & the Certificate respecting
the same; The meeting of the Commanding
Officers of Corps; the Council & Presents &
ceremonies then being; the Delays
of the Five Nations & meeting thereon
& Capt. Dumas journal. I am

Your Excellencys
most obedient
humble Servant

Gt Bradstreet

His Ex.cy Sir Wm Johnson Bart &c &c &c

Inclosing the original Papers
relating to the Peace settled
at Detroit &c.

Extract 6 Nov 1764

A meeting of the Commanding Officers of Corps at Fort [illegible] near the carrying place of Sandusky Lake & [illegible] River

Present

Colonel Bradstreet &c.

Lieut Colonel Putnam Commanding the Connecticut Battalion
Major Daly of the eighteenth Regt
Major Lewis of the eighteenth Regt
Major Gage of the Jersey Battalion
Major Hogan of the Pensylvania Battalion
Major Rickenville of the Provincial Volunteers
Captain Grant of the 42d Regiment
Captain Hulton of the Royal Artillery
Lieut M'Dougall commanding a Detachment of the 60th

Colonel Bradstreet acquainted the above Gentlemen that he had received General Gages orders to march against the Shawanese and Delawares, the former living on the head of this river, and the latter at nearly the same distance from this place, but more to the Eastward — he asked them if the returns given in yesterday were to be with the greatest care and exactness, they answered they were, but the number returned fell so much deficient on the Expedition they were to go. On which Captain Montezan best of the Connecticut Battalion was called in and asked, if he had ever gone from the Mouth Village of the Rapids of Sandusky river to the Shawanese Village on the head of this river, or if he had ever been the distance, he answered he had never been that road, but that he had been down in that country and had often heard the distance called Eighty miles — Lieut M'Dougall of the 60th Regt was called in and asked if he had ever been that road he answered twice going and coming, and what distance he judged it to be he answered Eighty French Leagues but he had heard it called only twenty.

he was also asked what kind of Ground it was to marchover, he answered some good & some very deep and almost impassable, in dry weather, and that there were four rivers to cross three of which are fordable the deepest and one of them cannot be crossed but by swimming or on rafts, which he supposed would be the space of four days in getting over Eight hundred Men, being asked how broad the river was he replyed about one hundred & fifty Yards, he was also asked if an Indian Canoe could go from the Rapids of the Sandusky River to the Scioto carrying place, he answered it was not possible for there is little or no water in the river, but early in the Spring Lieutt. Du Chene being asked if he had ever been by Land from the Huron Village near the Rapids of Sandusky river to the Shawanese Village on the Scioto plains, answered he had, twice Once, forwards and backwards, being asked what distance he judged it to be, answered, to the best of his Judgement it was Seventy French Leagues, and that he had always heard it reckoned that distance by others, being asked how the road was he said one half is very good, the other very bad and that the Scioto river must be crossed four Times, three places are fordable but deep, the other is about Three Miles wide and deep water, which must be raised by swimming or on rafts, he was asked if he believed it possible for an Indian Canoe to go up the river Sandusky above the Rapids, he answered, it was not possible but in the spring of the year, when the waters are very high, then with the greatest difficulty and Danger, it was sometimes done, and that himself had been three times obliged to set in & help it up. — Andrew a Huron Indian of Detroit who speaks French well, being asked the same Questions as Du Chene gave the same information in every respect — they were then asked if they knew any shorter or better road to get to the Shawanese and Delawares, Du Chene said, he knew a road Ten Leagues shorter, but for through swamps in part up to the Knees, and remainder Thick Woods, Andrew says there is a way through the Woods, shorter, but the Woods are very thick

Colonel Bradstreet has informed the Gentlemen they know the distance they are to march, they are unacquainted, allowing for bad weather and accidents, they do not believe they could make more than ten miles a day one day with the other, which will take forty two days to go and return, and provision must be taken for returning, as all are going on the Enemy's Lakes, for want of Horses, or any other conveniency of carriage, from their own knowledge of marching in the Woods, they do not believe it possible for the Men to carry Provision sufficient for any thing like so long a March, and the Troops in general are are already so fatigued with hard Service, and those that remain are so reduced, they are not equal to more than half the Service they were at the beginning of the Campaign, as Sickness is dayly encreasing, it unavoidably weakens the Numbers fit for Service, and will occasion insurmountable difficulties to provide for their safety and return, as also of the wounded if any action should happen — Therefore, they are of Opinion Genl. Gages orders to Colonel Bradstreet are not practicable, nor the Troops in a condition to attempt so long a March.

Israel Williams Lt Colo
[illegible] Light Infantry
[illegible] Light Infantry
Wm Lyman [illegible] Regt
[illegible] Lyman Regiment York Troops
Rigaud de Vaudreuil commanding Artillerie &c —
Jonas Fond Commissary &c
Jno Walker Capt Head of Artillery
Geo. Wm Augustus Eliot Lieut &c

Officers of Corps
Sandusky Lake Sept. 27th
1764

an Extract of a Letter from Lt Smith dated October

Sent to Lieut Brehm a Large Sketch of the River Through which I Enter'd into the river Huron & beg'd of him to Copy it & enclose it to you, I Shall send you a Copy of my Journall upon my return, I wrote you before the Situation I was in when Col. Bradstreet sent me off from Detroit with twenty five men only, to unload Load, Guards on Board & Shore and the vessell to warp over the barr. However by Great good Luck we happen'd to have a few good dayes which did our Business & hope to receive your directions only, for my Conduct next Year,

28th Sept. This Instant three Chipawa Indians one of them a Chief, are Come on Board & Acquaint me that Col. Bradstreet & his Army are Cut to peices & their boats Destroyed, but upon Examing him, find that there is reason to believe their is no truth, but he Insists upon it there has been an Engagement, I have received some Strings of Wampum & a Belt from the Indians on this river as marks of friendship and assurances of their Fidelity but I cant say I have faith enough to Trust them,

This river which you Come into after three Leagues run from Lake St Clear in that branch marked La Channele Du bark is the most pleasant river I ever saw in America being Steep Close too from side to side, upon passing the Village I sent the boats Close in shore to sound where they found five fathom water within thirty yards of their Huts, I ran with the Vessell within 70 or 80 yards upon which they all Quited their houses & next day came up the river to me to tell

me. they were going to Quit their Villeage & feilds, that their
Brothers the Inglish must not think they were going to
do them any Mischief nor were they afraid
but that it would be more convenient for them to live at
the mouth of the river where their is a Small Creek that
runs through the Pinirie, and that they would live
retired their in the woods out of the way of bad Celts
where they would always be ready to serve at a Call
of their Brothers the Inglish and would take up Arms
at any time against their Enemies — I Should
Imagine it would be requisite to Acquaint the Commander
in Chief with this —

nothing on Earth can keep these Indians ~~Vessells~~
So much in Awe, as Vessells. I wish you would propose
having a Stout Snow or Brig. that would Carry 1200
barrills & 10 or 20 Guns in the finest Navygation
in the world if the Current was not so Strong and
Still it is very safe. the tediousness which would be
greatly made up by the size of the vessells. their are
Rivers here in which a Vessell might Winter and
Island I suppose which I must Lay behind this Winter
I'll write you more fully on my return You may
every where in this river 5 fath.m of Water and
their is most Excellent place here to build fine timber
and near the pine

I am afraid it will be Impossible to get the Vessell
out of this river when she returns, I think it so much so, that
I will not attempt it without your orders. my reasons
are

As follows. In Coming with a Current you have no Command over your vessell unless She has more way than the Current has forces, and should She be got a Ground with that doable forces She is Immediately making a bed for herself in the sand and forging more on withall, besides the precarious and uncertain wethes we Generally have that time of the Year we may Expect to Come back at—

Extract of Letter from
[illegible]

6th. Steamer [illegible]
the vessels from the Detroit
River in this way to Mispelinaki-
nak Dated Beginning of Oct.r

Camp near the Carrying place Sandusky Lake October 9th 1764
in Bradstreet to G. 12.5.64

The Chiefs of the five Nations, who joined and accompanied the Troops commanded by Col John Bradstreet met at his Tent at half past two o'Clock this afternoon to acquaint him, in answer to the War Belt he had given them to attack the Shawanese and Delawares immediately agreeable to the orders he had lately received from General Gage -

The King Chief of the Onei das spoke

We have considered of the Message you sent unto us, we have had meetings on that Subject, we are again assembled before you, you desired our intentions might not be made public, we will tell it to no one, you have sent people of five nations to strike against the Shawanese who are part of the Onandagues Nations. Col. Bradstreet answered, the partys who are gone out are against the Delawares The King - It gives us great pleasure, you may remember yesterday we told you that the whole of the five Nations had taken the resolution of going home, on your speaking to us we changed our mind and determined to stay, When we left Niagara it was with an intention of giving peace to all Nations of Indians who should ask it, We are glad to see you have had such success, and hope that those Nations who have made peace do not speak from their Lips only, and with an ill intention to deceive you We are very glad there is a party gone out to strike against the Enemy, if all our troops they are sincere in the peace they have concluded, we think it proper the whole of the Five Nations remain quiet to see the event of this affair, if they bring in either prisoners or scalps it will be a medicine to us, we will receive it, and follow their example. Making War is too serious affair, when we once begin, it is not easily put an end to, and perhaps you will not be always with us to direct and assist us. When I left the Miamis, I received a String of Wampum, I was desired to return to Onandague, where the great fire burnt, and endeavour to regulate matters for the time to come, You have desired us to stay with you, we are determined to do it, and are ready to do whatever you ask of us

Col. Bradstreets answer

I am much surprised you will not strike against the Shawanese, at Niagara you took up the hatchet against those as well as any other Nation who should not behave themselves properly, I have three times told you of the Shawanese and Delawares having murdered our people and carryed off Prisoners since their asking Peace of me at Lake aux Feuilles, and of the Kings Commander in Chief of North America ordering me to carry on the War against them and do for ye doing, if you will not act against the Shawanese, why will you not act against the Delawares, to which they gave no answer, but desired to see the event of the partys gone out, and requested to have to send some of their people to meet the Ten Men they expected from the Shawanese and Delawares to be delivered up, as also the Chiefs who are to go to Sr Wm Johnson to sue for Peace

Interpreters Etienne de Grois.
Anthony Bleichers.

Present
Richd Montgomery Capt. 1st
Jno. Mant. Aid de Camp

Octo. 5th 1764

Camp at Canawaki Sept.r 9.th 1764

Minutes of Grey Eyes delivered a Message to Col.o Bouquet from the Chiefs of the five Nations he desired him to commit it to paper which is as follows.

Viz.t

"That the Chiefs of the five Nations might pray Sir William Johnson to acquaint the General, that Grand Mitt Johnson had desired to smoke the Calumet, and to march with the Army which was going to Detroit, to accord Peace to those Nations, & to bury the Hatchet; but that they demanded Peace of the General, and to make War against those who refused to continue the War; and that this was the Condition upon which they would smoke the Calumet with the Ottawas & Chippewas, who demanded Peace, and promised to send Chiefs of their Nations to Sir William Johnson to demand Peace of him; & to deliver ten Hostages into the hands of the General Five of each Nation to remain with the General as Pledges for their Fidelity in performing what they had promised, that he could not accord Peace to them upon any other Condition; and if the General would not accord Peace to them, since the Ottawas & Chippewas granted every thing that was demanded of them, that he alone would make War and not they."

The above Message being read and explained to the Chiefs of the five Nations in presence of Capt.n Thomas Montgomery, Lieu.t Mont.i de Camp & Mr. John Thomson Engineer, they the Chiefs of the five Nations acknowledge that it was very right, except that the Chiefs of the Grey Eyes Village, where they left Niagara, that Sir William Johnson told them, just before they left Niagara, that if the Inhabitants of that Village applied for Peace, they should not fail to have it & being granted them.

John Montresor Engineer

Richd Montgomery Capt.n 77.th Reg.t

Aid de Camp

Petitions and meeting
thereon Sept.r 29.th 1764.

Court of Enquiry held at the Camp on the Carrying Place of Niagara by Order of Sir Jeffy Amherst Bart. 28th 1764

in Bradstreet to L. 12-5-64

To examine Thomas Hutchins an Ensign in the Regt and to ascertain what Number of the 17th Regt Perish'd in the Indian War on the Miamis River

Present

Majr Wm Gladwin Commanding 17th Regt
Capt. Thos Morris of the 60th Regt
Capt. Jno Montresor Engr

Interpreters
Anthony Bleakley
Henry Bostwick
John Johnston

After Rowing up the Miamis River Eighteen Miles they Disembarked, & marched by Land three Miles to an Indian Castle, and were met there by about 200 Warriors of different Nations, who desired to speak with Capt. Morris (Capt. Thomas) for he was an Indian. However the Chiefs arrived at their Castle & begged of the Indians that they would permit them to Bring up their Nation to where they (those Chiefs) had undertaken themselves & obtained the Party of the Chiefs; upon which Thomas Hutchins proposed to Capt. Morris to Return which he Declined. Pondiac seemed to be very Glad to see the Chiefs from the different Nations who had undertook that they were the occasion of the War having Arrived Pontiac from the Illinois for carrying on the War. During the Conference held at Niagara the Reason he had then working to have Peace Brought about was the Nations had Combined in carrying on the War for the Belts he had Received from Niagara sent him by Monsieur & that he should take Care for the future, how he should to be Received. That he should set off for the next Village (about 6 Miles) where he would settle every thing against their Arrival from thence he sent a Belt for which he Received 20 Cattle) to make the Road Clear that nothing should molest them & gave it to Thomas Hutchins to Deliver. That Pontiac had Received a Letter from the French King with an Account that he had been Dead, but had Risen again & that he would send Directly to sail of Vessels as the River Ontario with every Necessary to Supply them for carrying on the War"

That in five Days Capt. Morris's Party arrived at the Miamis Fort where they were met by a number of Indians with

Shaw and Equipped in a warlike Manner, who Demanded Satisfaction for the Blood & Cattle taken by the Behaviour of those Indians Boys, & Informed them of having had Intelligence, how favourably soever they had formerly taken Capt. Pontiac from them & Put Fire & Fire to the Shawanese King heard that he (Capt. Pontiac) was taken & bound & An Indian Prepared with his Tomahawk ready to Dispatch him, when Pondiack Upstood up to his Relief & Set him loose; saying, will this one Englishman alone for all my Brethren now Exposed at Detroit. About Last Sat. Pondiack Upstood told Thomas King, that he had received his Chief Belt the Twightwees (who we call Miamis) were a bad People that he was surprised at their Assurance During the time Pondiac was making Peace; St Ours coming into the Room when Capt. Pontiac was Relating, told them he was Astonished at their Behaviour while Pondiac was making Peace, the Indians Made Answer, had you Delivered me this belt before their Arrival, this would never have happened. A Meeting of the Twightwees was held this Evening Wednesday the 16th Nov. a Cachawagos Saying, whatever they had to say, they might Deliver it next Day; Accordingly Thomas King spoke, giving them a belt & saying, that he was sent by Sir Wm. Johnson & the Chiefs of the Six Nations in order to Make Peace with them, if they were Inclinable to it; that if they have any thing to say, the Road should be open from the Six Nations to Onondaga —

The Twightwees produced 15 belts & strings of Wampum & spoke as follows — These 15 Belts & five Strings of Wampum arrived three Days ago from the Ohio, in the name of the Six Nations, who Exhort us by the first Belt to give attention to what comes our Mutual Interest, to be united to them in Friendship, upon no Account to suffer that Friendship to be Dissolved.

The 2d Belt have on it Six Human figures, five of which have two hearts, the Sixth is Unprovided, but with one & by this belt the Senecas Represent the other five Nations as false & Deceitful & they themselves alone to have Integrity of Heart. That the English have

Leading to other five Nations, Which will Oblige all you that
Lye by the Sea Side to Come this Road along with Us or our
Indians, & We Desire, that you will Stop them & Not Suffer them
to pass: The Dwaghtwachief then observed that he was Convinc'd
of the Honesty & Sincerity of the Schaoes, as the Arrival of
the five Nation Chiefs together with the English was a
Confirmation of the Truth of what they had Said; before
he plainly that the five Nations, Cachawages, & Canada Indians
are Brothers to the English. And whatever the English & Indians
who are now here, we Should not be to Blame, for it was the
Request of your Brethren Natives yourselves.

Then we Desired that you Return back, for if you proceed, you
must Expect to be, for sometime in doing what you desire, for Satisfy
you we have by your Letter prohibited: The Schaoes further Desired
that a Down might be Granted between Fort Johnson & that of the Dwaghtwa
Town to which they might Retreat, & Secure themselves from the
English now Coming against them, at least they did not
Know but it might be the Result of the Council when the Schaoes had
finished, They told us, we are now Returning home, & as soon as
we will Return with a large Army; which will be Carried by
Colonel Lawrence, & Colonel Johnson. That the Schaoes said
in giving Belts to the Indians that they must Join the
English on their Arrival; & that Remembrance would have Re-
Gards like that Chain as they could put a better Interpretation
into their Hands —

The Dwaghtwachief told Thomas Tiger from the Ohio that
he saw their Brethren having agreed to Make Peace with
the English.

Capt. Montour to the above purpose answer
ed the Belt. Explanation Gave the Speech and the Matter
of this Disturbance; with the Encroachment on Lands, that
would be done Notwithstanding another.
Answer 3 d. Then Explained to you as to the Belt you are
going to Return
Eight Belts & Shall Send forward to the Shawanese
Which matter gave Thomas Tiger & the rest of the Indians Liberty

He was then Glad to see the Chickasaws with the four nations
& that he Could keep nothing Concealed in his heart from them
as you are here present here, Surrounded by the Chickasaw
Brothers I would not Deceive you, you must not proceed any
further, for you'll be Killed, you having Killed some of
Indians at Niagara, & the nations you must pass through,
to your next Before back— I suppose you Expected if
we Succeeded, that you were to Live Delicately & at the
Chiefs Table, & get fine presents by order of the Governor that
upon his arrival you are not your own master ——
Brothers what can you Possibly be to gain for as the Chiefs
leaving your wives and Children at home behind, who may
Killed by the English— have you the Cruelty to think that
English are your Brothers, when at the same time they
not to be Depended upon, as what they Deliver to you come
not from their Hearts ——

Thomas King answered
that according to your Desire I shall Return —

Peter Dal. Maj.
Schindenhouwen
Co. Montgomery Co.

in Braddock's Z. 12 = 24

By order of Colonel Bradstreet we have explained in
French to Le Brie and those Indians assembled before
Bradstreet the Articles of the Capitulation to
which they severally & each that they assent to the
best of their knowledge the Judgment contained in the
Articles do not differ from what Col. Bradstreet delivered
Colonel Bradstreet desired them to say to the Indians
excepting the Emplacement which was a promise from Colonel
Bradstreet to [illegible] the Savages living on the Miami
River

Detroit September the 11th 1764.

John Montresor Engineer
Thos Hay Lieutenant

No. [illegible]

Detroit Sept. 18th 1764
in Gladstat 6 R. 2-5-64

I Send you my journal, which is in a very Dirty condition, & Very Incorrect, as to Stile & writing, which I am Sure you will Excuse, when you Shall Know the Situation I have been in. You will observe that a mine is laid, & the Match Lighted to blow us up. The Senecas, Shawanese, & Delawares, have left their Lotts to all the Nations, who only wait the Signal for a General Attack. I hope this Letter will Reach you time Enough, to prevent your falling into the Snare. I was overjoy'd to Learn from Col. Campbell, that in Case Matters should not go well, you were Determined to Return with the Choice part of your Army to Detroit, where I Imagine your presence is Absolutely necessary. The Villains have Miss't our fairest hopes in the Bud; for things were in a very good way, till their Arrival at the Miamis Village. I tremble for you at Sandusky; tho' I was greatly Pleased to find, you have one of the Vessels with you, and Artillery. I wish the Chiefs were Assembled on board the Vessels, and that She had a hole in the bottom - Treachery should be paid with treachery, and it is a more than ordinary Pleasure to Deceive those, who would Deceive us. I am in too low a Condition to come to you myself, but I hope this Letter, to gether with the Journal will answer as well, for the Present. By taking proper measures, Indian Affairs may yet be Retrieved. I have Attended Col. Campbell to Lay in Load for the Soldiers, Without saying any thing More I have the Honor to be

Filed separately in Vol. 1818

Copy — Your Most Faithfull & most Obed. Humble Servant Thom.s Morris

Capt. Sherriff
Detroit
Sept. 10th 1764.

For the County of Northampton, The Members of the Proprietary & Governor's Council as before; and

William Plumsted,	Jacob Ornat,	} Esq^rs.
Thomas Craig,	John Moore,	
Hugh Wilson,	Robert Lyle,	
Aaron Depui,	James Allen,	
Lewis Klotz,	John Jennings,	
Thomas Armstrong,	Henry Geiger,	
George Taylor,	Danl Brodhead,	
Lewis Gordon,		

The Commission of the Peace for Bucks county was referred to further Consideration.

—

27th Novem^r 1764.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor this day issued a Commission appointing John Vining, Jacob Vanbebber, and Richard McWilliam, Esq^rs Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer & General Gaol delivery, for the Government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of Decem^r 1764.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esqr Lieutenant Governor, &c^a.

Benjamin Chew,	Thomas Cadwallader,	} Esq^rs.
Lynford Lardner,	Richard Penn,	

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he received by Major Small, from Col^o Bouquet, dated at the Forks of Muskingum, 15 Novr last, acquainting him that he had obliged the Delawares, Shawanese, & Senecas, to submit to the terms he had prescribed to them, in consideration of a permission from him to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson, to conclude a Peace with the English; and also a Copy of the Conferences he had held at several times with the said Indians, containing a Minute detail of his Proceedings from the 20th September to the 16th November last.

Both which being read and duly considered, the Council advised his Honour to issue a Proclamation, ordering a suspension of all Hostilities against the above mentioned Tribes 'till further Orders.

The Secretary having accordingly prepared a Draught of a Proclamation for that purpose, it was read and approved, and ordered to be published to-morrow in the Pennsylvania Gazette and Journal.

The Letter from Col. Bouquet and the Indian Conferences being ordered to be entered on the Council Minutes with the Proclamation, they are as follows, vizt:

A Letter to the Governor from Colonel Bouquet.

"Camp at the Forks of Muskingham, 15 Novem^{r} 1764.

"Sir:

"I have the Pleasure to inform you that the Mingoes, the Delawares, & the Shawonese, after a long Struggle, have at last submitted to the Terms prescribed to them, vizt:

"'1st. To deliver all the Prisoners without Exception.'

"'2d. To give fourteen Hostages to remain in our Hands as a Security for the strict performance of the 1st Article, and that they shall commit no Hostilities against his Majesty's Subjects.'"

"Upon these Conditions they are permitted to send Deputies from each Nation to Sr William Johnson to make their Peace.

"The Mingoes have given two Hostages.

"The Delawares Six

"The Shawonese Six

"The inclos'd Copy of our Proceedings with these nations contains a minute account of the whole Transaction; therefore, I shall not trouble you with particulars. I am only to request that you will have a suspension of Arms with these Savages publish'd in your Government, and I may presume to assure you, from their present humble Dispositions, that the Troops stationed on your Frontiers may be discharged, and the Inhabitants return with safety to their deserted Plantations.

"We have already upwards of 200 Captives delivered, & many of them have remained so many Years amongst them, that they part from them with the greatest Reluctance. We are obliged to keep Guards to prevent their Escape, and unless they are treated with Indulgence & Tenderness by their Relations, they will certainly return to their Savage Masters. The Delawares and Mingoes have not only delivered all their Prisoners, but even their own Children born from White Women.

"The Shawonese have been very Obstinate, and nothing has prevented the Chastisement they deserved, but the certainty, that if they were driven to despair, they would massacre 150 Prisoners then in their Hands; however, their pride has been humbled, and they have been forced to submit to the same Conditions as the other Nations.

"The Troops of your Government have carried on the Service with great Zeal and Chearfulness, and their Conduct does them Honour in every respect.

"I shall immediately send them to Carlisle with the Prisoners belonging to the Province; as several of them are not known, I beg you will appoint a Person to receive them at that Place, and provide them with the necessaries of Life till they are claimed.

"I have the Honour to be with great regard,

"Sir, your most obedient, and

"most humble Servant.

"HENRY BOUQUET.

"GOVERNOR PENN."

Colonel Boquet's Journal and Conferences with the Western Indians.

Speech of Colonel Boquet, Commanding the Army upon the River Ohio, to Captn Jacobs and the Delaware Chiefs with him at Fort Pitt, the 20th September, 1764:

"Sometime ago I received an Account from Colo Bradstreet, Commanding the Army upon the Lakes, that the Delawares & Shawanese had begged for Peace, which he was willing to grant to them, & as you assured him that you had recalled all your Warriors from our Frontiers. Sometime before he wrote me not to proceed against your Towns, I therefore would not have proceeded, had I not heard that in open Violation of your Engagement, your party killed a Man at Rays Town and several more in Virginia, a long time after you had begged for Peace, upon which I determined to March to Fort Pitt & wait there for an answer to the Letter I wrote Col. Bradstreet, but to my great astonishment upon my Arrival at this place, I hear that one of our people has been murdered & his head stuck upon a pole in the path near the Little Beaver Creek, & that several of your Parties are still on our Frontiers.

"As I must consider you now as a People whose promises I can no more trust, I was determined to attack you as soon as the rest of the Army joined me, which I expect immediately, but I will put once more in your Power to prevent your total Destruction & save yourselves and your Families, by giving us satisfaction for the Hostilities committed against us; And first, You are to leave the Path open for my Expresses from this Fort to Detroit, & as I now intend to write to Col. Bradstreet, who commands the Army upon the Lakes, I will send my Letters by two of our Men, and I desire to know from you whether you will engage to send two of your People with them to bring them safe back to me with an answer from Col. Bradstreet. If they receive any injury either in going or returning, or if the Letters are taken from them, I will immediately put Captn Pipe & the other Indians now in my power to Death, and will shew no mercy for the future to any one of your Nations that shall fall into my hands. I allow you ten days to have my Letters delivered to Col. Bradstreet at Detroit, or to the Command-

ing Officer there, and the same number of days to bring me back an answer from him.

"You must be sensible that during your stay here, I have had it in my power to put you all to death, & you deserved it, by refusing to speak with me when you pretended to have come as Friends, but I have not done it, to shew that you have yet a door open to mercy; and I desire that you will now go to your Towns (except the two men who are to proceed with the Expresses), and acquaint your Chiefs of what I say, and that I expect they will immediately come to me & deliver up all their prisoners, if they have not already delivered them to Col. Bradstreet, & give such other Satisfaction for the murders committed by your Nation, as I shall require of them. With this last part I send to the Chiefs this Belt of Wampum to shew them that I shall still be ready to hear them, on their giving me proper satisfaction."

A Belt.

Speech of an Onondago and an Oneida Indian, to Col. Bouquet, at Fort Pitt, the 2d October, 1764.

Usual Compliments, a string of Wampum.

"Brother:

"We are come to inform you that the Indians living upon this River are now in a state of Confusion; you do not see clearly what their intentions are, and we desire you to wait a little, and make yourselves easy 'till we are able to open your Eyes, as we still see you keep some evil designs in your minds against them; We, likewise desire you may remove all this from your hearts, and that you will receive them civilly, should any of them come to see you, & they will treat you in the same manner."

A String.

"Brother:

"We desire you will remember the ancient Friendship which has so long subsisted between you and the Six Nations; We have been sent by Sir William Johnson to speak to the different Nations this way, to endeavour to make up matters between you & them; and we beg you will hear them, and comply with their Requests, as they are ready to do with yours. We now see you are going against those Nations who first disturbed the Peace, who are the Senecas living down this River, the Wyandots, the Delawares, and the Shawanese.

"They are all now sincerely sorry for what they have done, & are collecting all their Prisoners from the Lower Shawanese Town, in order to deliver them up at Sandusky. What we now tell you on the behalf of these Nations is ye Truth; You may depend upon ev-

ery thing we say, as we have never deceived you, knowing that if we did, God would punish us for it.

A Belt.

"Brother:

"As the Officer who commands the Army upon the Lakes has taken the above Nations by the hand, and kindled for them a Council Fire at Sandusky, where they are now going, they beg that you would likewise forgive them, as they very much repent their past Conduct, & they promise, that as soon as they have complied with their Engagements there, they will then come & ask forgiveness of you, 'till which time we desire you may not be uneasy. They have desired us to assure you, in their names, that they will be at Sandusky in five days from this date, to deliver up all their Prisoners; and we desire once more, that you will wait a little, and not be uneasy 'till you hear further from them, but consider what we have said; And as you have detained two of the Delawares that came to see you, we give it as our opinion that it would be best to let them return home, giving them a Letter to their Chiefs, informing them of your intentions.

A Belt.

"Brother:

"We beg once more that you will seriously consider what you are now going to do, and do nothing precipitately; but if you are determined to proceed with the Army, it is our opinion that it would be best for you to take the road leading to Sandusky, where you will meet with Col. Bradstreet, and there settle every thing with him. When the Terms of Peace are settled with the Nations who desire, Should any of them refuse to comply with the Terms agreed to, or break the Peace afterwards, we will join with you to chastize them. We feel as well as you the misbehaviour of those Nations, but as they now repent, we forgive them, & hope you will do the same."

A Belt.

—

Colonel Bouquet's Speech to the above, Fort Pitt, Octr. 3d, 1764.

"Brothers:

"You say that those Nations are Sorry for what they have done, and that they will make Peace with us, and deliver all their Prisoners at Sandusky.

"Brothers:

"The Delawares, Wyandots, & Shawonese are a false People, and they deceive you as they have always done; if they are sincere, why don't their Chiefs come to speak to me. They have, in time of peace, killed our Traders in their Towns; they stole all their Goods.

"They have attacked this Fort, & when I came up last Year they attacked me in the Woods, and killed some of our people, and

finding us too strong for them here, they went to the Settlements, where they murdered & carried off a great number of our Men, Women, and Children.

"When the Chenusses and all the Western Indians have made Peace with Sir William Johnson at Niagara, these People did go, but they wrote a Letter, to tell him they despised us. At last you went to Col. Bradstreet, at Presque Isle, and asked Peace for them, & told him they had recall'd all their Warriors from our Frontiers, but a long time afterwards they killed a man at Bedford, and a great many more in Virginia, and they even kill now.

"When I saw their hearts were still so bad, I came here with the Army to attack them, but I first sent to Sandusky, to inform Col. Bradstreet that they had again struck us; my messenger did not find him at Sandusky, and saw that the Delawares had killed another of our People, and fixed his head upon a Pole in the Path, after you had asked peace for them. Now that they see we know their perfidy and will chastise them, they say they are sorry for what they have done, & will make Peace, but that is not sufficient Satisfaction for us.

"Brothers:

"The General has sent me with an Army to take revenge for the Murders committed by the Delawares and Shawanese, and not to make peace, but as you say they want to be Friends with us, I will tell you what I intend to do. I will go (as you desire) by the road leading to Sandusky, & if the Chiefs of the Delawares and Shawanese have anything to say to me I will hear them at Tuscarowas, and if they are sincerely inclined for peace, I will determine at that place what they are to do to obtain it, and in case they agree with me upon the preliminary Terms, I will permit them to go to Sr. William Johnson to conclude it.

"I have detained Two Delawares, because they came here as Spys, without having to say any thing from their Chiefs, & at a time when the Delawares & Shawonese had broke the peace and struck us again. I will, however, use them well, and when peace is concluded between us & the Delawares, I will send them home.

"Brothers:

"You told Col. Bradstreet, & you now tell me, that if these Nations broke the peace you had made for them, you would join us & strike them. You see they have broke the Peace, and that their Partys are still at our Frontiers killing our people; they know this to be true, & have deceived you. I will write to Colonel Bradstreet, and hear what has passed between him & those Nations, and I ask you whether you will go with two of my people to Col. Bradstreet, and bring me an answer with my two men at Tuscarrowas, and I declare to you that if the Delawares, Shawanese or Wyandotts do them any injury, I will put the two Delaware Indians to death, and march against them, which, if they oblige me to do, they must never expect peace from us.

"You may let the Delawares & Shawonese know that on my March to Tuscarrawas, I will not kill any of their people, unless they attack me first."
A Belt.

—

October, the 3d. The Army left Fort Pitt and arrived at Beaver Creek, where John Palmer, who had been taken Prisoner the 28th of September, came to the Army, having made his Escape from the Indians the night before.

—

October, the 13th. Arrived at Tuscarrowas without any interruption from the Enemy, who kept parties upon the road to observe the motions of the Army.

—

"Camp at Tuscarrowas, October the 14th, 1764.

Received the following Message in writing from the Chief Warriors of the Delawares.

"Brother Colonel Bouquet:
"We are glad to hear the good Speeches which you made, & also that our Brother, Captn Pipe and Captn John, are alive, and salute us.
"We now salute you with a good heart, and shall be more glad when we meet you at Tuscarrawas; if we see our Brothers Pipe & John at a small distance, then we should think that you mean nothing but good.

Signed,

"Linechque,
"Winginum,
"Neclaw,
"Sunfish,
"Captn Killbuck,
"Welapachickin."

Simon Girty,
Captn Will,
Captn Jacobs.
Neachablan,
Jecasso, or Thos Hickman,

The above Message wrote by Mr. Gibson, a Prisoner amongst them.

Colonel Bouquet's answer:

"Camp near Tuscarrowas,
October 15th, 1764.

"Chiefs, Captains, & Warriors of the Delawares:
"I received your Letter you sent me yesterday, by which I see you are coming to speak to me; I shall be glad to hear what you

have to say, and will wait for you to-morrow at this place. You may come without fear, for I will not hurt or detain any of you, but leave you at liberty to go when you please, not doubting but you will behave in a proper manner. You will give me notice a little before hand at what time you intend to come, that I may send people to bring you to Camp.

"Captn Pipe and Captn John are both well, and if any of their Friends choose to see them, I will give them leave after I have heard what you have to say; and they will be set at Liberty as soon as Peace is made, which will shortly happen, if you have well considered my Message, and determined to do what is right.

Sign'd, HENRY BOUQUET."

—

CAMP NEAR TUSCARROWAS,
October 16th, 1764.

Speech of Four Senecas & two Delawares to Colonel Bouquet:

"Brother:

"We received your Message yesterday by the White Man you sent us, Expressing you was glad he returned to you after being at our Towns to acquaint you of our coming to meet you. We now thank God for giving us this opportunity of seeing one another and speaking together; And our Chiefs, Warriors, Women, & Children, return you their thanks for the Message you sent them Yesterday."

A String.

"Brother:

"We thank God for enabling us this day to wipe your Eyes, that you may clearly see our Chiefs when they come to speak with you; And we clean your Body with this String of Wampum, that you may chearfully receive to your heart the good Speeches they will make to you.

A String.

"Brother:

"As we have now wiped your Eyes and cleaned your Body in behalf of ourselves, The Senecas living on the Ohio, the Delawares and Shawanese, We inform you that the reason of our not coming sooner, is because the Shawanese are not yet come, but the Chiefs of the other two Nations are all present, and expect the Shawanese to-morrow, when they shall have a meeting among themselves; they then come to speak to you.

"Brother:

"Another reason for not meeting you sooner, was because that Colonel Bradstreet had invited us to the Lakes at the same time that you expected us to meet you at Fort Pitt. In this case, we

were at a loss which way to go, but when you hear our Chiefs, you will then be convinced that our delay was not through any bad designs against you."

A String.

Colonel Bouquett's answer:

"Brothers:

"I am glad to hear what you say; and as peace is preferable to War, I shall be well pleas'd if we agree upon Terms.

A String.

"Brothers:

"You sent me a Message yesterday, acquainting me that you would come and speak with me to day. You tell me you cannot speak to me, because the Shawanese are not come, & that when the Shawanese do arrive, you will consult together; But I now tell you, 'tis not necessary to wait for the Shawanese, as I will hear to-day or to-morrow what the Delawares have to say by themselves, & I will not stay for the Shawanese, but will hear separately what each nation have to say; and I desire the Delaware Chiefs to speak for the Delawares only, and not for the Senecas or Shawanese."

A String.

—

CAMP NEAR TUSCAROWAS, October 17th, 1764.

At a Conference held with the Chiefs of the Senecas, living on the Ohio, The Delawares, and Shawanese.

PRESENT:

Colonel Henry Bouquet, Command'g his Majesty's Forces in ye Southern District.

Lieuten^t^ Col. Reed, Royal Highlanders.

Lieut^t^ Col. Francis, Pennsylvanians.

Lieut^t^ Col. Clayton, Do.

Major Prevost, Royal Americans.

Major Murray, Royal Highland^rs^

Major DeHaas, Pennsylvanians.

Major Field, Volunteers.

Brigade Major Small.

Captn Stuart, Royal Highlanders.

Captn Grant, Do.

Captn Ourry, D. Q. Mr Genl

Captn Williams, Chief Engineer.

Captn Lewis, Virginia Volunt^rs^ with sev^l^ other Gentlemen of ye Army.

Mr. Alex^r McKee, Assist^t Agent for Indian Affairs, & David Owens, Interpreter.

Indians:

Senecas,	Beaver & 20 Warr^rs, "
Keyashuta Chief, with 15 Warriors,	Shawanese,
Delawares,	Keissinuchtcha, a Chief &
Custalogo,	6 Warriors.

Keyashuta and Turtleheart, Speakers:

"Brother:

"In the name and by order of the Chiefs of the several Nations here present, with this String of Wampum we clean your Ears, that you may hear with attention, what they are now going to say to you.

A String.

"Brother:

"We have done our utmost to be ready to speak to day as you desired, & we now inform you that it was owing to the Nations who live to the Westward of us, and to our foolish young men, that the War has happen'd between us, so that it is neither your fault nor ours; And as you desired us yesterday to be strong in doing good, We now throw away every thing bad, so that none of it remains in our hearts, & we join our thoughts with yours, that we may always be of one mind for the future.

Two large Belts.

"Brother:

"Now we have thrown every thing bad away, nothing remains bad in our hearts, but good. We take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, and we, the Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese, & Senecas, living upon the Ohio, who are now related to the Six Nations, request you will do the same, as we cannot hold it fast without your help, & we must both look up to God, who now sees every thing that passes between us, for his Assistance. Do not think what we say comes from our Lips only; it proceeds from the bottom of all our hearts. Therefore we again request you will join both hands with ours, to this Belt of Friendship.

A Belt.

"Brother:

"We have repeatedly told you that we have thrown every thing bad from our hearts, that you should hear nothing but good from us. Col. Bradstreet has desired us to deliver up your Flesh and Blood; we now assure you it shall be done, as you have long desired to see them. Our Reasons for not complying with this request sooner was, that Col. Bradstreet held us by one hand and you by the other, so that we did not know which way to carry them. But we now desire you will inform us at what place you chuse to receive them, whether at Fort Pitt, or the Lake. We have been very dil-

igent in collecting ourselves together, with a few Prisoners, you see, to meet you."

N. B. here they delivered up 18 white prisoners.

A Belt.

"This is all we are ordered to say by our Chiefs. You will now listen to themselves here present."

Custaloga, Chief of the Delawares of the Wolf Tribe, Speaker,

"Brother:

"By this string, I confirm every thing that has been said by our Two young Men.

"A String.

"Brother:

"I assure you that the intention of my Tribe is good, and that we are determined to do what you desire of us, & deliver you up all your Flesh and Blood.

A Belt.

"I now deliver you the number of Prisoners amongst my People.'

Delivered 42 small Sticks.

Behver, Chief of the Turkey Tribe, Speaker.

"Brother:

"You shall likewise soon see all your Flesh & Blood who are still prisoners amongst my Tribe."

N. B. Delivered 41 Small Sticks.

Keyashuta, Speaker.

"Brother:

"You have heard all we have to Say at present, and we think we have done every thing required of us by Colonel Bradstreet, who sent me to their Nations, with these Articles of Peace."

Here he produced the Original Articles of Peace, signed by Colonel Bradstreet.

The Conference intended to have been held with the Indians on the 18th, was deferred till the 20th, on account of the badness of the Weather.

—

CAMP NEAR TUSCAROWAS, October 20th, 1764.

At a Conference held with the Senecas & Chiefs living upon the Ohio, the Delawares & Shawanese.

PRESENT:

Col. Henry Bouquet, Commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Southern District, & the Officers mentioned at the Conference of the 17th; Also, the same Indians, Chiefs, & Warriors.

"Chiefs, Captains, and Warriors:

"I wish that in your Speeches you may have expressed the true Sentiments of your nations, but we shall judge of your Sincerity, not from your Words, but from your Actions.

A String.

"You say that 'twas not your fault that this War has happen'd, but that 'twas owing to the Western Nations, and to your foolish Young Men. I answer that 'tis your fault, because we might have protected you against these Nations had they attempted to force you to make War upon us. And as to your Young men, it is your duty to chastize them when they do wrong, & not suffer yourselves to be directed by them.

A String:

"I am glad to hear you have thrown every thing bad out of your hearts, & that you are now sincerely disposed to take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, which, as soon as a Peace is made with you, We shall likewise hold fast.

A String.

"You say the reason of not delivering your Prisoners sooner, was because Col. Bradstreet had told you to deliver them to him at Sandusky, & I had told you to deliver them to me. You know by the treaty made with Colonel Bradstreet, and now in your hands, and to which I appeal, you promised expressly to deliver all the Prisoners to him at Sandusky, in Twenty-five days after the 14th of August, when the said Treaty was Signed. And if you failed in the performance of that Article, the peace was then broke from that moment. The day on which the prisoners ought to have been delivered, was the 8th of September, and my first Message to you in writing (and in your hands), is dated at Fort Pitt, the 20th of September, 12 days after the time fixed was elapsed, and not being sent till the 22d, you could not receive it in your Towns before the 27th; therefore, that Message cannot in any manner excuse you for breaking the Peace in not delivering your prisoners either to Col. Bradstreet or to me, from which 'tis very evident that as usual, you never intended to deliver them. Again, when you begged for peace, you assured Col. Bradstreet that you had re-call'd all your Warriors from our Frontiers, & you know contrary to that Declaration they have continued to murder our People, and to take them Prisoners, to this day, which we can prove by an old Man here present, who was taken on the 28th of September, 45 days after the Peace made.

"I have, besides, certain information that you were determined to pay no regard to that peace, and had actually collected all the Warriors of the Mingoes, Delawares, and Shawanese, to attack this Army, if you had found you had a sufficient force for it. Having now answered and refuted every thing you have said in excuse for your breach of the Peace, I am commanded by the General to declare to you, that as you have broke the peace granted to you by Col. Bradstreet, he, likewise, break it on his side, and Sr William Johnson

has already informed the Six Nations, and all the Western Indians of your perfidious Behaviour to us.

A Belt.

"You must be sensible that you deserve the severest Chastisement, but the English are a merciful and generous people, averse to shed the blood even of their most cruel Enemies; & if it was possible that you could convince us that you sincerely repent of your past Conduct, and that we could depend on your good Behaviour for the future, you might yet hope for mercy & peace; but, before I tell you the Terms, I will recapitulate the many Injuries & insults we have recently received from you, or your Allies, which have at last occasioned the march of the King's Army into your Country.

A Belt.

"You have begun this War without the least reason or provocation whatsoever; You have in time of profound peace, & without having received the least injury, murdered Captain Clapham, who had been a Friend & a Father to many of you.

"You have killed or Captivated all the Traders sent to your Towns at your own repeated request, & plundered their effects.

"You have dared to attack Fort Pitt, to the building of which you expressly consented, when in presence of George Croghan, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, I made the first Treaty with you upon the Ohio, after we had dispossesed the French of Fort Duquesne, and several of you now present, assisted at that Treaty. You murdered, treacherously, last Year, one of our men sent in a Canoe from Fort Pitt to bring over the Ohio some of your people who pretended they had a Message to deliver to the Commanding Officer, and you violated, by that horrid Crime, the Custom held sacred by all Nations, not to kill persons employed in publick Messages, even in time of War.

"You attacked, soon after, the King's Troops in the Woods, and being defeated in the attempt, you fell upon our Frontiers, where you have continued to murder our people to this day.

"One of your partys killed, lately, in one day, eleven Children at a School, and not satisfied with that infamous action, they massacred, near the Little Beaver Creek, the only Boy they had spared, & had the impudence to fix his head upon a pole in the middle of the path, and this they did after they had begged Peace from Colonel Bradstreet. You have constantly declared that you would never make Peace with the English, and when the Senecas and Western Indians begged for peace, you alone, have pretended to stand out, declaring that you despised all the Efforts we could make against you, as appeared by that insolent Letter you obliged Thomas Smallman to write, and sent to Sir William Johnson at Niagara.

"Your Conduct has always been equally perfidious, you promised at every former Treaty, as you do now, that you would deliver up all your Prisoners, and have received every time on that account

considerable presents, but you never comply'd with that nor any of your Engagements.

"You know that all these charges are true, and only a small part of the numberless murders, Depredations & breaches of Faith you have been guilty of; and I am now to tell you, that we will no longer be imposed upon by your promises, & that the Army shall not leave this Country until you have fully complied with every Condition that is to precede any Treaty with you.

A Belt.

"I have brought with me the relations of those people you have massacred or taken prisoners, they are impatient to take revenge of the Bloody murderers of their Friends, and it is with the greatest difficulty that I can protect you against their just resentment, by assuring them that no peace shall be granted you till you have given us a proper Satisfaction.

"Your former Allies the Ottawas, Chippawas, Wyandots, &c., have made this peace with us, and the Six Nations have joined us against you.

"We now surround you on every side, having possession of all the Waters of the Ohio, Mississippi, the Miamis & the Lakes. All the French living in those parts are now Subjects to the King of Great Britain, and dare do longer assist you.

"It is consequently in our power to destroy you, but if I find that you execute faithfully the Conditions I shall require of you, I will not treat you with the Severity you deserve.

"I give you twelve days from this day to deliver up to me at Wickatamike all the prisoners in your possession, without any exception. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Women and Children, whether adopted in your Tribes, married or living amongst you, under any denomination, or any pretence whatsoever, as also all negroes, & to furnish all the said prisoners with cloathing, provision & horses, to carry them to Fort pitt.

"When you shall have fully complied with this preliminary Condition, I will then let you know on what Terms you may obtain the Peace you sue for."

A Belt.

October the 20th, 1764. Col. Bouquet having required the Chiefs to appoint a man of each Nation to attend him on his March to the place fixed, they named Keyashuta for the Senecas, Turtle-heart and Custalogo's Son, for the Delawares, and James Smith for the Shawanese.

Keyashuta, addressing himself to the Nations present, desired them to be strong in performing every thing then required of them, and they had been accused of having told lyes always before, to be now punctual in the Execution of their promises, to convince their Brethren that they could speak truth; he adds that he would conduct the Army to the place appointed for delivering up the prisoners.

Keisinantcha, Chief of the Shawanese, said he would immediately go to inform his Nation of every thing he had heard, but as the distance was great they could not be at Waghatawmaky in 10 days, when they would certainly meet us and comply with every thing required of them, & that he expected the Shawanese would be treated in the same manner as the Delawares.

October 22d, 1764.—The Army proceeded, attended by a number of Senecas, Delawares, & Shawanese, and arrived at the Forks of the Muskingham the 25th, this place having been fixed upon as more Centinal than Wackatamaha, to receive the prisoners.

27th October.—Col. Bouquet sent a Shawanese with a Message to his Nation.

First: desiring them to be punctual as to the day for delivering up their prisoners.

Secondly: as they had expressed some uneasiness in our not shaking hands with them, to tell that only the English took their friends by the hands, and that they could not expected to be treated as such till a peace was concluded with them.

Thirdly: To bring the Letters wrote for Col. Bouquet by the French Officer Commanding at Fort Charter, which were sent last Winter by three Shawanese, but detained by their Nation.

4thly. To provide themselves with a sufficient quantity of provisions to subsist their people and their prisoners during the time necessary to settle matters at this place.

28th.—The above messenger returned and informed Bouquet that he did not proceed all the way with his Message, but having delivered it, Waghatowmaky, the Chief of that town, proceeded himself with it, & desired him to return & acquaint the Colonel that he had already collected all his own prisoners, which would arrive in two days, & that he was going to the lower Shawanese Towns to hasten the people to bring their prisoners.

A String.

29th.—Custalogo arrived with his prisoners.

30th.—Custalogo informed Col. Bouquet, by a String of Wampum, that as soon as his people was all come, which he expected tomorrow, he would then speak to him.

A String.

Col. Bouquet informed him he would have been glad to have heard him to day, but as there was yet two days of the time appointed to come, he would not hurry him.

31st.—Arrived the Big Wolf and seven other Shawanese, And delivered up 8 White prisoners, and informed Colonel Bouquet that they were sent by their Chiefs to assure him that he might depend upon seeing them with all their prisoners at this place.

A String.

Col. Bouquet's answer:

"I am glad to see you in so good disposition, & that you have brought these prisoners before the time fixed in delivering

the whole up, & I hope your chiefs will follow your Example, & deliver every drop of White blood in your Nation."

A String.

November the 1st.—Custaloga & Keyashuta, with several other Indians.

"Brother:

"Two days ago we appointed to meet you to-day, and we desire you will listen to us.

A String.

"Brother:

"On our first meeting you at Tuscarowas, you then desired to see your flesh and Blood at this place, agreeable to which we, the Delawares, now deliver you up 32 English prisoners, and the Senecas present deliver you 3; there is yet amongst them four more, which they have sent for and will be here to-morrow.

A Large String.

"Brother:

"We have told you both at Tuscarowas and this place, that we would strictly comply with your desire in delivering all our prisoners, & now the four Nations, which this Belt represents, join as one and have agreed to follow your advice, and further are determined to prevent & defeat any bad designs that may be formed against you by any Nation whatever. The Wyandotts have made peace with Col^{o} Bradstreet, but notwithstanding joined with us in delivering you this Belt, to renew their Frienship with you."

A Belt.

They then addressed themselves to the Cochnewagas present, in substance of the above speech, with a String.

Colonel Bouquet's answer:

"I have heard with pleasure the good Speeches you have made to me, & I receive these prisoners as a mark of sincerity of the promises you made at Tuscarowas, and I recommend to you to be always sincere in your Transactions with us, and as it is the only means to make us forget what is past, and to bring about a reconcilation, you must not forget that there is a number of prisoners amongst you; and till the last of them are delivered up, I cannot proceed to the good work of peace."

A String.

November 2d.—We sent to Sandusky an Officer and three Men of the Virginians, and two Cocknowaga Indians, with a Message to the Wyandots, ordering them to deliver up all the prisoners they had left.

This day King Beaver arrived with his prisoners.

3d.—Received a Message from the Shawanese Chief, acquainting Colonel Bouquet that they were coming with all their prisoners. Col. Bouquet sent them an answer to hasten them, & a string of Wampum, to bring the Four French men who lived amongst them.

The same day, having an Intelligence that some French traders was arrived at the lower Shawanese Towns, Michael, with two Cochnawago Indians, was sent off with a Message to the Red Hawke, Chief of that nation, requiring him to have the said Traders seized and brought to Colonel Bouquet.

Custalogo and King Beaver, with several others.

"Brother:

"It is now late, and we can say but little, but to-morrow you may be assured in hearing of every thing we have to say.

A String.

"Brother:

"We now deliver you fifty-seven Prisoners. Our reasons for doing it to-night, perhaps some of them may attempt to run away. You can take better care of them than us, and to-morrow we will speak to you.

A Belt.

4th.—The Indians sent in a Message that they was ready to speak. Col. Bouquet sent them for answer, that he would not admit them to speak till they had delivered the remainder of their prisoners.

5th.—King Beaver delivered up eight White prisoners, & Custalogo deliv^{d} up three prisoners.

Mr. Michael returned with the two Cochnewaga Indians, having been stopt by Keissuntchatcha, the Chief of the Shawanese, at Waghatamaky, who informed him that the Chiefs of the Lower towns were all gone down to the French, and that he would do no Business there, if even he proceeded, and that all the people of the Lower town were on the way, with all their prisoners, to meet Colonel Bouquet.

6th.—Owens, Turtle heart, a Delaware Indian, were sent to the Shawanese to know whether they were coming, and the time they would be here. Owens returned from the Shawanese the 7th Instant, & said they would arrive with their prisoners ye 9th ins^{t}.

A Soldier was found killed in the Woods; The Indians were suspected, & the following Message was delivered to their Chiefs:

"Keyashuta, One of our Soldiers has been killed this morning near the White Woman's Creek. As this murder has been committed in the Country of the Delawares, I expect that they will find out and deliver to me the murderer; & till they do it, I shall make that Nation answerable for the murder; Therefore acquaint, forthwith, the Chiefs of the several Tribes of the Delawares with this, that they may exert themselves toward the Discovery of the murderer."

A String.

The Chiefs promised to deliver up the murderer, if they could discover him, and sent five Indians in pursuit of a Wyandot, whom they believed to be guilty of that Crime.

8th.—Sent a Message to the Shawanese, to acquaint them with it, and to desire them to come in with their Prisoners, and not be afraid on account of that murder.

The Shawanese sent Thomas Smallman, a Prisoner, among them, to the Camp, with some of the Horses stolen by the Senecas, & sent word they would come in the 10th with their Prisoners, and sent the following Letter:

"Waghatawmaka, 8th November, 1764.

"Brother:

"We the Shawanese, have thought proper to send our Friend Mr. Smallman to acquaint you of our arrival at this place, and have, according to your desire, brought with us a great number of your Flesh and Blood, which should have been given up to you before now, had we not heard some evil reports that you had some bad designs against us. We now dispatch the Bearer, with one of our young men, to know the Truth of it, & shall, upon your invitation of writing, proceed with all the prisoners to your Camp. We, the Shawanese, are come with no other intent than to see you, and ratify & confirm our antient Friendship, & to make an ever lasting peace with you, our Brothers.

"I am, in behalf of the Shawanese,

"Your Friend and Brother,

"RED HAWKE, or

"MESQUAPAMESQUE, Chief Captain."

—

At a Conference held with the Senecas, living upon the Ohio, and Custalogo Tribe of Delawares, at the Camp upon Muskingham, Novr 9th, 1764.

PRESENT:

Col. Henry Bouquet, Commanding his Majesty's Forces in ye Southern District, and all the Officers mentioned, & several Gentlemen of the army at ye former Conference.

Mr. Alexander McKee, assistant Agent for Indian Affairs.

Indians:

Senecas, Keyashuta, Chief & 10 Warriors, Delawares, Custalogo, Chief & 20 Warriors.

Keyashuta, Speaker:

"Brother:

"The misfortune which has happened of one of your people being murdered the day before Yesterday, gives us the Same Sorrow it gives you, and we beg that this accident may be no hindrance to the friendship already begun between us."

A String.

"Brother:

"By this String of Wampum we wipe the tears from your Eyes, and remove from your heart the resentment which this murder has raised against us, and we hope that you will throw away every thing bad that this may have occasioned, & hear us fully."

A String.

"Brother:

"We have strictly complyed with your desire, and now deliver you these three prisoners, which are the last of your Flesh and Blood that remain among us; the Senecas and Custalogo's Tribes are now gathered together, and bury with this Belt all the Bones of the people killed during this unhappy War, which the evil Spirit occasioned amongst us.

"Brother:

"We cover the bones which have been buried, in such a manner that they may never more be remembered.

A Belt.

"Brother:

"We cover them again with leaves, that the place where they are buried may never more be seen."

A String.

"Brother:

"As we have been a long time astray, and the path between us & you stopp'd, we hope the path will be again clear'd; & we now extend this Belt of Wampum between you & us, that we may again travel in peace to see our Brothers as our ancestors formerly did, and as you will hold it by one end and we by the other, and we hope we shall always be able to discover any thing that may happen to disturb our Friendship."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"As we have now extended a Belt representing a road between you and us, we beg that you will take fast hold of it, that the path may always be kept open between us. This is all we have to say at present.

A String.

—

Colonel Bouquet's answer to Keyashuta & Custalogo, at the Camp upon Muskingham, November 9th, 1764.

"I have heard, with pleasure, the Speeches you have made, which I shall now answer.

A String.

"Two days ago one of our men was murdered. I do not charge you, personally, with that murder, but as it has been committed in

your Country, the Blood must remain upon your heads till the murderer be delivered up to be punished Capitally.

A String.

"I received this three last prisoners, which you now deliver up, and I bring the Bones of the people who fell in the War, so the place be no more seen.

A String.

"Your readiness in complying with every condition I have already required of you, convinces me that your Intentions are upright, & consequently I will now treat you as Brethren, and speak to you as such.

A String.

"Brother:

"You ask Peace; the King, my Master, and your Father, has appointed me to make War upon you, but he has other Servants who are employed in the Work of Peace, and his Majesty has been pleased to impower Sir William Johnson to make Peace with the Indians. It is to him, therefore, that you are to apply, but before I can give you leave to send to him, two things are necessary to be settled; the first is that, as peace is not yet made, you will deliver to me four Officers or Hostages, Vix^{t}: Two for the Senecas, & two for Custalogo's tribe, who are to remain in our hands, at Fort Pitt, till the Peace is concluded with Sr William Johnson, as a Security that you shall commit no hostilities or violence against any of his Majesty's Subjects or Propertys, and when the Peace is made, they shall be delivered back to you.

A Belt.

"The Second is, that the Deputies you are to send to Sir William Johnson be fully impowered by you to treat for your tribes, and that you engage to abide by what they shall stipulate in that Treaty. Sir William Johnson will settle every thing concerning Trade, or any other point necessary to render the Peace everlasting.

A Belt.

"Brother:

"The deputys you are to send to Sir William Johnson, as well as the Hostages to be deliver'd in my hands, are to be named & presented to me for my approbation.

A String.

"I will inform Sr William Johnson of what has passed between us, and I speak to you now on your own Belts, that your deputys may repeat to Sir William Johnson all you have said to me.

A Belt.

"Brothers:

"I believe that you have now delivered up all the prisoners you had in your Tribes, but, if any should yet be discovered amongst you hereafter, you are to deliver them at Fort Pitt, as well as any of those now delivered up that might return to you.

A String.

"Brothers:

"You have not mentioned to me Captn Pipe & Captn John, who are both detained at Fort Pitt, but I have not forgot them, but as you have now delivered to us all our people, I will return to you these two; there are still more of your people among us, but as they are not my prisoners I cannot dispose of them, but I will recommend it to the General to have them given to you when the peace is concluded." The Col. then for the first time took the Chief by his hand, which occasioned great Joy amongst them.

At A Conference held with the Turtle & Turkey Tribes of the Delawares, at Camp as aforesaid, November the 10th.

PRESENT:

Col. Bouquet, with the Officers mentioned in the former Conferences and several other Gentlemen of the Army.

Indians.

King Beaver, Chief of the Turkey Tribe & 20 Warriors; Kelipama, Chief of the Turtle Tribes with 25 Warriors; Custalogo, Keyashuta, with the Indians presn as yesterday.

"Brother:

"It gave us great satisfaction to hear the good Speech you made yesterday to one of our Tribes, and as you desired at Tuscarowas to see your Flesh and Blood, I now deliver you thirteen, who are the last we have remaining in our two Tribes, and it will likewise give us great pleasure that you will take us once more by the hand as your Brethren, that we may have the road now open for us in peace to see you.

A String.

"Brother:

"I return you a great many thanks in behalf of the Chiefs, Warriors, Women & Children of our three tribes, who are all glad to embrace peace once more with their Brethren, and we likewise return God thanks for giving us the opportunity to take you by the hand in peace, which shall never more be broke on our side. Our young men shall now think of nothing but hunting, to exchange their Skins and Furs with their brethren for Cloathing.

A Belt.

"Brother:

"Should we at any time discover any of your people who are not now delivered to you, they shall immediately be sent you, as well as those who may attempt to return to us.

A String.

"Col. Bouquet desired to know before he spoke to them, the reason there was no Chief of the Turtle Tribe; they answered

their Chief was not present, but that his Bro^r Kalatama acted for him; the Col. asked them whether they would chuse to have the Speech delivered yesterday to the Senecas & Custalogo Tribes repeated to them, which they said they would be glad to hear from himself, upon which the same was repeated, with the following addition, that an Englishman who had murdered some of our people had brought the scalps to their nation should be immediately delivered up, & that each Tribe should deliver the same number of Hostages, & appoint the same number of Deputys, as had been stipulated to Sr William Johnson."

A Belt.

Novem^r 10th.—In the evening return'd the Officer and three Men of Virginia Volunt^rs who had been sent the 2d inst^t with a Message to the Wyandots, and brought the following Mess^e from one of their Chiefs:

"*To Colonel Bouquet.*

"As I have rece'd certain intelligence that all our Chiefs have left their Towns, & gone some distance to the Westw^d to hunt, I hope you may not take it amiss that I do not proceed after them, being unacquainted of the places they may resort to. But I will send one of your young men this Winter to deliver your Message to them, their answer to which you shall be acquainted with early in the Spring, at which time we can conveniently carry all our prisoners to Fort Pitt.

Signed,

"OTERUNQUE."

Wrote the 8th November, near the head of Scioto.

The above Officer was informed at a Delaware Town that the Wyandots had pass'd that Town with a number of horses which they had stole from the English.

—

At a private Conference held with the Chiefs of the Delawares, 11th Inst^t

PRESENT:

Col. Bouquet, Capt. Reid, Capt. Ourry, Mr. Alexander McKee.

Indians:

Custalogo, King Beaver, The new comer.

King Beaver spoke:

"Brother:

"Yesterday you desired that we would appoint & present to you the hostages to be left in your hands. We have named Six, and also five to go to Sr William Johnson. They are men of Experience, on whom we can rely, and proper to treat for us. Their names are:

Hostages:

Mondeaticker,
Mendies or Davis,
Killachkpcher, or Andrew Trump,
Katepacomen, or Simon Girty,
Pessquelonckina, or To Compass,
Waytskonowas.

Deputies:

Killbuck,
Keyereyanghing,
Lahalapowhy, or Kitchin,
Telapiskeva,
Luquest, or flower.

"Brother:

"You desire to know the Deputys & Hostages we should appoint; you have now their names, and these are the men. You also required of us the man who had killed one of your Soldiers; it is not in our power to deliver him, but as soon as we can discover who he is, & of what Nation, we shall inform you, and then you can demand him of his Chief."

A String.

Colonel Bouquet's answer.

"Brothers:

"I am glad you have appointed the deputys and Hostages required of you. I have no objection to the persons you mentioned; they shall be well treated, & we shall take the same care of them as of our own people.

"I am satisfied for the present with what you say in regard to the man who has struck us; as soon as I shall know of what Nation he is, I shall demand him of his Chief, and you will then be clear of the blame.

"I do not think it proper that any of your people should go to our Settlements, The Inhabitants not yet being reconciled to you, but if some of you are desirous of going to Fort Pitt, you may with safety."

A String.

The Beaver spoke:

"Brother:

"We now produced to you the Deputies we intend to send to Sir William Johnson; as they cannot understand nor express themselves in English, We beg you will send an Interpreter with them."

A String.

Col. Bouquet's Answer.

"Brothers:

"You shall have from me all necessary assistance, & if you tell me what man you chuse for an Interpreter, I will appoint him."

A String.

The Beaver's reply:

"As Owens speaks our language so well, and is accustomed to the Woods, We should be glad that he could accompany them."

Colonel Bouquet:

"They shall have him."

The Colonel then spoke to their Chiefs:

"The Chief of the Turtle Tribe having given me great reason to be dissatisfied with his Conduct, I depose him this moment; he is no more Chief; That Tribe is therefore to choose another Chief, & present him to me, and I will confirm him, and he shall be King of the Turtle Tribe, and acknowledged as such by the English."

A Belt.

Richoumeack, for the Two feathers, & Cockadau, is to go with the Captives to Fort Pitt.

—

Minutes of a Conference held with the Shawanese, Novr 12th, 1764.

PRESENT:

Col. Bouquet, with the Officers and several Gentlemen, as mentioned in the former Conferences held with the Delawares.

Indians:

Keissenancthat, &	Lawissimo,
Nimisha,	Binsivasina,
Shawanese,	Ewenecumee,
Chiefs, Red Hawke,	Keightughque, & 40 Warriors.

The Red Hawke, Speaker.

"Brother:

"We are come to this place to see you, & thank God that we are here met together, which gives us all a great deal of pleasure.

"Brother:

"You will listen to us, who are your Young Brothers, & as we discover something in your Eyes which shews you are not satisfied with us, We now wipe away every thing bad between us, that you may see clearly; and as you have heard many bad Stories, We likewise clear your Ears, that you may hear us speak, & remove every thing bad from your heart, that it may be like the heart of your Ancestors when they thought of nothing but good; we now hope, as you are a Warrior, that you will think of nothing but good.

A String.

"Brother:

"When you arrived at this place, & we were informed of your desire, we immediately set about gathering your flesh & Blood, and accordingly all that could be collected by this time we have here brought to you, but there remains more among us, which you may assure yourselves you may see in the spring.

"Brother:

"One Year and an half ago we made a Peace with you at Fort Pitt, which was soon after broke, but that was neither your fault nor ours, but the whole blame is to be laid on the Ottawas, who are a foolish People, and are the cause of this War. When we now saw you coming this road, you advanced towards us with a Tomahawk in your hand, but we, your younger Brothers, take it out of your hand and send it up to God to dispose of it as he pleases, by which means we hope never to see it more; And now, Brethren, we beg leave that you, who are a Warrior, will take hold of this Chain of Friendship & receive from us, who are always Warriors, & let us think no more of War, but to take pity on our old men, Women and Children.

A String.

"Brother:

"Since the peace we made at Fort Pitt, many of our Young men on both sides have been killed by this War, occasioned by the Ottawas, but I now bury their bones, so that they shall be no more seen.

"Brother:

"Now we have thrown away every thing bad out of our hearts, we hope you will hear favourably, our good men who are not now at home, but will surely come and speak with you in the Spring at Fort Pitt, and then you shall hear nothing but good.

A Belt.

"This is all your younger Brethren have to say to you at present."

They then produced the following Messages, Letters, and Treatys, which were read:

"A Treaty held with them in April 21th, 1711."

"A message from Governor Gordon, December 4th, 1750."

"A Letter from Thomas Penn, Jany 18th, 1732."

"Another Letter from Governor Thomas, 15th August, 1742."

"After which he added, now Brother I beg that you who are Warriors may forget our disputes, and renew the ancient Friendship which appears by these papers to have subsisted between our Ancestors."

Col. Bouquet's answer:

"Captains and Warriors:

"I have heard your Speaker & have seen the papers you have laid before me; I shall take them into Consideration, & to-morrow morning I will give you my answer at this place, in the meantime I will receive the few prisoners you have brought us." They delivered 36 prisoners.

At a Conference held with the Shawanese at Muskingham, 14th Novr. 1764.

PRESENT:

Colonel Bouquet, with the same Officers and Indians at a Conference of the 12th.

Col. Bouquet's Speech to the Shawanese:

"Captains and Warriors:

"The Speeches you deliver'd the day before Yesterday would have been agreeable to me if your actions had corresponded with your words. You spoke much of your disposition for a peace, but at the same time you neglected to comply with the only Condition upon which you can obtain it. To set this matter in a clear light, I will repeat to you what has pass'd between me & your chiefs: I received a message by two Indians at Fort Pitt, of the Six Nations, who are impower'd by the Senecas living upon the Ohio, the Delawares, Shawanese, to ask for peace. I told them if they were desirous of peace, your Chiefs should come to Tuscarowas, and speak themselves to me; accordingly, Kussenauchtha met me at that place a month ago, with some of your people, and having heard the Condition prescribed to the Senecas and Delawares, he told me he likewise accepted them for the Shawanese, & that they would certainly come to me at this place in ten days, when they would deliver up all their prisoners. In consequence of that Engagement, I did not attack you as I had intended, but have waited for you at this place ever since. You are come at last, bringing only a small parcel of the prisoners, and you propose putting off the rest till the Spring. The Delawares have been equally concerned with you in this War; they have submitted to the Conditions I required of them, fully complying with every part of their Engagements with me, & have given me entire satisfaction by their Conduct in the Course of this Transaction. What right have you to expect different terms? I shall cut this matter Short with you, and before I explain myself further, insist upon your giving me an immediate answer to the questions I shall ask you.

A String.

"1st. Will you immediately collect and deliver up all the prisoners in your possession, Men, Women, and Children, & the French, living among you, with all the Negroes you have taken from us, either in this or in any other War, & that without exception or Evasion whatsoever.

"2d. Will you give Six of your people as Hostages, to remain in my hands as Security that the above prisoners shall be delivered without delay, and that your Nation commit no Hostilities against the persons or propertys of his Majesty's Subjects."

A Belt.

Their answer.

(Benwisaker, Speaker).

"Brother:

"What you have now required, we agree to; Six of our people shall go with you as Hostages, and I, myself, will immediately return to our lower Town, and collect all your flesh and Blood, that you may see them as soon as we can carry them to Fort pitt; as to the Frenchmen you desire to be delivered up, we cannot do it; they are your prisoners, do with them what you please; but we believe they are return'd before this time to their own Country."

Here they named the following Hostages:

Red Hawke, or Mesquepalathee, Keightighqua, or Tawnamebuck, or Comblade, Wakecawpa, or White Legs, Ewickunwee, or Hurstler, Neightthakeina.

Colonel Bouquet's answer:

"Captains & Warriors:

"As you have consented to the Terms I offered you, I will now treat you with the same indulgence I have shown to the Delawares, and put you in the way to renew the Friendship which formerly subsisted between us.

A String.

"I came here determined to strike you with a Tomahawk in my hand, but since you have submitted, it shall not fall upon your heads, I will let it drop and it shall no more be seen. I bury the bones of all the people who have fallen this War, and cover the place with leaves, so that the place shall no more be perceived.

A Belt.

"Having now buried the dead, and seen that you have removed every thing bad from your hearts, I will again treat you as Brothers & speak to you as such.

A String.

"Brothers,

"As you are now going to collect all our Flesh and Blood remaining among you, to deliver them up as soon as possible at Fort pitt, I desire you will use them with tenderness, and look upon them as Brothers and no longer as Captives, and as they have several relations who are anxious to see them, I intend to send some of them with you from this Army, and I intend to send some to assist you in bringing them to Fort pitt.—I hope you will give them all the assistance in your power.

A String.

"Brothers,

"I have now settled with you every thing as Warriors, what remains concerns the peace, and will be settled with your Chiefs."

Colonel Bouquet's speech to the Chief of the Shawanese:

"Brothers,

"Every condion preliminary to a peace having been concluded upon between us, I permit you to appoint Deputys to go to Sir William Johnson to make peace;—The same Deputys are to have the like power to treat for your nations, and you are to promise to execute punctually what shall be stipulated to them at that Treaty; as soon as you have appointed them you will present them to me & I will give them Letters for Sir William Johnson, to inform him of what has passed between us at this place."

A Belt.

The Cochnewagas, addressing the Shawanese with a string of Wampum, told them they were glad to see them settle matters peaceably with their Brethren the English, & bid them be strong in doing good, & that then peace would last forever.

A String.

King Beaver, addressing the Shawanese.

Grand Children,

"I gives me great pleasure to see you comply with every thing required of you by your Brothers the English, and as they have desired to see all their Flesh and Blood, be strong, deliver them all up as we have done, & then we may expect everlasting peace, and observe what our Uncle Cochnewaga Indians have said to you."

A Belt.

Keyashuta, addressing the Shawanese.

"Brothers,

"Be strong and perform every thing you promise, & I desire you will appoint some of your wise men with the Deputys going from the Delawares and us."

Bennawisker, returned the Cochnewagas and Senecas thanks for the good advice they gave them, and said his nation would hold fast by the Friendship now settled, as it was what they long wished for.

A String.

Then told Colonel Bouquet that he would immediately go back to his Towns, to make his people acquainted of what had pass'd, as it would give them all a great deal of pleasure.

The end of the Journal & Conferences with ye Western Indians.

"*By the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, I have received information from Colonel Henry Bouquet, Commanding his Majesty's Forces on an Expedition against the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, and others concerned with them in committing Hostilities against his Majesty's Subjects within this Province, that at several Conferences he very lately held with the said Enemy Indians, and Senecas living on the Ohio, at Tuscarowas, Muskingham, & other places in the Indian Country, They had, in the most humble and submissive manner, sued for peace, and had agreed to and complied with the Terms he had prescribed to them, by the actual delivering up above Two hundred Prisoners, & giving Hostages as a Security for restoring all that yet remain in their possession, and that they should commit no further Hostilities against any of his Majesty's Subjects; And upon these Conditions, that he had granted the said Delaware and Shawanese Indians, & Senecas living on the Ohio, permission to send Deputies from their respective Tribes to Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's sole Agent for Indian Affairs, to conclude with him a final and lasting Peace. I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding all Officers, Soldiers, and others, his Majesty's Subjects within my Government, that they cease and forbear carrying on an Offensive War, or committing any Acts of Hostility against any of the said Delaware, Shawanese, or Seneca Indians, until my further pleasure shall be made known therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

"*Given* under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the fifth day of December, in the fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and Sixty-four.

"JOHN PENN.

"By His Honour's Command.
"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, J^r. Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

of a ship carrying Ferrall Wade and £1300 of the writer's property; one of the 6th from Hendrick Frey, John Butler and Piter Conyn, Conajohary, seeking a hearing before commissioners touching the gates with which private persons obstruct the highways.

TO HENRY BOUQUET

L. S.[1]

Johnson Hall Decemr. 6th. 1764.

SIR

I had the favour of your Letter of the 21st. Octr. a few days ago with that of Mr. McKee and it gave me much Satisfaction to find you were so far advanced with your Army for the Success of which I am very Anxious, Especially since the return of the Troops under Colll. Bradstreet. soon after my return from Niagara I sent a Party of Mohocks with some Whitemen who were charged to Joyn you at Fort Pitt or else where & I wrote to you by that oportunity. I hope they have long since joyned you, but I will not be Certain, as I am sorry to find by Letters I received the other day from Fort Augusta, that Coll: Bradstreets Peace was Notified to them by the way with a Great many Additions, & that at the before mentioned Fort, Severall Nanticokes, Conoys, &ca. had influenced the Mohocks to interest themselves therein, as for the Common good, for I am sure they Could mean nothing else as I have Sufficient reason to Confide in all those I sent from this place, I heartily wish however, it may not have prevented their proceeding to you. I am persuaded you will do every thing that the Circumstances of affairs will Admit of, for rendering a happy issue to your Expedition, And I am very Sensible of the Difficulties you labour Under, from the Transactions of the other Army. I fear for the Consequences of the Words, *Subjection* And *Dominion* said to be Acknowledged by the Ottawas and Chipeweighs, they have no words to Express any thing like either; so that Whenever they

[1]In British Museum. Additional Manuscripts 21651. fo. 73, London, England.

discover it, then Jealousy and Resentment must be Renewed, for my part I should rather covet to bring them to terms, which I had Reason to Expect they would keep, than such as they have an Invinceble Aversion to the thoughts of, And which must only tend to impose on those who are Ignorant of the State & Disposition of the Western Nations, or indeed of the Northern Indians in General. I Cannot but think it best that those Emigrants on & about the Ohio, should Joyn their Respective Nations, they are often guilty of Many Actions which are frequently charged on those of the same Denomination in other quarters, & being without proper Chiefs of their own, easily fall into every evil Scheme on foot in their Neibourhood, but the removing them must be (if agreed to by the rest) the work of some time, as it cannot be done Without Several Consultations, with the oy^{r}. Nations, According to the Plan laid by the Ministry, matters of every Nature Relative to the Ind^{ns}. are to be Transacted by the Superintendant alone, if it were not so, I could have no Reason to imagine you intended to interfere in any other Departm^{t}. And your Resolution to referr the Ind^{ns} to me as soon as they have fufilled their Engagem^{ts}., is a Convincing Proof of it. Immediately after M^{r}. Croghlans Arrival from London, I sent him up your Communication, to take such Steps as might appear Necessary, & I hope before this comes to your hands, you will be returned to winter Quarters with as much Success as could Possibly be expected from the Posture of Affairs.

I am with most perfect Esteem
Sir Your Sincere Welwisher
& verry Humble Servant
W^{M}. JOHNSON

COLL BOUQUET

INDORSED: Letter from Sir William
Johnson dated 6th. Decemb^{r}
1764
Received Jany. the 4th.
1765.

Pièces à fournir
aux Employés à la
Chancellerie de
l'Ordre Royal

Fort Bedford 11th December 1764

Sir 252

This will be delivered to You by some Indians of the Six Nations who are going to join the rest of their Party at Fort Pitt, I refer You to the speech I have made to them which You will repeat to them after they have joined.

I inclose You likewise a Message which You will deliver to them in case the Shawanese should not comply with the Engagements they have taken with us but if as I expect, during the remainder of their Journey to Fort Pitt You deliver them the Belts &c. You will in that case send the Deputies of the Shawanese to Sir William Johnson with the whole Party of the Six Nations.

As the Season is very severe You will supply their Party with the necessaries & nothing but recommend to Mr. Wilkins to observe the greatest Oeconomy in it and not to allow them any thing superfluous.

As these Indians have been always our steady friends they are to be fairly & kindly treated - & I do not doubt but You will provide the necessary Compliments for the Speeches.

I am

Colonel Bouquet Speech to the Chiefs & Warriors of the Six Nations at Fort Pitt the 11th December 1764.

Brothers

In coming from Fort Pitt I have met with Sir William Johnson who delivered me a Letter from Sir William Johnson acquainting me that You were coming this way to join the Troops employed against the Delawares & Shawanese from whom also we have & shall receive Presents & that on Your joining us we should proceed with the above Nations about two Months ago I marched with the Troops into the Enemys Country to chastise them for the Cruelties they have committed against

Majesty's Subjects:

When I came to this Camp was the Chiefs of the Delaware & Shawa
came to meet me & begged for Peace; I told them they must first deliv
up all their Prisoners & give Hostages from each Nation to remain wi
us as Hostages, & when they should have complyed with these two artic
I would then permit them to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to m
their Peace.

They submitted to these Conditions & in Consequence the Delawares have
delivered to me all their Prisoners & six of them are to remain at Fort
as Hostages till the Deputies they have sent to Sir William Johnson ha
made their Peace therefore we may consider the Delawares as Friends &
I desire You will treat them as such.

The Shawanese on their side have delivered up about one third of their
Prisoners & have promised to bring the rest to Fort Pitt immediately
as the rest of them have given me as Hostages are gone away from
Pitt without my leave I dont know whether they intend to perform the
engagements with me. Therefore I require that You will proceed to Fo
Pitt & join the rest of Your Party at that Post where You will remai
till we know the real intention of the Shawanese.

If they are sincerely inclined for Peace You will take their Deputies
with You & carry them to Sir William Johnson, and if they are for conti
the War You will write to the Officer Commanding at Fort Pitt to acquaint
what You are to do.

You will receive Provisions at this Post to proceed to Fort Pitt

Gen: Gages Instructions to the Chiefs Captains & Warriors of the Six Nations at Fort Pitt.

Brothers

I have requested You with every thing that has passed between the Shawanese & us concerning the Peace they have begged for & which they have broke by not complying with the terms they had agreed to & desire that You will go to ye Chiefs of ye Delawares & desire them to send for the Chiefs of the Shawanese to come & speak to You before them & then You will ask them the Reasons of their conduct in not complying with their Engagements & you will insist upon a positive Answer whether they are for Peace or War

If they are for Peace they are to deliver to You immediately the six Men they were to leave as Hostages at Fort Pitt who are to remain at that Post till their Nation has delivered without exception all their Prisoners & then they will be permitted to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to make their Peace

If they should refuse to comply with these conditions You will declare to them that they shall never have Peace & that the English & Six Nations & all the Indian Nations in alliance with us will make War upon them till we have extirpated them from the face of the earth & totally & treacherous people unworthy to live

Letter to Major Freeman
with Passages to Indiana
Bedford 11th Decr 1816

Intelligence from Sandusky & Wyandot Nation from Detroit
Received 29th September 1764

Sandusky Sept 22d 1764

Arrived here this day with the Indians of the Wyandot and Huron Nations to go to War against the Shawanese & Delawares in Consequence of Written Orders to that purpose from Lieut Col Campbell of the 17th, the same day two Men of the Garrison of Detroit who deserted within a few hundred Yards of the fort were scalped & mangled in a most Barbarous manner by the Shawanese & Delawares, but the third day after the Indians Departure the Colonel Dispatched a Runner to acquaint him that it had been done by the Cataloone Nation who had the Country West of St Joseph who had been Joine in the Conference for Peace Made at Detroit—

When Andrew arrived at Sandusky he had a Conference with the Wyandots of that place whom informed them of the peace with the Shawanese & Delawares but he could not receive Information he intended to Custodee's soon after he arrived the Letters was Received had took the Commanding Officer at Detroit to acquaint him of the peace

Custodee replied that Peace was made and told him he could not believe it as the Nation that made it to the Americans Cold Carry both sides which was the reason it had not been performed

Custodee told him it was not known Sandusky in Not receiving Intelligence of such importance Detroit & could come of this spring and Custodee of everything to Detroit and carry the Letters to Detroit

Andrew says that two days before he left Detroit a Party of Seventy Indians was gone to War that had gone in with their boat crossing towards mouth that from to the Mustingham in Lieut Blachelamache And he is certain that party was Growth here on his

The Number of Indians gone in the Shawanese Party, the great Number from Detroit gone to the Shawanese Country which is Reckoned from Detroit to the Mouth of the Lower Shawanese River that they have Come Straight to Detroit

Andrew tells that Next Month the whole of the Ind

Copy

By His Excellency The Honorable Thomas Gage, &c, &c, &c,

You are hereby Directed and Required, out of such Monies as are or shall come to your Hands for the Extraordinary Expences of His Majesty's Forces under my Command, to Pay, or Cause to be Paid to Sir William Johnson Bart His Majesty's Sole Agent for, & Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations of Indians, Inhabiting on the Mohawk River, & their Confederates, or his Assigns without Deduction the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Eighty Six Pounds, Two Shillings, and One Penny New York Currency; Equal to Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds, Four Shillings and Six Pence Sterling; Being on account of Sundry Expences incurred by him, for the Use of the Indians of the Six Nations, likewise Presents to many of the Western Nations, who were at the Congress at Niagara, and other Contingencies in his Department, as per the Annexed Account: And for so Doing, this, with the Acquittance of the said Sir William Johnson Bart, or his Assigns, shall be your Sufficient Warrant and Discharge

Given &c, New York, 17th December 1761

To Abraham Mortier Esqr
Dep: Paymr Gen:

Copy

Warrant

To Abraham Mortier Esqr.

To Pay Sir William Johnson

Bart. £8000 N. C. Sterl.

On account of Sundry Expences

incurred by him for the use of the

Indians as specified in the

Annexed Account. Dated

New York 17th Decr 1761.

Entd

Colonel Bouquet

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[Johnson Hall, Dec. 19-30, 1764]

19th. — *Gawehe*, *Taghawarong*, *Tennewhanega*, & *Anawaka* Chiefs of Oneida, with their Young Men &c to the number of 56 arrived here. after the usual Ceremonies being over, Sir Wm. ordered them Provisions, Liquor, Tobacco &c, and they went to their Encampment —

21st. — Being all refreshed after their several hardships, and fatigues during the Campaign, Sir Wm. called them to the Council Room, and made them fully acquainted with what Col. Boquet had done: on which they returned him many thanks for communicating all the news to them, and added that they were glad to hear of Col. Boquet's success — that his Conduct, although he did not fight, was praise worthy, whilst that of their commanding *Officer* was quite otherwise. — that he was cross only to his own People, and friendly to the Enemy, who now laugh at him for his behavior. —

Sir Wm. then Condoled the Death of *Oghtaghquisere* one of their Sachims who died during their absence; — after which he told them that he was much surprized to hear from the General that some of their People at *Conawaroghere*[2] had lately drove away some sheep from the Royal Block house,[3] belonging to a Sutler, and refused delivering them up to the Owner without a Reward, — that such a Conduct, or behavior would not only overset all they (of that Settlement) had done, and incur his displeasure, but also breed ill blood between them & their Brethren, who would not bear such treatment from them. — he concluded with desiring them in the strongest Terms, never more

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 7.

[2] Canowaroghare, now Oneida Castle, in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, New York, within twelve miles of Oneida Lake. Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names*, p. 137.

[3] At the east end of Oneida Lake.

to be guilty of the like wantoness, — that if they did, he would not say a word in their favor. —

A Belt. —

To which they answered.

Brother. —

On our Return from the Army, our Sachims with Concern acquainted us with what you now charged our People with, and after relating all the Circumstances relative thereto, we were pleased to find that it was not done with the knowledge, or Approbation of any of our Sachims, but by *Nickus*, who is always respected by the English, and another who lately came amongst us from *Aughquisasney*[1] in Canada, & that as soon as the old People had heard of the same, they Reprimanded them severely, but too late having killed some, the rest they gave up to the Owners, he paying them for taking them up in the Woods.

You may rest assured that we of Conaworoghere will ever abide by our engagements & Promises made to you last Winter, and that nothing shall Oblige us to depart from them; wherefore we beg that what has now been done by the two we mentioned, may not alter your Resolutions, or mind. —

Gave a Belt —

Sir William told them that its being done by two of their People only, was no satisfaction to the Man whose property the Sheep were, nor a sufficient excuse to us for such behavior, — then desired they would consider how they would like to be served so by our People, and told them that that very Rascal Nickus made a great deal of noise, and gave him much trouble about a Horse of his which was taken by one Buck a Driver of Cattle, and would not rest until he got Lieu[t]. Col. Campbell[2] to

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[1] Aughquisasne, the Indian village of St. Regis, Canada, on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, near the boundary line between New York and Canada.

[2] Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell of the 17th regiment, who in 1764 succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Henry Gladwin as commandant at Detroit.

pay him £16—for the horse, & added, "if your People are so tenacious of their Property, why sh^{d}. not our, who have a better notion of it, than you — & desired once more that they wou'd take better Care of their People's behavior towards the English, or it would certainly be productive of mischief.

This they faithfully promised to do — then broke up the Meeting for that day. —

The day following Sir William Clothed them & did all in his power to make amends for their losses &c sustained during the Campaign, particularly that of their Boats, & Vessel,—after which they assured Sir W^{m}. that should any of the Nations still continue our Enemies, they would be ready for service whenever he called upon them. — Sir W^{m}. returned them thanks for their offers of Service, and told them that if any of the Nations should still continue obstinate, he would then acquaint them, and let them know his Resolutions: — then ended with insisting on their paying for the Sheep which some of their People had killed, belonging to the Sutler which they agreed to assuring, that when their young men had hunted a little, they would bring Payment, or as much as they could to him, that he might see they had an Intention to fullfill their Promise. — Ended.

Decem^{r}. 29th. — *Takarihogo* with his Party arrived here from the Expedition in a very poor Condition, and much disgusted at Skana's Conduct, and treatment of them, and acquainted Sir W^{m}. that the six Nations were greatly dissatisfied in their minds on account of the unsuccessful Campaign, and that as they were determined to come down soon, he begged that Sir W^{m}. would use some means to reconcile them, otherwise he much feared matters would be worse than before. — (here he repeated the same accounts which the other Parties, on their Arrival had acquainted Sir W^{m}. with, with some additional, but aggravating Circumstances) — declaring that they, nor any of the Six Nations would ever move a foot against any enemy, was *Onaghsaghrone*, al. Bradstreet to Command the Army, but would with

pleasure shoot, or dispatch him in such Case, as he had been the means, & occasion of all their Sufferings for two months &c. —

Sir W^m^. endeavored to remove their uneasiness in the best manner possible — then Clothed them, and made up their sev^l^. Losses with money &c. — next day they set off. —

30th. — A Seneca Chief from *Karaghijadira*[1] named *Sough'-na'egy* arrived here, who gave Sir W^m^. the following Intelligence vizt. that by late accounts from the Ohio by some of the Delawares, and others, they were of opinion that the Delawares were sincere & meant to keep the Peace they were now about Settling, but that the Shawanese were not hearty, above the half of them being against it, as also *Pondiac*, who the Informant said was his intimate friend, and a man of the greatest Influence amongst all the Nations to the Westward, and Southward, and who is greatly incensed against Col Bradstreet for cutting his Belt of Wampum to pieces with an *Ax*, which he Pondiac look'd upon as a Threat, or Challenge, though he meant well by sending it, — as are also all the Nations who heard of the rash Action.

FROM THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[2]

New-york Decr. 31st. 1764.

DEAR SIR,

I am favored with yours of the 18th. Ul^mo^.[3] The Delaware Deputys will probably be soon with you I have heared nothing of the Shawnese Since their Three Hostages went off from Fort Pitt. But neither Colonel Bouquet or the Delawares apprehended any Consequence from it. From what we have hitherto learnt,

[1] A town in Allegany county, N. Y. Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names*, pp. 25, 26.

[2] In Princeton University Library.

[3] Not located.

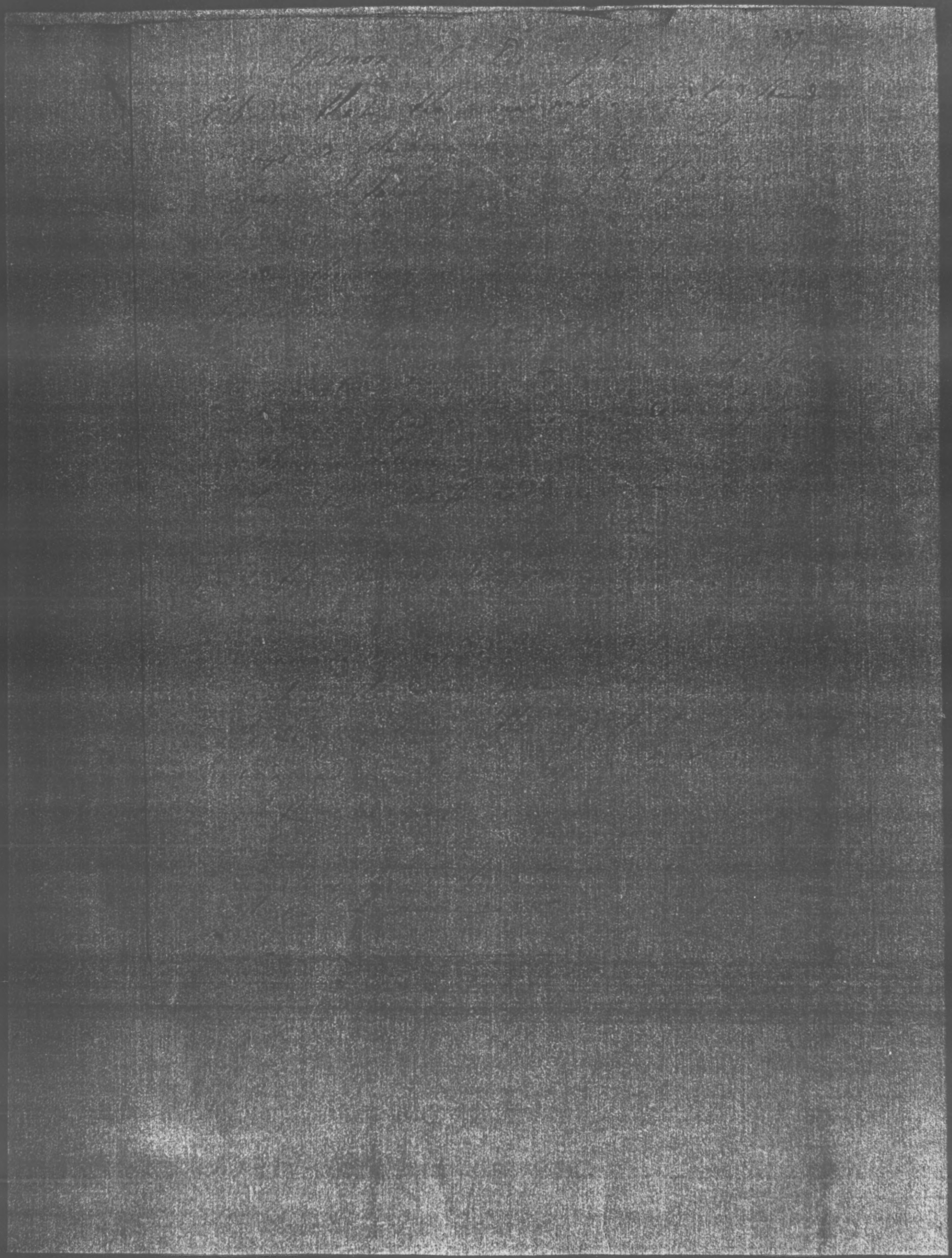
whether upon those it should be delivered.

If it be disagreeable to them to have any thing to do —
with Indians, that were given to the Army prisoners
should themselves, rather to have no further —
concern with them, but at the same time
can not help requesting of you the favour
for expedite upon us to the Southward
the Bearer of this Letter and the Indians
with him, to the end they may
proceed on their journey to the Army
as soon as possible, for the reasons
mentioned in my last Letter to you
by Major Craig, & the impatience
I am under to have the Indians
from those parts come from their
which can not be done after they
are delivered to the Army
I am Sir
Your most Obedt
Humble Servt
Richd Butler

P.S. Lieut Hall has my Orders
to proceed with Government
Stores to the Army
Lieut Hall has my Orders
to proceed with Government
Stores to the Army

Lieut Hall has my Orders
to proceed with Government
Stores to the Army

Lieut Hall has my Orders
to proceed with Government
Stores to the Army



their Transactions, when we might be able to think farther about it, as well as about the Trade & the Persons to accompany You, & remain there, in case of our getting possession; & also to settle it with these Nations who must necessarily attend You thither, and whose acquaintance & Influence with the rest must be of y^e^. greatest use.—the Family Join me in Compliments As well as many thanks to You for the Several things You have been so good to Send them. — I am Sincerely

Your Hearty Welwisher
& Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

George Croghan Esqr. —

P.S. I hope you have not forgot the Survey of Pensilvania &ca. wch. You said you would get, against my Settleing y^e^. Line —

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Contemporary Copy[1]

Copy of Col. Bouquets Message to the Chiefs, Cap^ts^. and Warriors of the Six Nations, delivered at Fort Pitt by the commanding Officer,

December the 22^d^. 1764. —

Brothers. —

As I have acquainted you with every thing that has passed between the Shawanese and us concerning the Peace they have begged for, and which they have broke by not complying with the terms they had agreed to, I desire that you will go to the Chiefs of the Delawares, and desire them to send for the Chiefs of the Shawanese to come, and speak to you before them; and you will ask them the reason of their Conduct in not complying with their engagements, and you will insist upon a positive answer whether they are for Peace, or War. — If they are for Peace, —

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 7.

to deliver to you immediately the Six men they were to leave as Hostages at Fort Pit, who are to remain at the Post 'till their Nation has delivered without exception all their Prisoners, and then they will be permitted to send Deputys to Sir W^m^. Johnson to make Peace. —

If they should refuse to comply with these conditions, You will declare to them that they shall never have another Peace, and that the English, the Six Nations, and all the Indian Nations in Alliance with us will make War upon them 'till we have extirpated them from the face of the Earth, as a faithless, and treacherous People unworthy to live. —

A Belt. —

RECEIPT TO MINDERT WIMPLE ET AL.

D. S.[1]

Schonectady 24 December 1764

SIR/

You are to proceed from Hence With Five Slays Loadid with Twelve Barells of Flour & Six Bar^ls^. Pork for the use of The Indians which you will deliver to Sir William Johnson Bar^t^. or person Appointed by him to Receive the Same

JOHN GLEN JR

To Mes^s^. MINDERT WIMPLE
CETREAN VEDDIRS
HARRAMANS VEDDER
MINDERT R. WIMPLE
JOHN M. VEADER

Decb^r^. 25th. 1764

Rec^d^. the above quantity
of provisions

W^M^. JOHNSON

[1] In Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City.

Sir

I received both Yours of the 7th and 11th Inst.
The Mohocks have requested her Majesty & I would
send to make their Peace agreeable to them and they seem very willing
to be satisfyed with the ways they received
the 11th Inst. that you still expected the Shawanese Deputys
Provincials and Messages to their people detained the Shawanese
Deputys every day to hear from their
Deputys & every day to hear from their
Indians were here with a party of Warriors they sent from Detroit
to Shelter & make Peace any of the Shawanese or Delawares they could
from the Little Peace I received from them I thought it was absolutely
Necessary to send down an Express to the Party of Mohocks to stay
till next Yesterday afternoon to deliver their Message to the Shawanese
Mohocks Instructed to tell them how engagements with you they
might be put to the Mohocks and Indians that the Party they had against them might recall their
more particularly to prevent any Disputes with you
Little fleet engaged with you
in this manner without waiting for your further Orders to the Mohocks
had after signified their anxiety of returning Home as the Service they
had been sent for by Sir William Johnson was Compleated I have
been obliged to give that Party as well as Oneyda several Necessarys
to defend them against the Inclemency of the Weather which now is extremely
Severe I do inclose you a Copy of every Instruction with I have given

The Mohacks have remained here since I have been [illegible]
but to make this Post agreeable to them, and they seem very well
satisfyed with the usage they receive — I say as mentioned in your
letter of the 15th. that you still expected the Shawanese would deliver up their
Prisoners, and send Hostages to this place, I detained the Mohacks here
expecting every day to hear from that Nation. Five Days ago three
Indians came here with a party of Warriors having been sent from Detroit
to shake Prisoners any of the Shawanese or Delawares they met
From the Settlements accordingly the Party of Mohacks & they
Necessary to send down immediately
Still not Yesterday afternoon to deliver from this Village to the Shawanese
Nations that if they entered to Fight those engagements with you Early
might be fatal to the Mohacks endeavoured against them might recall their
Indians, that the Party they have sent against them might not be called back
more particularly to protect [illegible] any Delawares that
should have engaged with you. I have still further Inducement to detain
you here in order to wait for your further Orders as the Season
had often Signified the necessity of returning Home to the Settlements
Had been sent for by the Mohacks before was Compleated — I have
them a Message to give that Party as soon as [illegible] Several Messengers
to Inform them against the inclemency of the Weather which now is extreme
Severe — I enclose you a Copy of every Transaction with those people
and it will give me the greatest Satisfaction, if [illegible] to your Approbation
I shall always endeavour to [illegible] any Delawares that may
[illegible] the French are [illegible] with the Shawanese Nations — I have
particular Instructions to the Delaware Indian (who I sent to Canada to
Acquaint them of the Mohacks party being on their Way to his Town)

To make the Most Hon.ble ... my Lord ... with his ... the Quartermaster at Hat Spring Office ... and every Other Indulgence ... leave shall ... safely transmitted ... Lo.ps Words (all) (compleat) inclosed ... your Message by which and the Intelligence he will ... of the Enterprizes of the Enemy ... Hatchet ... Signs ... received Yours of the ... sent ... the ... Store ... Lo.p ... Lo.p ... Lo.p

Copy

Johnson Hall Decr 26. 1764.

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My Lords,

Since my Letter of the 5th of October, at which time I transmitted my Sentiments on the Plan for Indian Affairs, &c. I have had the honour of writing to your Lordships on the 3d 11th. concerning the ingenious grant in this Province called Kayadarosseras, and transmitted some Papers necessary for illustrating the same thereof: but there being at present fresh Matter for your Lordships information by the return of the two Rangers, who marched against the Enemy, I cannot avoid laying the same before them, as I would rather acquire the Character of a most constant Correspondent, than at any time neglect laying before Your Lordships, what it is my Duty to communicate.

There is doubtless an Account transmitted to Their Majesty's Ministers of the proceedings of both the Expeditions, which it is not my business to enlarge upon, or explain; I shall

Hinder

Whitehall. 3d Sept. 1766.
Read &c.
Lords of Trade.

therefore chiefly confine myself to the effects they will have upon the several Indian Nations within my Department.

Your Lordships will perceive from the proceedings of Col. Bradstreets Army, that at first setting out of the Troops from Niagara, they were met at L'Anse aux feuilles on Lake Erie by ten Indians, with whom He too readily treated contrary to the advice and inclination of our Indians, whereby they imposed upon the Troops and prevented their Action: for altho' they agreed to deliver up within a certain time all Prisoners & Cattle whatsoever as well as to stop all Hostilities, yet they never observed to perform either. Col. Bradstreet next endeavoured to send a Party to the Illinois, whom the Inhabitants would not suffer to pass thro' their Country, and were about to put the Officer to Death. On the Arrival of the Army at the Detroit the Commanding Officer entered into a Solemn Treaty of Peace with

round

some Ottawaw, and Chippawaw; several of whom had before treated with me at Niagra; In this last Treaty these Indians are said to acknowledge Subjection, Dominion, &c.ª but Pondiac is not included. On the Coll.ˢ return to Sandoskey, he proposed proceeding against the Shawanese and Delawares; but it is reported, that it was found impracticable, and that the Indians appeared averse to it; but the fact is, that the Indians, who were prevented from knocking the Inspection on the Head at Lance aux feuilles, and greatly concerned at the Commanding Officer's Manner of treating with them had resolved not to "interest themselves any further (so warmly) in the Affairs of the Campaign"; and therefore declared at Sandoskey, that they would readily march with the Army, but would not of themselves go on Parties against an Enemy whom the Coll. had treated with, and was not disposed to attack with his Troops. The result of this Expedition is, that after loosing near one Half of the great Boats, the Troops are returned in a most shatter'd situation;

many.

many have perished in the Woods, and above forty are now daily fed by the Inhabitants till they become able to March, neither have all my Officers or Indians yet come in, having been turned a drift without any provision on Lake Erie, together with several Hundred of the Troops. There are a few general Heads, which can all be enlarged upon, and fully proved by the best Authority.

On the other Hand it is

Brought under all the disadvantages of a tedious and hazardous Land-March, with an Army little more than half that of the other, have penetrated into the Heart of the Country of the Delawares and Shawanese, obtained above Two English Captives from amongst them, with the Advantages for their coming here, and entering into a Peace before we in due Form, &c., and daily expect their Chiefs for that purpose.

Leaving

Having just run over some of the most material circumstances of the Expedition, it remains that I should lay before your Lordships the state of the Indians at present, and the Effect these occurrences will have upon them. For, altho' an account of the Campaign has been sent to England, it is my Duty to describe the situation of Affairs, as they really are, and as they regard my Department.

In the first place, give me leave to observe to Your Lordships, how out late Military operations are considered by the Friend Indians, and what effect they will have upon our Commerce.

When the first Call Was made choice of 300 Indians out of the number Brought to Niagara; in these were comprised near 100 Caghnawagas and other Canada Indians, whose presence was Judged highly necessary, and of whose fidelity I can have no doubt, from the very good behaviour of these People since the reduction of Canada. Therefore earnestly wished, that they might return home prejudiced in

favour

favour of the English Conduct; and satisfied with the treatment they would receive, as it was the first time they ever had an opportunity of joining His Majesty's Troops; and I can assure no Men of any Denomination ever professed a greater desire to go against the Shawanese and Delawares in particular, which were the Nations I had in an especial manner pointed out as our most inveterate Enemys; but to my infinite mortification I find, that not only those Captains, but all the rest of the Indians, Chiefs, Officers, and all those of the Troops whom I have since conversed with, are returned in the utmost Disgust at their own treatment, and the Transactions of the Campaign: what they all report may be in some degree foreign to the affairs of my Department, and as I have never inclined to do any Person an ill Office, I willingly suppress them; but I am convinced I cannot do so with regard

to

to what relates to the Indians Interest, without be-
being guilty of a notorious neglect, and being
necessary to any trouble which may hereafter
proceed from the misconduct of one of the
Armys, therefore I cannot avoid Expressing
the great uneasiness of all our Indians at
the late Transactions, they say that those
Inspectors, who met the Army at L'Anse aux
Feuilles only deemed to know of the Command-
ing Officer, whether he was coming upon Peace
or War to their Country, that the latter was
very Little agreable to the former; to which
he answerd, that he was glad they were so
peaceably disposed, as he was himself of that
Disposition; and then contrary to the inclina-
tion of our Indians, whom he never consulted,
made a Treaty with them; telling them
after all was over in General Terms,
that the Shawanese and Delawares were become
his Friends, that this was the real
proceeding at that place can be proved by all
the Indians who were present, as well as
Ind.n Officers, who understood the language

of

of these Impressions, and the Inconveniency
thereof occasioned our Indians to resolve
not to take upon themselves any thing
for the rest of the Campaign, as these
were the People they flattered themselves
they should have marched against. That
having appointed a certain day for the
Enemy to bring in their Prisoners &c
to Sandusky, he proceeded to Detroit &
on his return from thence some time
after he attended Wyandotts town,
where he encamped Waiting their coming;
but suddenly on the report of our army's
Approach, decamped, and retired with
the utmost precipitation to the Lake,
leaving the Indians retired, who
having waited till long after the appointed
time retired, and found the Army
greatly disgusted that he had stopped
so good an opportunity of marching to
the Settlements, which were not guarded
Much for an Indian, nor above 6 or
8 for the troops; that afterwards the

Commanding

Commanding Officer asked them to proceed against the Enemy; to which they answered, that it was very extraordinary for him to require them to proceed alone against a People that he had treated with, contrary to their advice, and was afraid to go against himself; but that they would readily accompany him and the Army, and then do every thing he desired; but that he laid aside the Attempt; Altho' had he only gone two days March, it would have thrown the Enemy into the utmost confusion; and greatly favoured Coll Boquet, as well as relieved the Garrison, who daily suffered from the Enemys scalping parties, notwithstanding the Treaty. That all this has been misrepresented, and put on another footing can be fully proved by those who understood the Words which really passed between the Coll. and the Indians That a Treaty was huddled up with some of the Nations at Detroit in which occasion not a Syllable was mentioned concerning Subjection or Dominion; that the Commanding Officer pardoned Henry Cheim and

Godfrey.

Godfroy, the two Notorious Villains so often represented by Major Gladwin as Principals in the late War, and solely confided in them and some other French Men; byone of whose means the boats were cast away, as by his advice the Army halted at an open beach when there was a fine River within two Miles of them; that the whole of the Transactions being in French were never explained to our Indians, neither did they know any thing that past from time to time, except of those Languages with which they happened to be acquainted; that the Commanding Officer has likewise taken upon him to grant several Tracts of Land about Detroit and Lake Erie, as well to some of the Officers, as to some French Inhabitants; and lastly, that they the Indians with their Officers were set to Shift for themselves on Lake Erie, without any Ounce of Provisions, and destitute of every thing; neither was any

order

order left at Niagra for supplying them; and the Commanding Officer did it there for the good of the Service at his own risque by the desire of my Officers. There are a few of their general Subjects of Complaint, on which the six Nations have sent me Messengers to acquaint me, that they are all coming here, and Leave it to your Lordships to Judge, after what has passed, whether we can readily expect their Assistance on any future occasion; for, besides that our errors to give them no worse name) have made us look less in the Indians Eyes than ever, they are greatly disgusted at the Ill treatment of their own People, alarmed at the specious Words of Subjection and Commission, and astonished at the granting of lands within their Rights, which is really an unaccountable Transaction; In a word it is evidently necessary that these matters be cleared up to their Satisfaction; and notwithstanding the Success of Coll. Bouquet will be much noticed by the Indians of Ohio, and have a good effect upon them, yet the Conduct of

Affairs

Affairs in the other Quarter will require the application of an Immediate remedy Matters thus circumstanced with regard to Our Friends, it remains to show, how Affairs stand between us and the Nations who have been at War with us, which I shall introduce with the following Remarks

1st. Your Lordships will please observe, that for many Months before the March of Coll. Bradstreets Army, Several of the Western Nations had expressed a Desire for Peace, and had ceased to commit Hostilities; that even Pondiac inclined that way, but did not chuse to venture his Person by coming into any of the Posts. This was the state of Affairs, when I treated with the Indians at Niagara, in which Number were Reps of the Western Nations, a Number infinitely more considerable than those who were treated with, since at Detroit; many of whom were the same

Peoples

People, particularly the Weorias & Chippewas:
in the mean time it now appears from the
very best authority, and can be proved by the
Oaths of several reputable persons, Prisoners
at the Illinois and amongst the Indians, as
also from the Accounts of the Indians them-
selves, that not only many French Traders,
but also French Officers came amongst the
Indians, as they said, fully authorised to assure
them, that the French King was determined
to support them to the utmost, and not only
invited them to the Illinois, where they were
plentifully supplied with ammunition and
other necessarys, but also sent several Canoes
at different times up the Illinois River to the
Miamis, and others, as well as up the Ohio
to the Shawanese and Delawares, as by Major
Smalmans Account and several others Pris-
oners transmitted me by Lieut. Bouquet
and one of my Officers, who Accompanied him,
will appear. That in an especial manner
the French promoted the Interest of Pontiac,
whose Influence is now become so considerable,

as

as General Gage observes in a late letter
to me, that it extends even to the Mouth
of the Mississippi, and has been the principal
occasion of our not as yet gaining possession
of the Illinois, which the French as well
as Indians are interested in preventing.
This Pondiac is not included in the late
Treaty at Detroit, and is at the Head of
a great number of Indians privately sup-
ported by the French, an Officer of whom
was about three Months ago in the
Miamis Castle at the Post of Vincennes,
Muskingum and several other places.
The Western Indians, who at present
ridicule the whole Expedition, and as
they must before this, have heard of the
Grants of the Lands in that Country, and
the Assertion that they acknowledge
themselves to be subjects &c. to all intents
and Purposes, their Jealousy will be
inflamed to such a pitch, by the Intended
Branch on the one side and the Influence
of Pondiac on the other, that we have great

reason

reason to apprehend a Renewal of Hostilities
or at least that they and the Twightwees will
strenuously oppose our possessing the Illinois,
which can never be accomplished without their
Consent; and indeed it is not to be wondered,
that they should be concerned at our occupying
that Country, when we consider that the Stones
do their natives what it will plead them
with favours, and continue to do so, Accompanied
with all outward marks of Esteem, and an
Address peculiarly adapted to their Manners
which infallibly gains upon all Indians, who
Judge by Externals only, and in all their
Acquaintance with us upon the Frontiers have
never found any thing like it, but on the contrary
harsh treatment, Angry Words, and in short
every thing which can be thought of to inspire
them with a dislike for our Manners and a
Jealousy of our views, I have seen so much
of these matters, and I am so well convinced
of the Ultimate intention our People have for
them in General, & of the imprudence with
which they constantly express it, that I absolutely

despair

despair of ever seeing Tranquility established,
until Your Lordships Plan is fully
settled; so as You may have proper persons
to reside at the Posts, whose business it
shall be to remove their prejudices, and
whose Interest it becomes to obtain their
esteem and friendship.

The importance of speedily
possessing the Illinois, and thereby
securing a considerable branch of trade,
as well as cutting off the Channel by
which our Enemys have been and will
always be supplied, is a matter I have
very much at heart, and what I think
may be effected this Winter by Land
by (Mr) Hay (captain, in case matters can be
so far settled with the Shawanese,
Twightwees & Ondiae, to accompany the
latter, with some Chiefs of the other
mentioned Nations, to accompany him
with a Garrison; the Expence attending
this will be large, but the end to be
obtained is too considerable to be neglected.

I

People

I have accordingly recommended it to the consideration of Gen.l Gage, & shall on the arrival of the Shawanese, Delawares, &c. here, do all in my power to pave the way for effecting it; I shall also make such a Peace with them as will be most for the Credit and advantage of the Crown — and the Security of the Trade and Frontiers, & tye them down to such Conditions, as Indians will most probably observe.

The Expences I have been at by acting, as a Military Officer, without any Allowance on that head; the Losses I have sustained by the neglect of my own Concerns, as well with regard to Business, as to the several Tracts which I have paid large Sums for, but never possessed, and the inconceivable Trouble and Expence I am involved in by my Detachment have induced me, at last, to think of addressing a Memorial to His Majesty; and Flatter myself, if your Lordships are satisfied with the zeal I have shown in my Office, that you will be

pleased

pleased to honour me with Your Interest
on this occasion; which shall always be considered
with the utmost gratitude by

My Lord,

Your Lordships most
Devoted & Most
Obedient, Humble
Servant,
Wm. Johnson.

letters for the garrison, lying at Albany, which he begs Captain Johnson to obtain and forward; a memorial of traders in behalf of free trade with the Indians, pointing out disadvantages of confining trade to army posts (In English and French; no date); a memorandum of letters received per Franck.

DEPOSITIONS CONCERNING AN INDIAN DEED

D.[1]

[1765?]

[ ][2]
[ ] nor interpreted to them neither [ ]
[ ] consideration but he was sent for [ ]
[ ] Evidence to s[d]. deed

Jacob Forbes [ ] deposeth & says he was an Evidence to y[e] Deed Da[ted September 20] 1760[3] but saw no consideration then nor at [ ] to the s[d]. Ind[s]. of Conajohare, for s[d]. Land ment [ ] that the 3 Ind[s]. [ ] were sober as he thought, and that part of y[e]. [ ] read to them at the time in the House of s[d]. Forbes [ ] sworn Interpreter, nor was there any Justice present [ ] does he remember y[e]. year nor time that y[e] s[d]. Deed was ex[ecuted] but he remembers the Ind[s]. uneasiness ab[t]. s[d]. Eve Pickards remaing [ ] & further the Depon[t]. saith not.— since y[e]. beginning [ ]

Garret Vansylke of full Age an Inh[ ] of Conajohare being duly sworn, says, that altho he is a [ ] to a kind of Receipt Drawn by John Baxter for y[e]. sum of [ ] Pounds Lawfull money of New York paid to y[e]. Indians by Eve [Pickard] as a consideration for the Lands mentioned in y[e]. Deed of [ ] He did not see any thing paid to the Indians at signing [ ] nor at any other time before or after. that he saw but [ ] or fourteen Indians as he remembers sign s[d]. Receipt of said Eve Pickard.

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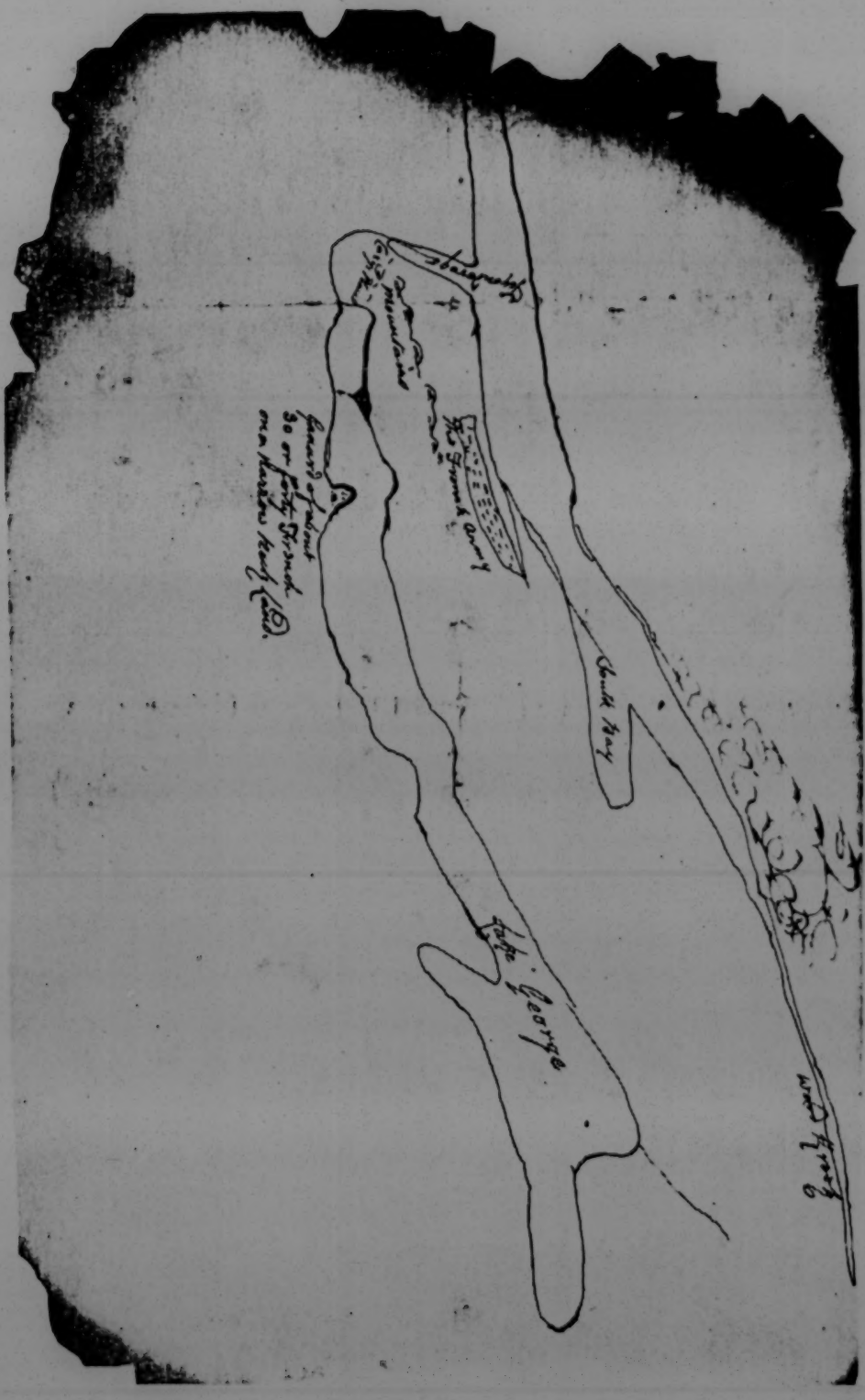
[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

[2] Several lines missing.

[3] Year somewhat indistinct; 0 apparently was placed over 5.



MAP OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND LAKE GEORGE ABOUT 1755
"Indians' draft of the French encampment"

Savanna Creek
Ext. N. 11

Captain Jarvays Speech to
the Chiefs Capts and Warriors of the Six Nations

Brethren

You have heard Colo Bouquets Message which he desires you
will attend to Shawanese as possible /
You are informd by Andrew Meyers Chief who was sent with a party of
Indians from Detroit to War against the Shawanese that there are several
other parties from that Quarter gone to War against that Nation
It was Colo Bouquets intention that you should remain here some time,
in case he defeated the Shawanese could comply with their Engagements to
him in Delivering up their prisoners, and giving the Hostages they
had agreed to, but as there are so many parties against that Nation
from the Northward it appears to me Absolutely Necessary that you
should proceed Immediately with Colo Bouquets Message to the Shawanese

If they are for peace Let send their Hostages here, the sooner we
can be Reconciled the better for them, & in Case the General would
Save them from Distruction write them Immediately to fulfil the Engagements
they Entered into with Colo Bouquet / Contrary behaviour Must be
Attended With their utter Ruin

Captains and Warriors

The Intention of your coming here was for War, but as we have Made
Peace with the Delawares and Shawanese we look upon them for Brethren
we hope you will look upon them as Such

You have been Acquainted with the foolish behaviour of the
Shawanese by the Message your Chiefs are Charged with which is another
reason we would Chearfully Wish that Nations Comply with their
Promise and Engagements to Colo Bouquet — I therefore Recommend
to you to behave Civilly and Friendly to them and Receive from charity
the Advice your Chiefs will give you in that Head —

his Andrew + Chief of the Ottawas

Brothers

You have heard the Message the Chiefs of the Six Nations have now
Charge with it I hope you will give all the Assistance in your Power in
Effectuating the good work of Peace, which Doing you will Remain

Acquaint the Shawanese Chiefs with the Determined Resolution of the Indians and the other Nations against the Lakes, of Shutting them if they do not Immediately fulfill their Engagements with Col. Bouquet

I Send you a letter for the Commandant at Detroit with which Col. Bouquets Letter in the hands of Thing Custalogo you will Proceed with the Gutmost Dispatch, And deliver at Detroit, As soon as the Shawanese Chiefs, have given the Chiefs of the Six Nations and you their Positive Answer — which Answer and the Conference that pass between you & you are to demand of the Commandant at Detroit that he may give Orders Accordingly

If the Shawanese Should Send their Hostages with the Chiefs of the Six Nations to this Fort you will in that case, in your way Home prevent any parties you may meet going to war against them from Proceeding & cause them return with you to Detroit as if they Sent the Hostages here we will Treat them Sincere and Look upon them as Brothers ——

If the Delawares have fulfilled all their Engagements with Col. Bouquet And Are Our Brothers you are to behave Civily And friendly to them as Brothers

A. Stirling

Capt.n Murrays
Speech to the
Mohawks

[illegible]

Affiant and those
he associates with
further engage

the Causes of unessyness with ye Six Nations is as follows

They Say that Since ye beginning of this War, they have been Call'd to Council frequently by ye Kings Generals where ever any Service was Wanted of them that before they Declar'd themselves openly in favor of ye English they Constantly gave Intelligence of ye Enemy's Motions & Designs, that after they had Declar'd in our favour they Sent 500 to Joyne ye Generall above Crownpoint at Tyanderoga & after 1000 Men to Joyne Sir William Johnson at Negro, & Acknowledge that if they had Nott Joyn'd ye English there ye place had Nott been Taken and Last year they Joyn'd ye Generall with as Many Men as they Could Spare out of their Country to go to Montreal But that ye Generall would Nott Suffer them to Carry on the War agreeable to their Customs which they Wanted to do in order to be Revenged of ye French for ye Insults their ancestors Received on ye first Settling of Canada they further Say ye Generall is giveing away part of their Country which the King long ago promist to keep for their use

they Say that their turning back from ye Generall at Crownpoint Not to Want their Services could Nott give Uneasyness cause to hinder them of Trade & leaveing their own Country as they Nott to Do besides there has been No Notice taken of them Since ye Reduction of Canada from wch they are of opinion that ye Generall is Distressing them in this Manner Intends to Enslave them

By what I have Learnt from those Deputys it is Certain they were Sent to try if they Could Procure those Western Nations to fall on all ye Out Posts & Settlements of our Communications & those Nations from a Jealousy of the Six Nations would Nott Come into their Schaame wch has Disappointed them greatly they Seem of opinion that ye English Friends of their Receives to Drop them wch Mortifies them greatly as they Expected to be Rais'd up above all Nations they have Entertain'd a Private Correspondence with ye Cherokees & Now there is Some Deputys of them in ye Ottawa Country waiting to See what part those Western Nations will act in ye Intended Plott

Geo: Clapham

Fort Pitt January 8th 1765.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations with Seneca Cuscas Shawanese Chief waited on the Commanding Officer.

Nannadagaiya, the Mohawk Chief addressed the Shawanese with Colonel Bouquets Message, which had been delivered to him and the other Chiefs of the Six Nations at Fort Pitt 22. Decr. 1764.

Senecaskea's Answer.

Brothers, the Commanding Officer, & Chiefs of the Six Nations

I gives me great pleasure, & thank God for having now the opportunity of meeting You together; and as You have desired to know the Sentiments of my Nation, I assure You both that we are determined to keep Him all our promises to Colonel Bouquet, and our Chiefs remain in the same good disposition of Peace as when they feasted with him on the Muskingum. I am likewise to assure You that we gave no credit to the false

Reports

Shorts carried home by the Fire Hawk and the other foolish men who took his advice in running away, they have deceived us as well as You, therefore hope You will take no Notice of their bad behaviour.

A Sheing

To Brother the Commanding Officer

After my return Home from Your Camp upon the Muskingum, the Good News which I carried with me gave our Warriors, Women & Children, the greatest Pleasure, and as I took with me some of Your People who went for their Relations, they were readily given up to their Friends, You have seen them which I hope will convince you our Intentions are good, and I am sure You our Proclamations for Peace is so great that we have taken no Notice of being struck four different Times by the Nations living near the Lakes.

A Sheing

a Shawanese Chief to —
Captain Murray at Fort
Pitt. January 2d. 1765.

a Copy sent to Sir Wm. Johnson, in
Letter Dated March 10th 1765.

Conferrences with the Indians

1764

Fort Pitt 2nd Dec. 1765

The Chiefs of the Six Nations with Benevissica a Shawanese Chief waited on the Commanding Officer.

Kannadagawya the Mohawk Chief addressed the Shawanese with Colonel Bouquets Message which had been delivered to him & the other Chiefs of the Six Nations at Fort Pitt 22d Dec. 1764

Benivassica's Answer.

Brothers, the Commanding Officer & Chiefs of the Six Nations.

It gives me great pleasure, and I thank God for having now the Opportunity of meeting You together, and as You desired to know the Sentiments of my Nation, I assure You that we are determined to perform all our Promises to Colonel Bouquet and our Chiefs remain in the same good disposition of Peace, as when they parted with him on the Muskingum. I am likewise to assure You that we gave no Credit to the false reports carried Home by the Red Hawk and the other foolish men who took his

advice

Advice in ~~carrying~~ running away, they have deceived us as well as You,
therefore hope You will take no notice of their bad behaviour.

I am

Brother, Your commanding Officer

After my return Home from Your Camp upon
the Muskingum; the good News which I carried with me gave
our Warriours, Women and Children, the greatest Pleasure, and
as I took with me some of Your People who went for their Relations
they were readily given up to their Friends, you have seen them
which I hope will convince you our Intentions are Good. And I
assure you our Inclination for Peace is so great that we have taken
no notice of being struck four different Times by the Nations living
near the Lakes

A Thing.

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Speech of Benjamin Pickman
a Shawanoe Chief at
Fort Pitt January the
8th 1765.

Fort Pitt January the 8th 1765.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations with Benewasica a Chief of Shawanese Chief waited on the Commanding Officer.

Kamadagaiwas the Mohawk Chief addressed the Shawanese with Col. Bouquets Message which had been delivered to him & the other Chiefs of the Six Nations. at Fort Pitt 23d Dec. 1764

Benewasica's Answer
Brothers, the Commanding Officer, & Chiefs of the Six Nations.

It gives me great pleasure, & I thank God for having now the opportunity of Meeting you together; And as you have desire to know the Sentiments of my Nations, I assure you both that we are determined to perform all our promises to Colonel Bouquet, and our Chiefs remain in the same good disposition of Peace as when they parted with him on the Muskingum I came to assure you, that we gave no Credit to the Bad Reports carried Home by the Red Hawk & the other Foolish Men who took his advice in Turning away. they have deceived us as well as you, therefore hope you will take no Notice of their bad behaviour ..... Astring
Brother. the Commanding Officer.

After my Return Home from your Camp upon the Muskingum the Good News which I carried with me gave our Warriors, Women, & Children the greatest pleasure; & the Prisoners with me some of your Bad people who went for their Relations, they were readily given up to their
Friends

I heard you had read them which I hope will convince
you our Intentions are Good and Inclination
Inclination for Peace is so great that we have taken
Notice of being struck [illegible] by the Nation
[illegible] the Letters

Speech of Pennsylvania
a Shawanese Chief
to Lieut. Murray at
Fort Pitt Jan.y 8th
1765

1765

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Copies of Letters &c. relative to Indian affairs, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Col. Henry Bequet to Sir Wm. Johnson dated Detroit 31st Decr. 1764.

Sir,

Since my last of the 30th ult., there has happened a Revolution in our Indian affairs, which is not to be accounted for, but from the Caprice, and wandering Disposition of the Savages.

The Delawares appeared much dissatisfied to go to Sandusky with the Delawares and Wyandotts, but on the morning they moved to Sandusky, they informed that they were going back to their towns with the Wyandotts with Capt. Arbuckle, they then declared the reason of their flight, and bring them back. They are returned, and say they could not overtake them. The Delawares Indians who met them on the road, having enquired into their reasons for leaving us, they have told them, they could not complain of anything, but their Heart forebode them that we had bad Intentions against them.

The Delawares appear very much dissatisfied with them, and have sent Messages to their Chiefs to acquaint them with their Behaviour, and desire them to inform the Shawanese Chiefs of it, that they might immediately come over to make Peace, and bring the remainder of their Prisoners. I have addressed my own Message to them, and thought I am to wait the Disappointment. I don't apprehend any bad Consequences from the Shawanese, and nothing without the Delawares, unless can be very steady in their Engagements. I have the Honor &c.

(Signed) Henry Bequet

Copy of a Letter from Alexander McKee Esqr. Dep. Indn. Affairs to Sir Wm. Johnson dated Detroit Jan. 14 1765

Sir, I had the honor to receive your favr. dated 1st Instant by the Party of Mohawks intended to have joined us before the army marched to Muskingum. Col. Bequet and his Party on their return from home to the Miamis, and judged it necessary from the Behaviour of the Shawanese for them to proceed to the Post, and remain here till we were acquainted with the real Intention of that Nation. Accordingly they arrived here the 12th Instant, and the 20th were Joined by an Indian from Detroit who had been sent to them against the Delawares, and Shawanese with a Party of Huron, that the Commanding Officer of that place was unacquainted with the Reconciliation that passed between the Nations and Col. Bequet, that as two Soldiers from that Garrison had been Killed & Scalped, he begged them to be guilty of it, and had employed two Parties of Indians to go against the Delawares on that account. The Indian says that soon after his departure from Detroit he was informed that the above Soldiers were killed by the Pontawatamis inhabiting the Country near St. Josephs, and that their Chief Pappaquigh living at Sturgeons Bay had lately shewn the Shawanese three different times, and two other parties were now out against them by the Shawanese at their desire. The Commanding Officer of Detroit on this case if any ones decisively pressing to the Mohawks to proceed with the intended Dispatch to Muskingum, to join with the Shawanese which Col. Bequet required. Upon the received Speech that the Commanding Officer at Detroit might then be acquainted with the Reasons &c. The Mohawks detached, and met the Chief of the Shawanese, to whom they returned, he by brought with him nine Prisoners with the Engineer

who

who had been sent with Col. Bequet to assist in bringing up the Prisoners, and he assures the intentions of his Nation is to comply with their engagements, and that he came to know our sentiments, and beg excuse for the rash conduct of their Hostages, and that the Chiefs gave no credit to the false reports carried home by those men, but that we might depend on their Hostages with all the Prisoners being immediately sent up and he hopes

They stand alarmed at the Stroke they have lately received, which will be a means of forwarding them to deliver up the Prisoners, and humbling their Pride. — The Mohawks have behaved well during their Stay here and are now returning home, — they have received some Presents from the Commanding Officer here of which I send a list. — I am &c. — (Signed) Alexander McKee.

Copy of Col. Bequet's Message to the Chiefs, Capt. and Warriors of the Shawanese Nation, delivered at Fort Pitt by the commanding Officer, December the 22d 1764.

Brothers. — As I have acquainted you with every thing that has passed between the Shawanese and us concerning the Peace they have begged for, and which they have broke by not complying with the terms they had agreed to, I desire that you will go to the Chiefs of the Shawanese, and desire them to pass for the Chiefs of the Shawanese to come, and speak to you before them; and you will ask them the reason of their Conduct in not complying with their engagements, and you will insist upon a positive answer whether they are for Peace, or War. — If they are for Peace! — to deliver to you immediately the Six men they were to leave as Hostages at Fort Pitt, who are to remain at that Post till the Nation has delivered without exception all their Prisoners, and then they will be permitted to send Deputys to Sir Wm. Johnson to make Peace. —

If they should refuse to comply with these Conditions, You will declare to them that they shall never have another Peace, and that the English, the Six Nations, and all the Indian Nations in Alliance with us will make War upon them 'till we have extirpated them from the face of the Earth, as a faithless, and treacherous People unworthy to live. —

A Belt. —

Fort Pitt January 8th 1765. —

The Chiefs of the Six Nations with Benniaseca a Shawanese Chief waited on the commanding Officer & Kanadagaunya, the Mohawk Chief addressed the Shawanese with Col. Bequet's Message which had been delivered to him, and the other Chiefs of the Six Nations at Fort Pitt on the 22d December — to which Benniaseca answered. —

Brothers, the Commanding Officer, and Chiefs of the Six Nations — viz. —

I give me great pleasure, and I thank God for having now the Opportunity of meeting you together, and as you have desired to know the Sentiments of my Nation, I assure you both that we are determined to perform all our promises to Col. Bequet, and our Chiefs remain in the same good Disposition of Peace as when they parted with him on the Muskingum — I come likewise to assure you that we gave no Credit to the false Reports carried home by the Red Hawk, and the other foolish men who took his advice in running away — they deceived us as well as you, therefore hope you will take no notice of their bad behaviour. —

A String. —

229-301.

1765

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[illegible] the Commanding Officer [illegible]

[illegible] from your Camp upon the Muskingham, the good news [illegible] with me, you were Warriors, Women and Children, We treated [illegible] and as I took with me some of your Chiefs with us all for their Relations, they were readily given up to their people. You have [illegible] which We will [illegible] you our Intentions are good, and assure you our Inclinations for Peace, as great, that we have been [illegible] of being struck your Hatchet in Peace by the Nations living near the Lakes.

A String.

Extract of a Letter from Captain [illegible] to Col. Bouquet dated Fort Pitt Jan.y 31st 1765.

"I send my Lad the Lady of [illegible] Express from the Post with your Message to the Shawanese. Just as we took up [illegible] from hence they met the Party of Virginia Militia on their return from the Enampment to the lower Shawanese town for their Relations Prisoners &c. with the Delawares. Benawisica one of the Shawanese Chiefs came with that Party, which was the reason of their Mohawks not proceeding. But [illegible] Agreeable they [illegible] and desired the Chief of the [illegible] the answer to what he [illegible] you [illegible] Delawares [illegible] and that they [illegible] 16th Inst. and were very much [illegible] Party Friends coming with the Shawanese Chiefs of Peace, they all returned. The reason [illegible] that had induced the Lady of Wood Virginia who were Prisoners, and sent them safe back to the [illegible] were not sent from us Fort, as they did not [illegible] sent upon me that I had been of great Service [illegible] otherwise they must have perished in the [illegible] all great but as it became some of the Party before [illegible] any further [illegible] of the party being [illegible] Officers Plantation, & found as large as [illegible] brought them here. I endeavoured after I received the Weather has been two months past uncommonly severe, the Snow very deep, and the Prisoners being Aged Women, and young Children, and the whole [illegible] to stay here till the winter is over [illegible] both [illegible]

The people of Mohawks [illegible] other Nations [illegible] of going home, the Reason they were [illegible] Benawisica [illegible] away. Shawanese [illegible] (Benawisica) assured me that it was impossible [illegible] of the Weather, but that proper [illegible] Forces [illegible] with Benawisica acquainted me with their Resolution [illegible] they did not chuse to return with [illegible] to their Nation home, that they have [illegible] the Prisoners till the Spring coming [illegible] in Canoes as Presents immediately, and [illegible] several of

his

Coat, for which they had delivered him Hostages who wou'd not be delivered up to him until they fullfilled their sev^{l}. engagements, to which by a Belt of Wampum S^{r}. W^{m}. strongly urged them. —

A Belt. —

30th. — On this day Sir William sent off Hendrick Wemp, and Bradley an Indian wth. the General's Dispatches to Niagara, [*and*] Fort Stanwix, and Ontario, the former at a Dollar ℔ diem, the latter at 6^{s}, being very difficult on account of the deep Snow &c — by said Messengers sent a large bunch of Wampum desiring the *Squash-Cutter*, and *Long Coat* to come down immediately on receipt thereof with all the Prisoners, Whites, and Blacks, in which Case, and on his behaving properly, Sir W^{m}. promised to release the Delawares now confined at York, also the two Hostages at Oswego, — but if they did not, that he wou'd look upon all that was said in their behalf by the Senecas, as meant to deceive us, and wou'd take Steps accordingly. —

A large bunch Wampum

Then *Tagawarongo* an Oneida Chief who was present, sent another String of Wampum by said Messengers insisting on the Delawares paying a due regard to Sir W$^{m's}$. Message as it was very favorable for them, and desired in the name of his Nation that they would not fail complying therewith —

A Bunch of Wampum

31st. — On this day the lower Mohocks came to Sir W^{m}. in a body, and Abraham their Chief on behalf of the whole acquainted him that some of their Hunters (pointing to sev^{l}. present) who lately returned from their Hunting Grounds about *Fort Edward*, *Saraghtoga*, and *Lake George* acquainted them with what they had discovered, vizt. "a great Number of new Settlements on their Lands in that quarter also a considerable number of Men from different parts cutting down, and Carrying away Sawloggs, and the best of Timber from off their lands to their great Surprize, and detriment." — then expressed their great Surprize at such proceedings after what had been told

them last fall on Mr. Croghan's Arrival from London, who brought them all an Account of what Steps were then taken by the Ministry, and the Lords of Trade, relative to the Lands they now complain about, and others in their Country, adding "it was very strange they would proceed in such a manner, whilst the affair was under Consideration.

They then complained of the late Mr. Barclays[1] Heirs refusing a Minister, or Schoolmasters admittance into the house which was designed for that purpose, and to which end they gave a Farm of Low Land together with a sufficient Quantity of Woodland, all which they begg'd Sir Wm. would take into Consideration and redress them in, otherwise they must be inevitably ruined, particularly wth. regard to the encroachments on their Lands as their chief Hunting lay where those People were Settling. —

To which Sir Wm. answered that on his representation of the affair to the People in power in England they had taken such Steps therein as gave him reason to expect that all reasonable Justice wou'd be done them, [and] any other Indians who have been realy Injured, and that he expected to receive Orders for that end next Spring, 'till which time he recommended Patience to them, assuring them at the same time that nothing in his power shou'd be wanting to procure them Justice. — Ended —

On same day two Indians of Canajohare, (*Joseph*, and *Hance*) came to Sir Wm. and complained that *Cobus Maybee*, Joseph his brother, and the rest of the family called some Indians to their house, gave them as much Rum as made them beastly drunk, and then threw three of the drunkenest of them into a Sled prepared for that purpose, without their blankets, and carried them to Jelles Funda's house in order to bring them to Albany to sign a Deed for the Land they live on, although repeatedly warned against the same by the Indians, and Sir Wm. at the earnest Request of the whole Castle in publick meeting. the two

[1] The Rev. Dr. Henry Barclay.

1765
Jan.y 17th

Sr Wm receives a letter from Col Vaughan commanding at Niagara acquainting him that about 200 Indians left behind by Gen Bradstreet were left greatly distressed, and dispersed at the late Conduct of the Command.g Officer, but that he would endeavour to send them from thence in safety, although he had not the least order, or direction so to do from him concerning them.

20th Sent a Message to the Six Nations by Teughnarogy a Seneca Indian living at Konaghquadrio, acquainting them of his Family having the small Pox, which he lodged purposely on hearing that they were coming down to him, but if not informed thereof, they might on some of their People getting it bring it home to their Nation, to whom it is always very mortal to be dispirited, Tenderness &c. &c.

Sent another Message to the Senecas signifying his disappointment at their having not yet complied with his desire, and solemn Promise made at Niagara of causing the Delawares to deliver up the Prisoners, French, and Negroes which are amongst them, or yet in their hands, as well as his Squaw called, and Long Coat, for which they had delivered him Hostages who would not be delivered up to them until they fulfilled their aforesd. Engagements, to which by a Belt of Wampum Sr Wm strongly urged them.

A Belt

30th On this day Sr William sent off Wendrick Stamp, and Bradly an Indian with Generals Dispatches to Niagara, and Fort Schuyler, and Ontario, the former at a Quarter past 8 in the Morning, the latter at 6 being very difficult on account of the deep Snow &c. The said Messengers sent a large Bunch of Wampum desiring the Squaw called, and Long Coat to come down immediately on receipt thereof with all Prisoners, Whites, and Blacks, in which case, and on his behaving properly Sr Wm promised to release the Hostages now confined at York, also the two Hostages at Oswego, — but if they did not, that he would look upon all that was said in their behalf by the Senecas, as meant to deceive us, and would take Steps accordingly.

A large Bunch Wampum

Then Tagawerongo an Oneida Chief who was present sent another String of Wampum with said Messengers insisting on the Delawares paying due regard to Sr Wms Message as it was very favourable for them, and desired in the name of his nation that they would not fail complying therewith.

A Bunch of Wampum

31st On this day the lower Mohocks came to Sr Wm in a body, and Abraham their Chief on behalf of the whole acquainted him that some of their Hunters (pointing to the present) who lately returned from their Hunting Grounds about Fort Edward, Saraghtoga, and Lake George acquainted them with what they had discovered, viz.t "a great Number of new Settlements on their Lands in that quarter, also a considerable number of Men from different Parts cutting down, and carrying away Sawlogs, and Rafts of Timber from off their Lands to their great Surprize, and detriment." Then expressed their great Surprize at such Proceedings after what had been told them last Fall on Mr Croghan's Arrival from London who brought them an Account of what Steps were then taken by the Ministry, and the Lords of Trade, relative to the Lands they now complain about, and of their Country, adding "it was very Strange they would proceed in such a manner, whilst the affair was under Consideration."

They then complained of the late Mr Barclay's Heirs not forming a Minister, or Schoolmaster, Dwelling into the House which was designed for that purpose, and to which end they gave a Piece of Land together with a sufficient Quantity of Woodland, all which they begged Sr Wm would take into Consideration and redress them in, otherwise they must be inevitably ruined, particularly w.th regard to the encroachments on

1765 (259)

Their Land) as there is but little Hunting Ground where they Live.

To which Sr Wm answered that on his representation of the Affairs both of Peace & Warr in England they had taken such Steps thereon as gave him reason to expect that all reasonable Justice would be done them, any of their Indians who have been really Injured, and that he expected to receive Orders for that end next Spring, which when they have had recommended Patience to them, assuring them at the same time that nothing on his part should be wanting to procure them Justice. Rose.

On Saturday two Indians of Canaharé (Joseph and Hanna) came to Sr Wm and complained that Cobus Maybee, Appletons brother, and the rest of his Family called some Indians to their House, gave them as much Rum as made them Beastly drunk, and then threw three of the drunkest of them into a Sled prepared for that purpose, without their Blankets, and carried them to Stillwater Island in order to bring them to Albany to Sign a Deed for the Land they live on, although repeatedly warned against it by the Indians, and Sr Wm at the earnest Request of the whole Castle in public Meeting. This occasioned the Indians over to be Hooted with the Drunken Indians, took them by force from Maybee's and sent them home much enraged against Maybee for the villainous Trick he and his Family had served them. One of the Indians, named Onaghtaragh (being of a matched Size) Maybee married his Daughter. At which all the Canadians were greatly incensed, and are determined to drive him off his Land by force, as the Governor had done nothing in it after the many Applications and Stations on that head.

Sr Wm answered by telling them that he greatly disapproved of Maybee's Conduct, and would look into the Affair, desired they would by no means take any Revenge, and then wrote Letters to old Lieut Richard desiring he would remove from off the Indians Land, and not breed further Disputes with the Indians, otherwise he would proceed to Eject him, and Family as Incendiaries.

Lt Gl Fitz } On this day two Indians (Oneidas) arrived at Johnson Hall sent by their Nation, to Sr Wm Johnson. when met, Wadoghkwenthanegea Spoke to him as follows — viz —

Brother. We are sent here by the Head Warriors of our Nation to let you know their great Concern at hearing reports to their disadvantage to have been spread by Coll Bradstreet, viz That it was the fault of the Indians that he did not go off the Ground last Summer. This gives us much Concern, and our Young Men are mad at it, as they know it was not their, or our fault, and surely Brother, You know that when we came here last winter, and Spring, we then declared our first Resolution to go, and then told you that we were not your Slaves, and Dispised. We also gave you Brother, that we rejected nothing like War to strike any Nation that we find our Enemies to the Government Cause, and do despise that to our great Surprize, matters were otherwise carried on contrary to our way of thinking, in which we had no hand, neither were the Six Nations ever Consulted. So we have now come home to let you know that we are not doing anything, and ashamed of the Campaign, every Warrior had Compellation a few days ago when it was agreed to acquaint you that they determined resolution to go to War against any Nation you may name to them, who may strike the smallest Enemy. On that account we are glad here and shall be glad to carry from your Brother.

To which Sr Wm Johnson Answered.

Brother, I am sorry at the Account you have received to your Nations disadvantage, but I am

their Land as there was a great Hunting Ground there and People were killing.

To which Sir Wm answered that on the representation of the affair to the People in power in England they had taken such Steps thereon as gave him reason to expect that all reasonable Justice would be done them, any of the Indians who have been really injured, and that he expected to receive Orders for that end next Spring, till which time he recommended Patience to them, assuring them at the same time that nothing in his power should be wanting to procure them Justice. Dined.

On this day two Indians of Conjoharie (Joseph and Hans) came to Sir Wm and complained that Coby Maybee, Joseph his brother, and the rest of the Family called some Indians to their House, gave them as much Rum as made them beastly drunk, and then threw three of the drunkenest of them into a Sled prepared for that purpose, without their Blankets, and carried them to Stilly Veeder's house in order to bring them to Albany to sign a Deed for the Land they live on, although repeatedly warned against the Fraud by the Indians, and Sir Wm at the earnest Request of the whole Castle in publick Meeting. The two abused Indians overtook Maybee with the three drunken Indians, took them by force from Maybee, and sent them home much enraged against Maybee for the villainous Trick he and his Family had served them. One of the Indians named Onoghtaragh being of a matchless Strength Maybee carried to Albany, at which all the Conjahorie were greatly incensed, and are determined to drive him off their Land by force, as the Governor had done nothing in it after the many Applications made to him on that head.

Sir Wm answered by telling them that he greatly disapproved of Maybee's Conduct, and would look into the affair, desired they would by no means take any rash Steps, and then wrote by Peter to old Peter Bogard desiring he would remove from off the Indians Land, and not breed further disputes with the Indians, otherwise he would proceed against him and Family as Incendiaries.

Feb 6th On this day two Indians (Oneidas) arrived at Johnson Hall sent by their Nation to Sir William. when met, Wadoro and Tennanthorenega spoke to him as follows — viz

Brother. We are sent here by the Head Warriors of our Nation to let you know their great Concern at hearing reports to their disadvantage to have been spread by Col Bradstreet, viz that it was the fault of the Indians that he did not fight the Enemy last Summer. This gives us much Concern, and our young Men are mad at it, as they know it was not their, or our fault, and surely, Brother, You know that when we came here last winter, and Spring, we then declared our fixed Resolutions to you, and then told you that we were at your pleasure, and disposal. We assure you, Brother, that we expected nothing else than to strike any Nation that we should meet Enemies to the Covenant Chain, and the English but to our great Surprize, Matters were otherwise carried on contrary to our way of thinking, in which we had no hand, neither were the Six Nations ever Consulted. As we are now come home without doing anything, and ashamed of the Campaign, our Warriors had a Consultation a few days ago whereat it was agreed to acquaint you of their determined resolutions to go to War against any Nation you may name to them, who may still remain Enemies. On that account we are sent here and shall be glad to carry them your Answer.

To which Sir William Answered.

Brothers, I am sorry at the Uneasiness occasioned to your Nations by the unfavourable Reports

Con

(communicated to you by some People of Cos Bradstreet. You must not regard all you hear, neither) have you reason to be so much concerned at what Cos Bradstreet may have said concerning you, as I am satisfied it was not your fault that the Enemy escaped punishment. let them your future Conduct prove your Attachment, and good Intentions towards your Brethren the English: but I cannot think of encouraging, or allowing your People, or any of the Six Nations to assist at the general meeting (when it take place), and know the Disposition of the Several Nations even more to that will be me, than any of them continue obstinate, I will then supply you and the rest to better purpose than you, or they have been last Summer.

Cos the three Onondagas sent Express by their Nation arrived here when the Belt (Bunt Son) named addressed Sir William as follows, viz.t

Brother Joseph Nanaughtejagey

We are sent by our Sachems, and Chiefs to acquaint you that they received your message sent them lately by the Seneca for which they thank you, and at the same time are much concerned to hear of your Family's being ill of the Small Pox. Returned Belt Strings of Wampum, dated the 20th Augt

Brother. With this Belt we are desired to let you know that as it may very probably be long before your family gets rid of the Small Pox, which must prevent our meeting you, we are of Opinion it would be best for you to take a Spark of the fire which burns at your House, to the Flats, and there light the Great Council fire for the Six Nations at the Mills above Frankz, as our Young men can there get Wood and Bark &c to build us houses. — But we hope you will agree to, and acquaint us by the Returned Messengers, and then we will be ready to set off on your sending one of your People to call us.

1 Belt

Brother. This Belt is from the Warriors who desire to be remembered to you, and assure you that it was with the utmost difficulty they reached home, owing to the Snowy hard Nights, Hunger, Fatigue they suffered in their Return from Sandusky, and to acquaint you of their wretched State at present, destitute of Cloaths, and every other necessary, which they by this Belt beg, and expect you will consider, and assist them with when you meet them, which will be, when the general Meeting takes place at the West. — They also request you will bring some Arms, and Ammunition for those who lost their by the Wreck near Sandusky.

1 Black Belt

Then the other Indian with three Strings of Wampum Repeated to Sir Wm that his great friend (Chaingwanda) the Chief Warrior of Onondaga desired his Service to him, and begged he would send him a Keg of Rum to make a Feast with, having dreamed that his Mother now very sick would recover if he made an Entertainment for that purpose.

3 Strings.

Sir William dispatched the Onondaga Messengers with the following Answer viz.t

Brethren of Onondaga Sachems & Warriors,

I am obliged to you for the concern expressed at my Family's Indisposition. it gives me much uneasiness that on that account we cannot meet here at the Fire in your Council fire of your Confederacy: but Business must not be neglected which is for our mutual Interest, I agree to meet you at Conjohare, where I shall provide every thing necessary on the Occasion in the best manner I can, therefore think you are ready, send one of my Interpreters to call you.

1 Belt

(communicated to you by some People of Cos Brandt). You need not regard at all what they may have said concerning you, as I am satisfied it was not your fault that (any Enemy disposed for mischief). Let them see your future Conduct prove your Attachment, and good Inclinations towards your Brethren the English. Let Accounts of (encouraging, or allowing your People), any of the Nations to take up the Hatchet against the English, and shew the Disposition of the several Nations you may be treated with. Should any of them continue Hostile, I could then supply you and tell you what Steps you, or the English have best to pursue.

Cos dic Thos Onondagas sent Express by their Native runner here when the Beaver Son named Brothr South Messengers arrived

We are sent by our Sachems, and Chiefs to acquaint you that they received your message sent to them by the Seneca's for which they thank you, and at the same time are much concerned for the loss of your Family's being ill of the Small Pox. Referred to Belt Belt string & Wampum sent with the Belt

Brothr. With this Belt we are desired to let you know that as it may very probably be long before your Family gets rid of the Small Pox, which is at present preventing our connecting you, we are by Onondagas council to be left you to take a Spark of the fire which burns at your House, to the East, and there light the Council fire for the Six Nations at the Place above Francis, as our young men can there get Wood and Bark to build us houses. — This they hope you will agree to, and acquaint us by the Bearer of the Messages, and then we will be ready to set off on your sending and your Light to call us.

A Belt

Brothers. This Belt is from the Warriors who desired to be remembered to you, and to let you know that they with the utmost difficulty have reached home, owing to the many hardships, Dangers, & fatigues they suffered from and their Return from Canada, they and the Nations they belong to are much distressed for Cloaths, and every other necessary, which they by this Belt beg and expect you will consider, and assist them with when you meet them, which will be, when the general Meeting takes place at the Bay. — They also expect you will bring some Arms, and Ammunition for them as but few of their Guns are

A Belt

Then the other Indian with three strings of Wampum to Sir Wm. That his great friendship for the Chief Warrior of Onondaga drew his heart to him, and begged he would send him a large Belt that he a Brant with, having dreamed that his friendship was very strong towards him, if he made an entertainment for that purpose.

3 Strings.

(1765) Sir William dismissed the Onondaga Messengers with the following answer viz.

Brethren of Onondaga, Sachems & Warriors,

I am obliged by your being come to express at my Family's misfortune, it gives me much uneasiness that on that account we cannot meet at the Fire you Council the left your Confederacy at, which must not be neglected which if I were well should hasten to meet you at Canajoharie, where I shall proceed every thing necessary on the Occasion in the best manner I can. Then shall send and let you know all I have to say.

(Between Coshocton & Newcastle)

It affords me much Pleasure to hear of your safe Return to your Country again, this many days after you had undergone and what Perplexities to you & the intended Meeting, when I sent Cloth &c. to Reward you who accompanied Mr. Croghan to your Habitation.

(The Mention also gave Us Assurances by full Belts & Strings, Treated by Council Fire, by wch to receive, & collect them safely &c.

A Belt.

Delivered them Strings

Tuesday the 16th Inst. Three Messengers sent by Mr. Croghan from Cannadasaga arrived here & brought a few Lines from Owen the Interpreter and several Indians, requesting to have Liberty sent to come from the Ohio, also some Creeks. They were sent to acquaint the Nations assembled of 20 Cayugas & Senecas, two Delawares & a Shawanese from Ohio, and 20 Delawares from Wyomissing with the Iroquois called, and long last Year settled at Lechawachsie also the English Officers amongst them of Lechawachsie who were coming to the General Meeting was ordered to be detained in Canada on their way. Sir Wm. clothed the Messengers who were almost naked, and gave Orders for their Reception at the Mohawk Town on their coming &c.

When Sir Wm. had sent away the Onondagas Messengers on the business they were sent upon, he then desired them to tell those assembled that he was much surprized to hear from several Indians lately come down from their Nation, that the Message by Captn. Croghan from the Speakers of the 23d of Novr. last concerning a Boundary Line had been quite altered by them. Then repeated it to them, and desired they would give it speedily to their Nations before their Meeting with the Shawanese, and that they would lay it properly before the Council of the whole when assembled, which they promised faithfully to do &c.

21st } Sir Wm. dispatched Lieut. Hamilton and a Corporal Indians with a Belt of Wampum, and a Branch of Strings to call down the Nations to a Meeting proposed to be held at Conjahare the 3d of March to allow them 12 Days to come down &c.

On same Day Capt. Hill with three Cayuga Messengers arrived from Fort Pitt which they left the 28th Ult. and told Sir Wm. that Capt. Pratt & Ensign Cayuga, & his four Cayuga Men daily used at the Fort to visit & Provisions &c. them.

21st } 3 A.M. Ensign with his Lady arrived also the Delawares from Ohio with Head Owens Interpreter, who were encamped by some Creeks daily Delawares from Wyomissing. Provisions &c. being served, Sir Wm. bid them welcome, and told them he would hear what they were to speak, and Head, to which they returned a Compliment & then took their leave to refresh themselves &c.

22d } 9 A.M. Ensign with Owen the Delawares & Interpreter came to pay Sir Wm. their second Compliment after which desired to know in what Manner they the Delawares could be employed, being impatient to return to their Nation. To which Sir Wm. told them that as Lieut. Hamilton was gone with Belts & Strings to call down the Nations to a Meeting, he would have them to stay till their Return, as he intended to speak to all the Indians together at Canajoharie &c.

23d } Was spent in Clothing the Cayuga Messengers sending up for their Wives & Children & completing Arms

wards

Philadelphia 12th February 1755

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the Letter and Message I received lately from Captain Murray, who commands at Fort Pitt.

From the present disposition of the Western Indians, it may be expected that the Shawanese will readily comply with their Engagements, and that Mr. Croghan will meet with no difficulty to conclude a general Peace with the Savages.

I had permitted two of the Delaware Hostages to come to Bedford, to receive the Visits of one of them and her two Children, detained Prisoners at that Post, and as they have not been heard of since, I am apprehensive that they have been killed by some of our Frontier Hunters.

I inclose Copies of Governor Dinwiddie's Letter to me with the Resolve of the House of Burgesses upon my application for Pay to the Volunteers who joined us from Virginia: Their refusing it, is a great Disappointment, and will involve me in many Difficulties.

I have now applied to the Governor and Commissioners of this Province, who will, I trust, act upon more generous Principles, and appropriate the non effective money in their two Battalions to discharge Part of the Pay due to the said Volunteers

His Excellency Thos
Hon.ble General Gage

Volunteers. There will still remain some thing to be paid by the crown, which can not be ascertained till the Accompt is settled with the Persons concerned: I write to Col. Lewis, and Major Field to send me one or two of the officers authorized to do it.

Expences of this kind may appear unusual at the Treasury, but that measure became indispensable, after the refusal of two Colonies to assist us, and the necessity of it had been foreseen in my Instructions: those men could not be had without Pay, and the particular Service we were upon could not have been carried on without that Reinforcement.

I am under no Engagement to the Volunteers from Maryland, and Pennsylvania, who have therefore no Claim; but I found myself obliged to promise to those from Virginia the same Pay they received in the Militia of that Colony, to engage them to join us, for the performance of which Col. Lewis hath been under the necessity of giving personal Security.

When the Sum to be paid by the Crown is known, it may be charged as a Bounty given to Each Volunteer to equip himself, or under any other Form, which you may be pleased to direct.

I have finally settled the Point in dispute betwixt the

agents

agents of the old and new Contractors; The First have given it up to the Last, and Mr. Inglis is to receive the Certificate for the quantities of Meat, specified in your Letter of the 6th agreeably to the inclosed acknowledgement

For their Postage I shall send on Tuesday next by Mr. Gough, Assistant Deputy Commissary the following Papers

1. The Vouchers of the Publick accounts in 1760, as settled by Colonel Reid, which were left with Messrs. Ramsted and Franks.

2. The account of Pay allowed to the Militia of Fort Pitt, and Ligonier, for their Services in 1760, with the Vouchers as paid by Mr. Nelson upon my orders.

3. The account of losses sustained by the Troops at Bushy Run, reduced to near one half of the first charge. These two last articles would be more properly paid by Warrants in favor of Mr. Nelson who has paid the Money, than to charge them in a Contingent account.

4. The Returns of the Officers Commanding Posts in the Southern District, to be certified by Colonel Reid for the 42d. Regiment. The Provincial Officers who have commanded occasionally are inserted to ascertain the Succession, but no Allowance is expected for them.

I do not

I do not return the Lists of the first Batt.n of Royal americans, who command now at the Posts on the Communication to Ontario, but when they can be collected & transmitted to me, I shall call them, if necessary.

When you will think proper to discharge me of the Command of the Troops in this District, I shall inform the Commanding Officer of Detroit, of the Person you will be pleased to appoint, that they correspond with him.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect

Sir

Your most obedient,
most Humble Servant
Henry Bouquet

P.S. Before I made my Requisition of the 10.th June to the Contractors' agents, It had been agreed by me, Plumsted and Franks, that all Provisions to be furnished in consequence thereof, should be for account of the Contract, and it is through the Inadvertancy of Mr. Re. giving the Receipts in the Name of Plumsted & Franks, in lieu of Franks, Inglis & Bordley, that this Contest has arisen.

Lett.r Bouquet Philadelphia
Oct.r 14.th 1764. Inclosing Letters from
Gen.l Gage & Lt. Gov.r Colden
Recd Nov.r 10.th

Sir Johnson Vol. 2. 12-65

Fort Pitt December 24th 1764.

Sir

I received both Your Letters of the 7th and 11th of December
The Mohawkes have remained here since; I have done every thing in
my Power to make this Embassy agreable to them and they seem very well
Satisfied with the usage they have received. As You mentioned in
Yours of the 11th that You still expected the Shawanese would deliver up
their Prisoners, and send Hostages to this Place; I detained the Mohawks
here expecting every day to hear from that Nation. Two days ago
French Andrew came here with a Party of Wyandots having been sent
from Detroit to Scalp or make Prisoners any of the Shawanese or
Delawares they met: From the Intelligence I received from him I thought
it was absolutely necessary to send down immediately the Party of
Mohawks. They set out Yesterday afternoon to deliver Your Mes-
sage to the Shawanese Nation, that if they intended to fulfill their
Engagements with You, that might be put to the Hostilities intended
against them by the Northern Indians; that the Parties they had out
against them might be recalled; and more particularly to prevent any
Injury being done the Delawares, who had fulfilled their Engagements
with You; I was still further Induced to act in this manner without
waiting for Your further Orders, as the Mohawks had often signified their
Anxiety of returning home as the Service they had been sent for by Sir
William Johnson was completed.

Colonel Bouquet

Shaw.

I have been obliged to give that Party as well as Andrews several
Hot Drinks to defend them against the Inclemency of the Weather which is
now extremely severe.

I inclose You a Copy of every Transaction with these Indians and it will
give me the greatest Satisfaction if it meets Your Approbation

Likewise inclose You a Declaration of some Delaware Indians
relative to the French and their Leaders with the Shawanese Nation

I gave particular Instructions to a Delaware Indian who went to
Cushatoga to acquaint him of the Mohawks party being on their Way
to his Town to make the strictest enquiry and acquaint me at his
Return with the particulars of that affair of which and every thing Intelli-
-gence I may receive, shall immediately acquaint You.

I have wrote Colonel Campbell and inclosed him Your Message by which
and the Intelligence he will receive of the Intentions of the Shawanese
from thence he will be able to act accordingly.

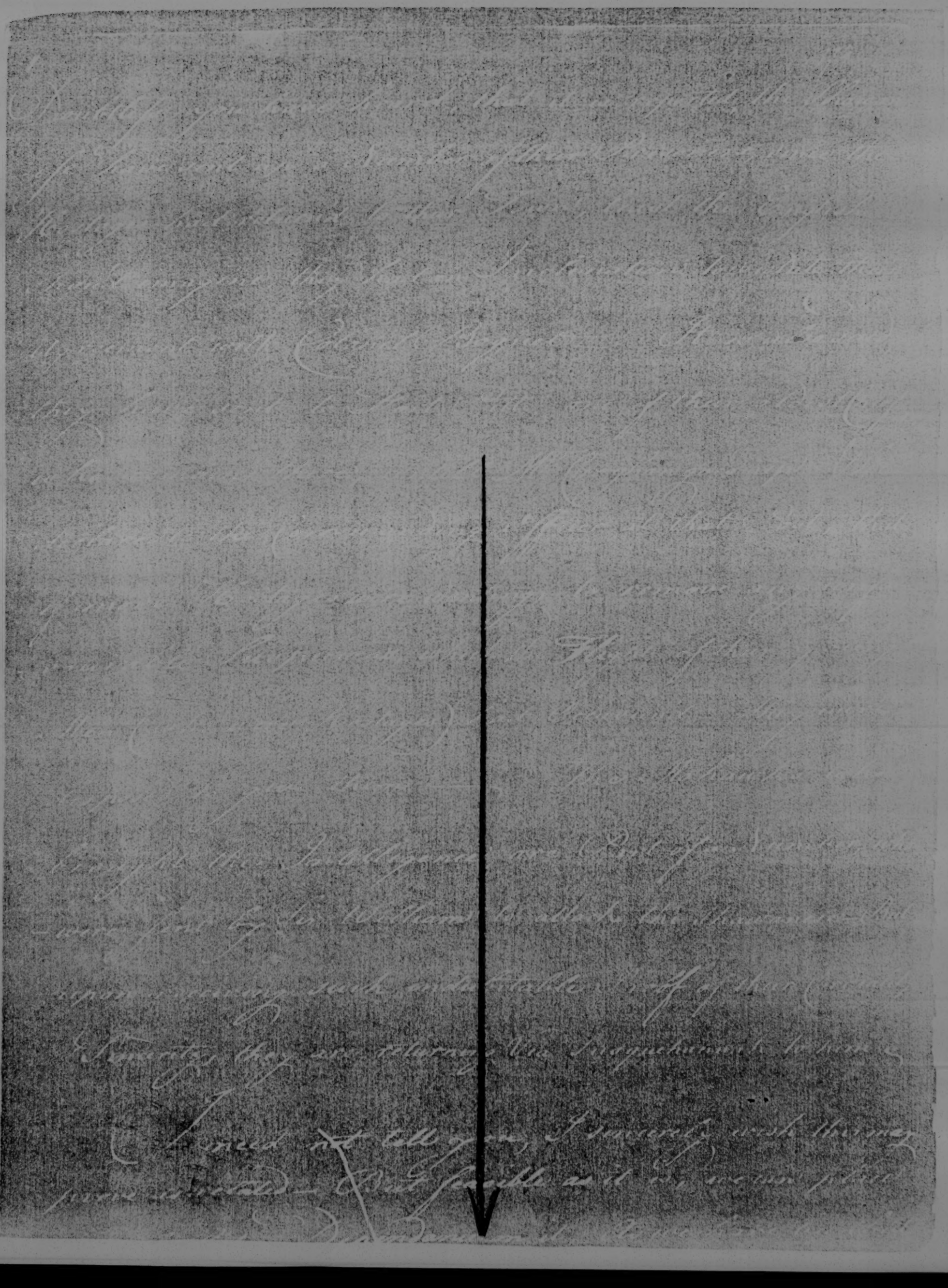
I have not acquainted the General with any thing Relative to the Indians
as I found no Directions of that kind in my Instructions, but if it is
necessary for the future, should be glad You would acquaint me.

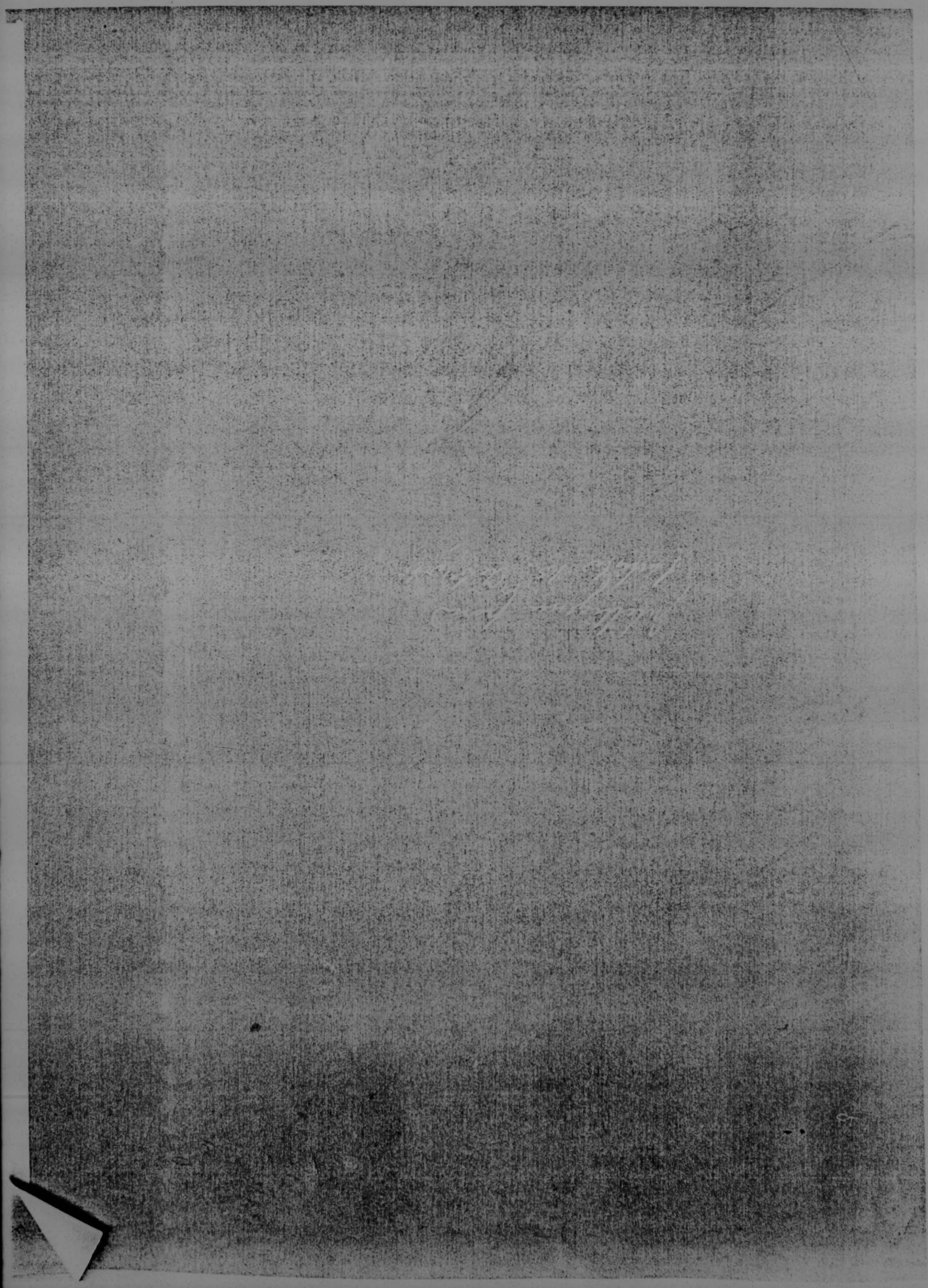
The Kings Baker for this Garrison, went Yesterday a hunting without
my knowledge, and was out all Night, this Morning Sent a Party to
look for him, who found him laying Frozen to Death at the two Mile
River. There is a Man here who says he will be his Assistant and will serve
the Garrison till another can be sent up — none of the Two Delawares
that went with You to Detroit has returned here, so I have only four Wo-
-men belonging to that Nation.

Colonel Bouquet

(Signed) H. Gladwin

Of Captains Wm. Murray
& Ver. dated - Fort Pitt Dec. 25th
87 C.





(Fort Pitt 1st Part)

It affords me much pleasure to hear of your safe Return to your Country after the many hardships you have undergone, and that you are all well. I am glad to have had the Interview with the Chiefs of your Nation, and Reward you with the accompanied Belt & String to your Satisfaction.

A Belt.

The Nations also gave me Hopes that they would fulfill the Treaty of Peace, by sending Deputies to Treat with me, & settle their Affairs, &c.

Returned Head Sharpers

2nd Oct. 1765 Three Messengers sent by Niagara from Canadasaga arrived here, brought a Belt & String from Owen the Interpreter and several Indians, requesting to have Sir Wm sent to Canadasaga from the Seneca Castle, also some Provisions. They were sent to acquaint Sir Wm of their approach of 20 Cayuga Chiefs, two Delawares (Deputies from Ohio, and 20 Delawares from Shamokin with the Ensign Killed, and Long Coat (who also alias called the English) Orders amongst them of Kanuagus who were coming to the Seneca Meeting was order to settle all matters in an amicable way. Sir Wm clothed the Messengers who were almost naked, and gave Orders for their Reception at the Castle of all those coming.

When Sir Wm had sent away the 3 Canadasaga Messengers on the business they were sent upon, he then desired them to tell their Nation that he was much surprized to hear from several Indians lately come down from their Nation, that the Message by Guyasuta the Speaker of the 23d of November last concerning a Boundary Line had been neglected, & not by them. Upon repeated it to them, and desired they would believe it regardless to the Lyings before used Meeting with the Shawanese Nations, and that they would lay it properly before the Council of the whole Nation, which they promised faithfully to do.

21st 3 Sir Wm dispatched John Montour, and a Cayuga Indian with a Belt of Wampum, and a Branch of Strings to call down the Six Nations to a Meeting proposed to be held at Conajoharee the 3d of March to be allowed them 12 Days to come down.

On same day Capt Scott with some Cayuga Chiefs arrived from Fort Pitt, which place they left the 30th of Decr and told Sir Wm that Capt Pratt & Ogaroga, Chiefs of the Cayugas, Party were at the Seneca Castle waiting for Sir Wm and Provisions for them.

21 3 1 of 11 Oclock Ogaroga with his Party arrived also the Delawares Deputies from Ohio with Captn Owens Interpreter, who were accompanied by part of Party Delawares from Shamokin. Provisions, Liquor &c brought here, Sir Wm bid them welcome, and told them he would hear what they were to speak, next Head, to which they returned a Compliment & Thanks & then to Cross during their Stay &c.

22d 3 1 of 11 Captn Owen the Delaware Interpr came to pay Sir Wm the usual Compliment after which desired to know in what Manner they the Delawares could be dismissed, being impatient to return to their Nation. The answer which Sir Wm told them that no Injury should be sustained by Land, as he intended to settle upon Equitable Terms as the Delawares were reconciled together with Squaw Belt, Tomahawk &c.

23d 3 Were employed in clothing the Cayugas & making up for their two Chiefs complaints &c; all

on for the Wampum) Silver work &c) paid for Victuals along the Road ..
23d .. Sir Wm told Kilbuck &c) that he could not treat with him till the Chiefs of the Susquahanna & Delawares arrived together with all the Prisoners &c) in their hands, whereupon he dispatched immediately two Messengers for the Seneca Cattle, and Long Coat, &c were down without delay, and to be here within ten days from the date) ..

At a Meeting of the lower Mohocks in the Presence of the Coghnawagas
On monday 25th of Feby - Abraham their Speaker addressed Sr Wm as follows viz.

Present - Sr Wm Johnson
Capt Tyler - Ind. Affairs.
Guy Johnson Esq. - Dept Ag.

Brother -

Since our last meeting here with you relative to our Lands at Sabout Fort Edward Lake George, and Kayaderosseras we consulted together what Steps to take in order to put a Stop to the proceedings of those People settled on those Lands until the Kings pleasure in this affair be known. the Result of our Consultation was to get our Sentiments set down on Paper, which we did, & sent it with one of our Chiefs now present (pointing to him) On their reading it, they asked who had wrote it, - being answered, "it was wrote by our Direction, and that it contained nothing but what we had deliberately considered. - they answered that they knew there had been some Steps taken by Sr Wm Johnson in England to procure Justice for us, but that as he was alone, his application could have no weight against so powerful an Opposition as the high People at York, Albany, and some in England were now making, and then declared positively that in case the King should determine the affair in our favor, they would nevertheless continue on the Lands, and not move from thence upon any account, but would make good their Possession." - Thy Brothers, is the Answer they gave to our Messenger, which greatly alarm us, as it appears plainly they intend to take our Lands by force, when they say they will submit to the Decision of the King, whom we always looked upon to be the Head of his People, and one that would see Justice done to the Injured, and to those who were his friends. - that we have always been such, I believe it needless to repeat. the few men now left of our Nation is a sufficient Proof of our attachment to the English. - We have now only to add, that it is our earnest Request there be an immediate Stop put to the unjust Proceedings of those concerned in selling us our Lands, if not, they may as well kill us at once, they will destroy us. - how can we subsist if our only Hunting Grounds are taken from us? - We thought proper to have our Friends the Coghnawagas present to hear our distressful Case. - they and the Six Nations must Shake at such a Proceeding, as they may soon expect the like Treatment. - I am sorry to tell you, Brothers, that we think there never were better times in the Country for their Willingness your unwearied Labour, and Endeavour whilst our Brethren at York, and Albany (who never left their Homes and Support of their Country) are so greedy for our Lands. - Our Lands are as dear to us as our lives. - it is a Custom amongst other Nations, which chiefly occasioned the late War, and all the Murders of your People but there are but few only, some of our Brethren, it seems, are very indifferent about it, and are inclined to sell us

another Way. We have only to request that these Chiefs be removed immediately, for we are all determined never to give up our just Claim & Title to their Lands.

To which his Excellency answered.

Brethren,

I have now heard what you have to say, and must desire you to believe that you will stay no longer to the Detriment of those Officers who are gone to Detroit against me. Should those Chiefs be determined in your favour at home, they will soon be obliged to submit, and remove from thence; and I must recommend it to those I have sent before, Magistrates to act with Justice between the Indians & the Subjects of Great Britain, while we are under Consideration, whereby you may be assured of having Justice done you. Should my Address not appear satisfactory to you, there is nothing else for it, but a Personal Application to the Governor of this Province, who I am certain will do every thing that the Equity of your Case deserves. So I end.

Feby 25.] Sir William had a Meeting with the Cognuwagoys, to whom, on their Parting, he spoke as follows viz.

(Brethren. Chiefs & Warriors.

I am greatly pleased at your Steady Conduct during the Course of the late Transactions with the Bad People, which, though unwilling, with the deepest Sorrow, we have seen from attributing any Blame to you, being convinced of your Loyal Hearts. It is also satisfactory to me to hear from Col. Bouquet that you acted at Muskingum and Fort Pitt, whilst with Fidelity & Resolution, and that good Disposition, and you will always find your Interest in it, whilst always faithful & useful Nations by acting a different part bring on their own Ruin, sooner or later. I am soon to hold a Meeting with many Nations, at which I hope to put an end to all Disputes between Indians & us, if they be not very ill disposed. Should that be the Case, you shall be made acquainted with it, and I expect, and depend by this Belt of Wampum that you and all Nations in Canada do arm, or a Call, be ready to rise, and join us in punishing them as they may deserve. A Belt.

Brethren.

When I received your Nation of Canada into the Chain of Friendship with the Six United Nations with the Promise that you would always be in the Strictest Friendship with them, and be ready on all Occasions to act with them against any Nation who might be such enemies to you and them. I expected you would all faithfully perform, as you then gave me the strongest Assurances of performance. But when I called upon you to join the Indians, who were mad enough to take upon them to oppose the Subjects of the King, you refused, and declared you would always prefer Peace to War, and have no Engagements with any but your Brethren the English. Should not any one of that Nation or Tribe of Indians, who have not complied with the Requisition of the Six United Nations, or any of their Allies & Dependants, be received into Friendship, but be treated as Enemies. They have thereby given up all Pretensions to the Lands they formerly possessed, which will be disposed of as I shall think proper.

Nicholas [illegible] [illegible] by order of Sir William Johnson

Parliament or approved previously by the King. All Sudden Emergencys to be paid by Draughts on the Treasury, for which the Commander in Chief is to produce his Vouchers, and made Answerable for, of which the Treasury will Judge whether the Charges are proper and the Vouchers Authentick, I Am

Dear Sir,

&ca.

SIR WM. JOHNSON Bart.

INDORSED:

Copy./To Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.
At
Johnson Hall.
New York February 25th. 1765

INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Feb. 25-26, 1765*]

At a Meeting of the lower *Mohocks* in the Presence of the *Coghnawageys* On Monday 25th. of Febv. — *Abraham* their Speaker addressed Sir Wm. as follows — vizt. —

Present — Sir Wm. Johnson
Capt. Artel[2] — Indn. Officer.
Guy Johnson Esqr. — Depy. Agt.

Brother —

Since our last Meeting here with you relative to our Lands at & about *Fort Edward*, *Lake George*, and *Kayadarosseras* we consulted together what Steps to take in order to put a Stop to the proceedings of those People settled on those lands until the King's pleasure in the affair be known. — the Result of our Consultation was to get our Sentiments set down on Paper, which

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 7.
[2] John Jacob Hertel, a Canadian officer of Indians.

we did, & sent it with one of our Chiefs now present (pointing to him) — On their reading it, they asked, who had wrote it, — being answered, "it was wrote by our Direction, and that it contained nothing but what we had deliberately considered." — they answered, "that they knew there had been some steps taken by Sir Wm. Johnson in England to procure Justice for us, but that as he was alone, his application cou'd have no weight against so powerful an Opposition as the high People at York, Albany and some in England were now making, and then declared positively that in case the King shou'd determine the affair in our favor, they wou'd nevertheless continue on the Lands, and not move from thence upon any account, but wou'd make good their Possession." — this, Brother, is the answer they gave to our Messenger, which greatly alarms us, as it appears plainly they intend to take our lands by force, when they say they will pay no regard to the Decision of the King, whom we always looked upon to be the head of his People, and one that wou'd see Justice done to the Injured, and to those who were his friends. — that we have always been such, I believe is needless to repeat. the few men, now left of our Nation, is a sufficient Proof of our Attachment to the English. — We have now only to add, that it is our earnest Request there be an immediate Stop put to the unfair Proceedings of those concerned in Settling on our Lands, if not, they may as well tell us at once, they will destroy us. — how can we subsist if our only Hunting Grounds are taken from us? — We thought proper to have our friends the *Coghnawageys* present to hear our distressful Case. — they and the Six Nations must Startle at such a Proceeding, as they may soon expect the like treatment. — I am sorry to tell you, Brother, that we think there never will be Peace in the Country (nothwithstanding your unwearied labour, and endeavors) whilst our Brethren at York, and Albany (who never left their houses in support of their Country) are so greedy for our lands. — Our lands are as dear to us as our lives. — it is a Jealousy of that amongst other Nations, which chiefly Occasioned the late

War; and altho' numbers of your People lost their lives thereby, some of our Brethren, it seems are very indifferent about it, and are inclined to Stir up, another War — We have only to repeat our Request that these People be removed immediately, for we are all determined never to give up our just Claim & Title to them Lands. —

To which Sir W^m^. answered. —

Brethern —

I have now heard what you came here about, and must desire that you will pay no regard to the foolish inconsiderate expressions of them ignorant People who gave y^u^. that answer. Shou'd the affair be determined in your favor at home, they will soon be obliged to submit, and remove from thence; and I must recommend it as I have done before to you to wait with patience the decision of the affair in England, where it is now under Consideration, & where you may be assured of having Justice done you. — shou'd my advice not appear satisfactory to you, there is nothing else for it, but a personal application to the Governor[1] of the Province, who I am certain will do every thing that the Equity of your Case deserves — so Ended

Feby. 26th. — Sir William had a Meeting with the *Cognawageys*, to whom, on their Parting, he spoke as follows — vizt.

Pres^t^. as before —

Breth^n^. Chiefts. & Warriors —

I am greatly pleased at your steady Conduct during the Course of the late Campaign made with Col. Bradstreet, which, though unattended with the desired success, we are far from attributing any blame to you, being convinced of your Zeal therein. it is also a satisfaction to me to hear from Col. Boquet

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[1] "Vide Page 321 & 2 [of Indian Records, Vol. 7] for Sir W^m^'s. Letter to the Govr, and his Answer together wth. ordr. of Council."— Footnote in manuscript volume. For the former, Johnson to Cadwallader Colden, February 27, 1765, see *Johnson Papers*, 4:652-54; for Colden's reply, March 15, 1765, and the council resolution see *ibid.* 4:681-85.

the part you acted at *Muskingum* and *Fort Pit*, whilst with him. — persevere in that good Disposition, and you will always find your Interest in it, whilst other foolish & wicked Nations by acting a different part, bring on their own Ruin, sooner, or later. — I am soon to hold a Meeting with many Nations, at which I hope to put an end to all Disputes between Indians, & us, if they be not very ill disposed. — shou'd that be the Case, you shall be made acquainted with it, and I expect, and desire by this Belt of Wampum that you and all Nations in Canada will, on a Call, be ready to rise, and Join us in punishing them, as they may deserve. —

A Belt. —

Bretheren —

When I received your Nations of Canada in the *Chain* of Friendship with the English, it was with this Proviso that you wou'd always live in the Strictest friendship with them, and be ready on all Occasions to act with them against any nation which might be rash enough to quarrel with them. — this I expected you wou'd all faithfully perform, as you then gave me the strongest Assurances to that purpose. — but when I called upon you last Spring to join his Majesties Arms against those Indians, who were mad enough to fall upon some of his Subjects, without cause, and refused making proper Submission, how great was my Surprize to see so few remember their solemn Engagements. — I shall not say more at present on that head, but desire you will at your first General Meeting let those Indians all know that I expect they will at another time be more punctual, and by their readiness convince us of their desire to continue friends. I heartily thank all those who Joined the Army; — they have thereby gained the good Opinion of their new friends, which I hope they will always endeavor to continue. —

Bretheren —

I have one thing more to recommend to you, and for your

own sakes wish you to pay a due regard thereto, — that is, not to be ready to listen to every idle, and ridiculous Report propogated by some wicked Emissaries of the French to Stir up the Indians against the English, without the least Colour, or Plausability. surely your own reason may convince you that there is not the least probability of the French making any Attempts on this, or on any other part of the King of Englands Dominions in time of profound Peace. No! nor were it even War, they cou'd not send over any forces here, whilst we have the Superiority at Sea, and which the English will ever maintain. —

A Belt. —

Aserogo answered. — vizt. —

Broth^{r}. Gorah Warraghijagey. —

It is with the utmost pleasure we heard your Approbation of our Conduct, also your advice to us, and you may depend upon it that we shall never forget it, nor our engagements to you after the Surrender of *Montreal*.[1] The reason for your not seeing more of our People come, on your Call, was chiefly owing to the greatest part of them being on the Hunt at that time. —

Brother —

We shall faithfully lay before the Seven Nations of Canada at our first Meeting the Belts you have now given us in charge, and the Purport as exactly as we can: and our young men present are extremely glad at knowing something of your Resolutions, as they will act agreeable thereto, — whereas if you had discharged them without acquainting them therewith, it would have left them entirely in the dark. — Brother, As sev^{l}. of our People are lame, and sick, we beg you will provide Sleds for them at least as far as Albany. — To which Sir W^{m}. agreed, and gave them a Passport and Orders for Provisions at the sev^{l}. Posts. — then Parted.

[1] Montreal formally capitulated to General Amherst on September 8, 1760.

another Way. We have only to repeat our Request that those People be removed immediately, for we are all determined never to give up our just Claims & Title to their Lands.

To which Sir Wm answered.

Brethren.

I have now heard what you have been to say, and must desire, and even command that you will stay no longer to the foolish incoherent Expressions of them Ignorant People who gave you that Answer. Should We (I have been determined in your favor at home), they will soon be obliged to submit, and remove from thence; and I would recommend it as I have done before to you to wait with patience the Decision of the Affairs in England, which at now under Consideration, whereby you may be assured of having Justice done you. Should my Advice not appear satisfactory to you, there is nothing else for it, but a Petition or Application to the Governor of this Province, who I am certain will do every thing that the Equity of your Case deserves. So I added

Feby 26.} Sir William had a Meeting with the Cognawageys, to whom, on their Parting, he spoke as follows viz.

(Prest. as before.)

Brethn. Chiefs & Warriors.

I am greatly pleased at your steady Conduct during the Course of the late Commotions made with Col. Bradstreet, which, thro' (unattended with the dreaded Success, we are free from attributing any Blame to you), being convinced of your Zeal therein. It is also a Satisfaction to me to hear from Col. Croghan that you acted at Muckinaw and Fort Pitt, whilst with them. — persevere in that good Disposition, and you will always find your Interest in it, whilst others foolish & wicked Nations by acting a different part, bring on their own Ruin, sooner, or later. I am soon to hold a Meeting with many Nations, at which I hope to put an end to all Disputes between Indians & Us, if they be not very ill disposed. Should that be the Case, you shall be made acquainted with it, and I expect, and desire by this Belt of Wampum that you and all Nations in Canada do unite, or at least, be ready to rise, and join us in punishing them, as they may deserve. — A Belt.

Brethren.

When I received your Nation of Canada into the Chain of Friendship with the English, it was with the Proviso that you would always live in the strictest Friendship with them, and be ready on all Occasions to act with them against any Nation which might be rash enough to quarrel with them. — This I expected you would all faithfully perform, as you then gave me the strongest Assurances to that purpose. But when I called upon you last Spring to join his Majesties Army against those Indians, who were mad enough to fall upon some of his Subjects, without cause, and succeeded in taking prisoner Sullivan & Rose, how great was my Surprize to see so few remember their solemn Engagements. — I shall not say more at present on that head, but desire you will at your first General Meeting let those Indians all know that I expect they will at another time be more punctual, and by their Readiness convince me of their desire to continue friends. I heartily thank all those who joined the Army. They have thereby gained the good Opinion of their new friends, which I hope they will always endeavour to continue.

Vide Virgo 32 N 2 for Sr Wm's Letter to the Govr, and his answer. Suggestion of Council

Brethren!

I have one thing more to recommend to you, and for your own Safety, which you ought to have a due regard thereto. That is, not to be ready to listen to every idle, and ridiculous Report suggested by some wicked Emissary of the French to stir up the Indians against the Loving English, and their Lord Colony, & Peaceably. Surely your own Reason may convince you that there is not the least probability of the French making any Attempts on this, or on any other part of the King of England Dominions and time of profound Peace! no! nor were it even War, they could not send over any Forces here, whilst we have the Superiority at Sea, and which the English will ever maintain.

A Belt.

Aserago answered. viz.

Brethr. Sonah Warraghiyagey.

It is with the utmost pleasure we heard your Approbation of our Conduct, also your advice to us, and you may depend upon it that we shall never forget it, nor our engagements to you since the Surrender of Montreal. The reason for your not seeing more of our People come on your Call, was chiefly owing to the greatest part of them being on the Hunt at that time.

Brothers! We shall faithfully lay before the Seven Nations of Canada at our first Meeting the Belt you have now given us in charge, and the Purport as exactly as we can: and our young men present are much extremely glad at knowing something of your Resolutions, as they will be agreeable Meals, whereas if you had discharged them without acquainting them therewith, it would have left them entirely in the dark. (Brother), as several of your People are lame, and sick, we beg you will provide Sleds for them at least as far as Albany. To which Sir Wm agreed, and gave them a Lift past and Order for Provision at the several Posts. Then parted: 6

Sir Wm Johnson received a Letter from Mr Matthew Robinson Agt for the Narraganset Tribe of Indians, dated at Kingston Rhode Island March the 20th 1765. Together with a Copy of their Petition to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, of both which, the following is a Copy.

Sir. Your favourable Reception of my last Application to you in behalf of some of the Narraganset Indians, with that Promise you are pleased to make me in your kind Letter of the 2d of December last of looking into, and Examining those Papers I sent you, by Teedyuscung emboldens me to trouble you again which, could those poor People have got Redress here, would have been prevented.

Permit me, Sir, to inform you that, agreeable to your Hint in the Postscript of your Letter, I continued my Addresses to our Genl Assembly to get the Affair ended in the Government, but to no Purpose: for after many Enquiries, that Court thought proper in their Session last February only to Vote and Log my Petition and Petitioners as you will see by a Copy of the Resolves

As I conclude you will receive the Plan within a few days, I now enclose You the draft of a Letter you have been so kind as to write, and have taken the liberty to make some addition, which I hope You will not disapprove of.

In case there will be a necessity for inserting a name for each 20000 Acres, I would to my own add My Son John Johnson, and my Sons in Law Daniel Claus & Guy Johnson. You are the best Judge whether this is necessary, if so, I presume it will be proper to mention it in your letter to the Lords of Trade.

I am with the most cordial Esteem

Dear Sir

Your most obedient & most Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

P.S. Maybe has lately occasioned much trouble amongst the Indians at Conajohare. Justice Klock has wrote me that the Indians haveing warned Maybe to leave that place & made use of some threats in case of a refusal, He assembled a Number of the Country People and threatened to burn the whole Indian Castle, which He likewise declared to Justice Klock he would do. I therefore think it necessary to bind him over otherwise He & Family may occasion a Rupture.

The Honrble Lieut. Govr Colden

From Sir William Johnson

Private Johnson Hall Febry 27th 1765

Dear Sir

I am to acknowledge the receipt of yr favour of the 11th Inst with the enclosures for which I am to thank you. The Ohio Delawares are arrived, but the Six Nations

with the Delawares drove from Susquehana being as yet behind, I have delayed opening the Congress until they are all present, after which I shall acquaint you with the Transactions.

Herewith I enclose you a letter which I think should be laid before the Council relative to new complaints about Kayadarosseras, and I am verry sorry I am oblidged to trouble you so often about it.

I was a good deal Surprised some time ago, to find that a Charter was sollicitting for the Town of Schenectady by several People, some of whom applied for my recommendation in their favour for offices therein, tho they did not think it worth while to let me know their Design 'till after application made for the Charter, and then feigned Ignorance of the nature of it. I am Just now informed that they want to extend their bounds considerably up the Mohawk River, some say to Fort Hunter, for my part I cannot see why the bounds of any Town should be so extensive, or why it should exceed their former Bounds of 12 Miles up the Course of the River, and as this has been applied for without either consulting or informing Several Persons who are concerned therein, & have landed Interest in the Country, and is at the Same time disagreable to many of good property I could not but lay the same before you as I am persuaded you will take measures for confineing them within their original bounds on the Mohawk River. A Charter for the Town may be necessary enough, but to extend that to extravigant Limits perhaps for peculiar purposes, without the concurrence of even the Freeholders of the Town, & entirely without the knowledge of Persons of property on the Mohawk River, I cannot but think a verry odd proceeding which induces me to beg the favour of your answer thereon, & I shall take it as a great kindness if you will consider the Affair by limitting the Bounds within a more reasonable Compass

Nothing farther occurs to me as necessary concerning the Licences, these Matters may rest as Settled until the

Affair of the Department is fixed, so that proper Persons may be appointed to inspect ye management of ye Trade.

I am with all sincerity & Affection
Dear Sir
Your most hearty Welwisher & verry Humble Servant
W^m^. JOHNSON

The Honb^le^
Lt Govr COLDEN

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Febr^y^ 27th 1765

Dear Sir

Since my last I find that the Mohawks sometime ago had procured a Country Schoolmaster to write a few lines to some persons who lately settled within ye Claim of *Kayadarosseras,* this they sent by one of their Cheifs who brought back an answer from these People, importing, "that they knew some steps were taking in England "for procureing Justice to the Indians, but that, it met "with too great an opposition from People at York & "other parts, and that should the King even determine "the Affair against them, i.e. the Settlers, they would "nevertheless remain on the Lands, and make good their "Possession." This (as you may naturally conclude) has caused much uneasiness, the Mohawks came in a body to me two days ago about it, and Assembling the Coghnawageys, & those of the Senecas, & other Six Nations now here, represented in the Strongest terms the Injustice they had met with, as well on that, as on many other occasions, which created vast uneasiness amongst all the rest. In Answer I desired the Mohawks to take no notice of ye Silly Expressions of a few inconsiderable People, who could maintain no possession contrary to the decision of his Majesty, and strongly recommended it to them, to take no farther steps till they heard farther from England. I should not give you so much trouble about this Affair, but that I am repeatedly pestered by the Indians ab^t^., and y^t^ I foresee what it may end in, better

Affair of the Department is fixed, so that proper Persons may be appointed to inspect ye management of ye Trade.

I am with all sincerity & Affection
Dear Sir
Your most hearty Welwisher & verry Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

The Honble
Lt Govr Colden

From Sir William Johnson

Johnson Hall Febry 27th 1765

Dear Sir

Since my last I find that the Mohawks sometime ago had procured a Country Schoolmaster to write a few lines to some persons who lately settled within ye Claim of *Kayadarosseras,* this they Sent by one of their Cheifs who brought back an answer from these People, importing, "that they knew some steps were taking in England "for procureing Justice to the Indians, but that, it met "with too great an opposition from People at York & "other parts, and that should the King even determine "the Affair against them, i.e. the Settlers, they would "nevertheless remain on the Lands, and make good their "Possession." This (as you may naturally conclude) has caused much uneasiness, the Mohawks came in a body to me two days ago about it, and Assembling the Coghnawageys, & those of the Senecas, & other Six Nations now here, represented in the Strongest terms the Injustice they had met with, as well on that, as on many other occasions, which created vast uneasiness amongst all the rest. In Answer I desired the Mohawks to take no notice of ye Silly Expressions of a few inconsiderable People, who could maintain no possession contrary to the decision of his Majesty, and strongly recommended it to them, to take no farther steps till they heard farther from England. I should not give you so much trouble about this Affair, but that I am repeatedly pestered by the Indians ab^t^., and y^t^ I foresee what it may end in, better

than other People can do. I am aware of many mean as well as false insinuations of Interested People, as if it was an Affair of mine, whereas no decision relative thereto is of the Smallest consequence or importance to me in any shape whatever, No, I should be verry glad to wash my hands of it, but this I cant do whilst I am applied to as his Majestys Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and whilst I can see that the unjust Claim maintained as I have mentioned will not be an Affair of the Mohawks alone, but may serve as a pretext for involveing us in more trouble fifty times than the Pattent is worth.

As I shall hereafter give you as little trouble about this affair as possible, I am under the greater necessity of speaking my Sentiments agreable to the Duty of my office, and my regard for ye public safety so that no charge can be hereafter laid to me, for neglecting giveing due information of the effects resulting from a delay of Justice.

The late Hostilities owed their rise in a great measure to the Jealousy of some Nations communicated to the rest concerning our Encroachments, & the apprehensions they were under, that we should fall upon some means to deprive them of their Lands, This Jealousy still subsists, neither are any steps we have since taken calculated to remove it. We can never expect the Indians will be at rest, so long as any great matter of Complaint Subsists amongst any one of them & the prejudices which many Nations have conceived will occasion them to be glad of the Slenderest pretext for renewing of hostilities, the rather as our repeated steps in this Quarter have proved so ineffectual. I have been addressed some time ago by the whole Confederacy upon this Subject, it has again been repeated, the Ohio Delawares are nowhere & the whole Six Nations daily expected with the rest, before whom, I understand the Mohawks are determined to make public remonstrance & Complaint, which I find I cannot prevent, altho I have endeavoured all in my power to do it, partly to ward off the extraordinary trouble I am likely to be involved in on acc^{t} of it, but cheifly to pre-

vent the consequences which such complaint may produce amongst the rest, who consider the Mohawks as truely deserveing our favour, & that in a peculiar Manner. This is the true State of the affair at present which I must beg the favour of you to lay before the Gentlemen of the Council as well as the House of Assembly if thought necessary, so that I may not be hereafter charged with neglecting to shew the Expediency there is for doing the Indians Speedy Justice in an affair, which may otherwise prove of serious consequence beyond my power of preventing.

Before closeing this letter I received ℔ Express the enclosed Petition from the Stockbridge Indians with divers Deeds & enclosures, to Illustrate the affair, the Sum of w^t they request is, that the Persons who have purchased Lands of them ye Original Proprietors may not be turned of the plantations they have made on it, being comprehended within this Province, & claimed by the Mannor of *Renslear,* as I promised them that I should lay the Affair before you, I must beg the favour of your Answer thereon that I may communicate it to them.

I am
with perfect Esteem
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
W^m. JOHNSON

The Honble
Lieu^t Govr COLDEN
[Indorsed]
1765 March 15 Read in Council
and a Scire Facias ordered

From Earl of Halifax

ST. JAMES'S, March 9th 1765

Sir,

I have receiv'd your Letter of the 23^d Jan^ry last, & shall duly consider the Propositions it contains, when the Matter in Dispute, concerning Appeals, shall come to be determined by His Majesty's Privy Council.

As the 39th Article of His Majesty's Instructions to

Father,

1765-

Here is your Flesh & Blood, except a few, that were out with some of our Hunting Parties, & Boys

The remainder of this Journal of George Croghan will be found in the Penna. Col. Recds. Vol. 9th, p. 259.

D.

(The remainder of this Journal of George Croghan will be found in the Penna. Col. Recds. Vol. 9th, p. 259.

D.)

February 28th. Lieutenant Frazer & I arrived at Fort Pitt; where Major Murray informed us, that Mr. McKee had a fortnight before, sent a Message to the chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, & Sandusky Indians, desiring them immediately to come to this post, to meet me; but as yet recd no answer, and further acquainted me, that but few Indians were there, during the Winter.

When sent and spoke to the Hostages, who informd me that they had heard from Custalogo & his Tribe, who were hunting near Tusheraiwas, & that they believed, they would soon come into this Post, but heard nothing from the other two Tribes. —

March 1st 1765, Six Seneca Indians came here, from one of the Shawanese Towns & informd me, as follows — That the deputation from from the Shawanese & Delawares, wch were sent last Summer, to the Illinois to Council with the French & Indians in that Country, were returned, that they had been well recd by the French, who, on their arrival, Clothed them & told them, they would supply them, with every necessary they wanted, to carry on the War agt the English; & would send Traders with them, to their Towns, when they should set out. That they had held a Council with nine Indian Nations, settled on the Ouabache & in the Illinois Country, who all Engaged to support them, with their whole Force, should they continue the War against the English. That on those Deputys returning to the plains of Siota & being informed of the Terms of accommodation agreed on by their Nations (during their absence) with Colonel Bouquet they then in Council with the Sandusky & Seneca Indians, agreed to abide by their Peoples Engagements, & perform the whole in their part, provided the English would open a free Trade & intercourse with them, & supply them with Ammunition, Goods, & Rum, as usual & not prohibit the

the Sale of Powder & Liquors, as they had done before the late difference happened, These Indians farther said, the Shawanese had sent a Message to the French Traders, who were then following them to their Towns, to return home— (I much doubted the Truth of this) & that they had sent a Message, likewise, to the Nine Nations in that Country acquainting them, that they were about accommodating matters with the English, & desiring them to sit still, 'till they heard farther from them in the Spring— —

March 2d— I dispatched a Messenger to the Shawanese & Senecas, & another to the Delaware & Sandusky Indians, to acquaint them of my arrival here, in Company with Lieutenant Frazer, with Messages from the Kings Commander in Chief, & Sir Wm. Johnson, to their Nations, & desiring their several Chiefs, would immediately come here to meet me. I likewise sent a Message to Pontiac who I heard was among the Twightwees, to meet me at the mouth of Siota, on my way down the River.

4th Two Senecas came here from Venango (where a hundred of their people were hunting) to know, if a Trade was opened here; for the Indians, as they had heard from the Seneca Country, all differences being settled between their Nation & the English, last fall, by Sir Wm. Johnson—

Deliver'd a string of Wampum.

5th Major Murray & I acquainted them there was no Trade opened yet, nor could there be any, till the Shawanese & Delawares had come in, to perform their Engagements with Colonel Bouquet. That we did send for them & Expected them here, before the last of this month— Gave them a Belt of Wampum, desiring them to rest satisfyd 'till that time; & likewise desired some of their Chiefs, to come down and hear, what should pass between us & those Nations— —

March 17th

March 17th. Andrew, a Huron Indian, & a French Man
Mr. Alexander Maisonville came here, wth dispatches from
Col: Campbell at Detroit, to the General.

20th. Lieut Frazer informed Major Murray & me,
that the Generalls Instructions to him, was to be at the Illinois
at all Events, by the beginning of April, that as the Indians
were not met here, he purposed to set off down the River,
in two or three days, as the service wherein he was sent on,
was of a different nature from mine, he desired I would
Employ Mr. Maisonville & Andrew, to go with him that
the service he was going upon, might not suffer.

21st. With the approbation of Major Murray, I employ-
ed Mr. Maisonville and Andrew, Interpreters, with a
Shawanese & a Seneca Indian, to accompany him, and
furnished him with Wampum, Silver, Truck & other
necessaries, for the journey. That the service might not
suffer by any delays the Indians might give him here,
or by his wanting any assistance in my power to give.

22nd. Two Delaware Runners came here from
Cuslaloga, to let us know that he had forwarded the
Message, sent him, and expected, that all the Nations
were on their way hither, by this time; & that he would
come in a few days.

23rd. Several Dellawares came here to Trade, with what
peltry they had, for goods, but not being suffered, they
seemed very Sulky.

25th. Several Senecas from Venango, came here,
expecting the Shawanese, Delawares, & Sandusky Indians,
were come, but finding they were not, determined to wait
their arrival.

28th. Three Shawanese & one Seneca, came here from
the Lower Shawanese, at the plains of Siota, with a
message to let me know, that my Message came to

(To their

their Town, two days before they left it; & that their Chiefs had sent them off, to acquaint me they were Collecting all our Flesh & Blood together, meaning all the English Prisoners, & were to set out, in two days, after those left it; & should make all the haste in their Power, up with them, but as the weather, was so severe & the Waters high, they could not make all the dispatch they could wish.—

April 1st. Four Dellawares came here from one of their Towns, where two of their Tribes were collected together in Council & said, that they were sent by their Chiefs, to inform me, That altho Custaloga had sent me word, their Chiefs should come here, yet their two tribes could not, One of their men having been called up to Heaven, by the great Spirit of Life, who told him, that he must acquaint his Nation, that before they made Peace with the English, they must consult the Quakers of Philadel. Patrica, who would direct them, how to make a lasting Peace; And desired I should send for some of them, to come here; then their nation would come in & make a Peace— And as the great Spirit, had told this man, several things of great consequence to them, he desired that Mr. McKee might go there and commit it all to Writing—

2d. Major Murray & I made those Four Delawares the following answer on a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren

We are surprised, at the Message you delivered us Yesterday from the Chiefs of the Delawares— The man you mention, who says he spoke with the great Spirit, you may rest assured, is deceiving your people, as we are persuaded, that he never spoke to him— Your Nation agreed to terms of accommodation last Fall, w.th Col: Boquet &

In part, they have complyd with those terms — They beggd of him, peace in the most Submissive manner, & your Brethron the English, thought your nation would be the first, to come here, when sent for — We have received Messages from the Senecas, Shawanese & Sandusky Indians, that they are now on their way here — There are the Messengers that brought us these Accots and are to stay here, till they arrive — You will therefore return to your Chiefs, & let them know, that no People whatever in this Country can give you Peace, but the Kings Commander in Chief, & we desire them to come here with the other Nations & Comply with your Engagements to Col: Boquet, & not suffer themselves to be amused by idle Dreams, or Stories, that may be told them, by any Body.

A Belt.

April 6th Four Six Nation Indians arrived here, in a Canoe, down the Monangahela, with Five Cheveux Scalps — They met a Number of Virginia Hunters, on the Heads of New River, who had like to have killed them —

13th Several Munsie Indians, came here in Canoes down the Ohio, from their Village, above Venango & brought with them, two English Prisoners, which they delivered up, both Girls, One about twelve, t'other nine Years of Age, they were taken young, & cant speak a word of English, one was taken near Shippensburgh, the other near Juniata, in Cumberland County Pennsylvania —

14th About Eighty Seneca Indians, came here from their Town, at the two Creeks, & brought with them, a quity of Skins & Furs expecting Trade —

In a private conversation with Major Murry & me they informed us, that two Tribes of the Dellawares, were very averse to making Peace with the English,

till

'till the return of Killbuck, from Sir Wm. Johnson, and then if they liked the Terms, they should stand to them, but not otherwise; that they called Custalago an old Woman, for agreeing to the terms, he did with Col. Boquet, that they wanted to Fight, & would have cut off the Army, had it not been for him, & that they have been Striving all this Spring, to prevent the Senecas, Shawanese, & Sandusky Indians from coming here with the English Prisoners, telling the Indians, in Public Council, as the French and Nine Nations living on the Ouabache & in the Illinois Country, have agreed to supply & support them, in the War against the English, they should be able to drive them out of this Country, in less than two Years. But those Indians said that Guiashuta with the rest of the Senecas, Shawanese, and Sandusky Indians, with all the English Prisoners, in their Nations, were now on their way here, & would have arrived by this time, had it not been for the Delawares; Custalogas & his Tribe, being the only people of that Nation, willing to be at Peace, with the English.

April 18th. Two Delaware runners came here from their Chiefs to inform us, they had accepted of the Invitation which I sent them, & were now on their way here & should endeavour, to be here, as soon as the other Nations.

19th. The Several Indians, now here, which are about two Hundred, seem very Sulky on Account of their not being suffered to Trade, notwithstanding I have made use of every argument in my power, to explain to them the reasons of it.

April 20

April 20th... I dispatched four Indian Runners, to meet the several Chiefs with Messages, pressing them to make all the dispatch possible here. In the Afternoon, the Beaver with several Dellawares, came here, with several Horses, loaded with Peltry, in order to Trade, when I informed them, that no Trade, could be permitted, 'till the several Nations, had performed their engagements with Col: Boquet.

21st. A number more Delawares arrived here, with several Horse Load of Peltry, in order to Trade.

22d. Four Senecas came here, who informed me, they had seen a Battoe, with several White men going down the River, about twenty five days ago, & asked me where they were going; on which I told them, they then said, I was wrong in letting them go, as they knew the French, had incensed the Indian Nations that were against the English, & that unless, a number of the Shawanese & Delawares would undertake, to reconcile those nations to the English, they were of opinion it would be very difficult to do it, any other way.

24th. The Norwegian Nation, arrived here, with most of the Warriors of this Tribe, when he made a long speech to Major Murray & me by way of Compliment.

25th. Custaloga arrived here, when he & his Tribe, saluted the Garison w.th three Discharges of their Guns, which Major Murray ordered to be returned with three Cannon.

26th. Six Dellaware Indians, arrived here from Sir Wm. Johnson, & brought brought a letter to the Chief of the Delawares, wh: I Interpretted & Explained to them, in a Meeting which Major Murray & I had with them, on that occasion. In the Evening, about Twenty more of the Delawares came here, with several Horses, Loaded with Skins & Furrs.

April 28

April 28th. Four Shawanese Runners, came here with the Calimut of Peace, belonging to their nation & after smoaking out of it, they informed Major Murray & me, that the Chiefs of their nation, were on their way here, with all the English Prisoners, which was the reason of their being so long on the road, the Prisoners not being able, to travel fast, but that they should all be here, in three or four days, & desired us, not to be uneasy, 'till they arrived.

29th. I had a private meeting with the Chiefs and principal Warriors, of the three Tribes of the Delawares, when they brought me the Indian, which they said, had been lifted up to Heaven, & had spoke, to the great spirit, or giver of Life. I spoke to him & desired to know what the great Spirit had told him. He remained silent for sometime, & then spoke as follows.

Brethren,

It is now One hundred & fifteen days, since I saw & spoke with Our Father, who is in Heaven, by which I know every thing on Earth, & good from bad. I have likewise been informed, how far our great Father, allows us to know his Will, & in what manner we ought to proceed, in order to make a firm lasting friendship between one & other, & the persons amongst the White People, to whom we are to speak to, on this head, by order of our Father, are the Quakers, We are sensible of the misunderstanding, that has been between us, & know we ought to be as one People, having but one Father, God, when he first made us, on this Earth, considered us, as his People, & gave us directions, in what manner to Live, & now this second time has discovered himself to me, acquainting me with the method, we ought to

Pursue

to pursue; & to live agreeable to his desire. He spake to me
concerning all the People, which inhabit this Continent.
Now Brethren, we have got as much of his sentiments, as
will be sufficient, to direct us to live in firm friendships,
and it will be happy, Brethren, if we adhere to the advice
our Father has given us, it will do us both good, as we are
People of different Colours, who inhabit this continent. Our
Father has likewise spoke to my Chiefs, by me, giving them
advice, in what manner to behave as Kings, & now they
will act as Kings.

Brethren,

We are fully determined to comply with the
Orders of our Great Father, as we dont think it would be
right to disobey him, & we desire you Join us. If we both
comply with his request; it will be better for us, we are his
People, & he is our Father. You know Brethren, if we don't do,
as he desires us, it will not be good, for either of us.

April 30th. Several Chiefs & principal Warriors of the
Delawares, in a private Meeting told me, that the great
Spirit had told them as they were the first nation, that met
the Quakers, when first they came to Philadelphia, they
ought to be the first applied to, in making a lasting Peace,
for all other nations in this Country, & if they would agree
to that, they would make a Peace & bring all other Nations,
into it. I told them, that I was well acquainted by other Na-
tions, that this was what they wanted, that I was much
surprized at their Conduct, after what they had promised
to Col: Bouquet, & that the Quakers, could not make Peace
with them. That as soon as the Shawanese came, I
would deliver the Generals Messages to them, which if they
complied

Complied with, it would be well for themselves, as all other Nations, had made their peace already; with Sir Wm. Johnson, except them, & the Shaiwanese, That the Shawanese were now coming, in order to go to Sir Wm. Johnson to make theirs. And if they would not, they must go to the Quakers, or sit alone in the woods, for it was out of my power, to comply with their request.

May 1. Two Indians from Sandusky, came here and said that about 30 days ago, a Frenchman from the Illinois passed by the Miamies Village, towards Detroit, & told all the Indians he saw, that the King of France their Father, had sent a large Quantity of Goods to New Orleans, for to supply his Children the Indians, in this Country & would send them more next Year.

Last night, two Principal Warriors of the Delawares, differed in Council & stabb'd each other, in such a manner, that their Lives are despaired of, by the Accident, threw all the Tribes of that Nation, in such confusion, that Major Murray, & I were obliged to speak to them, on three Belts of Wampum, to reconcile them to each other.

2d. A Number of the Shawanese, arrived here, with part of the English Prisoners & Saluted the Garrison, with a discharge of their Guns, which was returned by three Cannons, after which they came over the River, and informed me the rest of their People, would be here to morrow.

5th. The Messenger that I sent to meet part of the Shawanese returned & said, that some of the Prisoners, were Sick, which delayd them so long, on their way here, but that they expected them tomorrow Evening.

6th. A number of Senecas arrived here & said the Shawanese would not get here 'till tomorrow morning.

May 7th. The Shawanese arrived here, with the last of the White Prisoners, and saluted the Garrison, with two rounds, which was returned by three Cannon. Then made several Compliments to Major Murray & me, for their delay on the road, & the time it took them to collect the Prisoners together, before they set out; being determined not to come 'till they could deliver them all up, & comply with their other Engagements, as their whole nation, was resolved to make a lasting Peace with their Brethren the English, which shall never be broke on their Side; and hope their Brethren, would give no occasion for the future, to excite their Jealousy or suspicion: (meaning the English.) In the Evening, two Senecas arrived here from Chilhoscies, on Business to the Senecas, Shawanese, and Delawares, and by what I could learn the business to enquire, what success the Shawanese, Delawares & Senecas had last Fall with the French Indians, at the Illinois; these two men told the Senecas here, that the Six Nations are so divided in their Councils, that they had not agreed to go to Sir William Johnson, when they left home, tho' he had sent several Messages for them. —

8th. The Shawanese & Senecas, sent for Major Murray and me, and performed all the Ceremonies of Condolence, as usual, on meetings of this nature. —

At a Meeting held with the Chiefs of the Shawanese, Delawares & Sandusky Indians, at Fort Pitt. May 9th. 1765.

Present

Major Wm. Murray & several Officers of the Garrison.

Del.

Dellawares

Nettawattways	Chiefs
Custologa	
The Beaver	
Latort	
Tepsicohan	
Tetopurn	
Spoagusa	
Nossoulathum	
Cuscathon	
Kekenenum	
Cap: Jacobs	Chief Warriors
Wingeenum	
Cutfinger Peter	
Cap: Pipe	
Cap: Johnny	
Cap: Grey Eyes	
Turtle Heart	
Sun Fish	
White Wolf	
John Peters	
Thos: Hickman	
Kuchotan	
Opetoawethin	
Wessax	
Simon Girty	

With 215 Warriors besides Women & Children —

Shavanus

Kisinoutha	Chiefs
Lawaughqua	
Thaminusqua	
Lawisims	
Wapecawpa	
Ojitähiwa	
Metholatela	
Beninvesica	
Mamtchigh	
Nchapessica	
Wiconnathaca	Chief Warriors
Thecomma	
Wopemoya	
Neithebuchetha	
Niemiwha	

With 45 Warriors besides Women & Children —

Senecas

Ouchista	Chiefs —
Hyashutha	
Opaughtee	
Conwandunlohas	
Couidageaiate	Chief Warriors
Ginlisuaam	
Sohays —	

With 85 Warriors besides Women & Children —

Sandusky Indians —

Onadegass	Chiefs
Thusnedosga	
Thamissa	Chief Warriors
Cap: John	

With 38 more Warriors, besides Women & Children —

Munsies —

38 Men, besides Women & Children —

Brothertown

Brethren,

I have been sent two months ago, by his Majestys Commander in Chief, & Sir Wm. Johnson Baronet, with Messages to your several Tribes, & have sent several Messengers to summon you together, & to my great surprize, you have by your delays, obliged me to stay here, waiting for you, thirty days, longer than I expected.

A. String.

Brethren,

His Excellency General Gage has ordered me to inform you that he Expects, you will immediately perform all the engagements, you made last Fall to Col: Boquet, one of which was, to deliver up all the English Prisoners & negroes, which were in your several Villages, This Article, in part, you then performed, & was to deliver the rest, early this Spring, and I hope, as you have, delayed so long, after I did send for you, that you have brought them agreeable to your promises.

Two Belts.

Brethren,

At the same time you promised solemnly to Col: Boquet, that you would send Deputys of your nation fully impowered to settle a Peace, with Sir Wm. Johnson, & at the same time, leave such a Number of Hostages here, till their Return; how you have complied with this Article, I need not inform you.—You have sent but one man to Sir Wm. Johnson, & he not a Chief of any of your Tribes, and the Hostages you delivered Col: Boquet, have all shamefully ranaway except three, tho' they were all, as well used here, as any of our own People, & never confined. This Conduct Brethren, has given all your Brethren the English, a suspicion of your sincerity, therefore his Excellency Gen.l Gage, Expects that you will immediately send

send proper Deputies to Sir Wm. Johnson to ratify & confirm a lasting Peace, & replace Hostages here, 'till all that is done, for 'till you perform your engagements, with Col: Boquet; no Trade can be opened for your Nations. Two Belts.

Brethren,

His Excellency General Gage & Sir Wm. Johnson have ordered me to assure you, that as soon as you perform these Articles, that a free Trade & intercourse, shall be allowed you, & all other Nations of Indians to the Sun-setting, so long as they continue to behave well, to his Majesty's Subjects. Two Belts.

Brethren,

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, having conquered the French, in this Country, wh: you are well acquainted with — All the Forts & settlements the French had, are now become the Property of the King of England; The French Troops are to be sent to France, & the Planters become subjects to England, & therefore the General has ordered me to inform you, That the King of Great Britain, will take under his protection, all the nations of Indians, in this Country, to the Sun setting, & restore tranquility, among all nations, That your Children unborn, may enjoy the blessings of a lasting peace. — Two Belts.

Brethren,

I am now going, by his Excellency Gen: Gage's orders, to visit all the Indian Nations, settled on y Ouabache & in the Illinois Country, & to offer them the Friendship, of the King of Great Britain & his subjects, as he is now become their Father; & the Gen: expects that you will send a Deputation of your Nation, wh: me, to assist in reconciling those nations (with wh: we have had but little intercourse) to his Majestys Interest. Two Belts.

Then Kyashuta spoke in behalf of the Senecas & Sandusky Indians, to the Shawanese & Dellawares.

Nephews, the Delawares, & Brethren the Shawanese,

You have heard what your Brethren the English, have said to you, they have desired nothing of you, but what you solemnly promised last Fall to Col: Boquet, all which you ought to perform. For our parts, we are determined to take the advice of our Brethren the English, as we know, it will be for our good, & we desire you as friends, to do so; if you do not, you must take the consequences, for we are determined, to comply with what our Brethren desire of us.

Delivered a String to the Shawanese & Delawares

Then a Chief of the Shawanese got up & taking all the Belts delivered them, in his hand, addressing himself to the Delawares as follows,

Grand-fathers the Delawares.

You have heard, what our Father, the King of England has said to us & likewise, what your Uncles the Six Nations have said to us, they have desired nothing, but what is right, we behaved wrong last Fall, but we are now determined to do right, therefore we desire, you to consider well, what has been said to you, as you have not complied with all you promised, no more than we have done. Let us act like men, & convince our Father the King of England, of our sincerity & Answer these Belts to morrow.

Then Custaloga spoke for the Delawares & addressed himself to the Shawanese, saying Grand-Children, you say right, we will all consider these Speeches & answer them tomorrow.

At

At a Meeting with the same Indians.

May 10: 1765.

Present,

Capt: Wm: Murray & several Officers of the Garrison.

The Shawanese came over the River, with the English Prisoners, beating a Drum & singing a Peace Song, agreeable to the Antient Custom of their nation, wch: they continued, 'till they enter'd the Council House.

Lanoughqua, Speaker for the Shawanese got up & addressed himself to me.

Fathers, for so we shall call you hence forward, listen to what we are going to say to you.

It gave us great satisfaction Yesterday to be called the Children of the King of England, & convinces us, that your intentions towards us are upright, as we know a Father will be tender to his Children, & they more ready to obey him, than a Brother; therefore, we hope our Father, will now take better care of his Children, than has heretofore been done.

You likewise put us in mind, of our promises to Col: Boquet, which were to bring your Flesh & Blood to be delivered at this place. Father you have not spoke for nothing, we have prepared, you see, we have brot: them with us. You now desire us to send Deputys to Sir Wm: Johnson to confirm a Peace; We have appointed a Deputation to go there, & also, the Hostages, who are to remain here, 'till their return. You then informed us, you was going to the Illinois Country, to invite the several Nations there, to join in friendship wth: our Father, the King of Great Britain & his Subjects, & desired some of us, to accompany you there; In this you have done well — these Nations, are our Allies, we will go with you, & do every thing in our power, to promote the good work of Peace, between our Father & them, wth: whom, you have no acquaintance as yet.

A Belt eight rows.

Part of Lt. Col. Croghan's
Journal to the Illinois
Country. Anno 1764—

February 28th 1765 Lieutenant Frazer and I arrived at Fort Pitt where Major Murray informed us that Mr M'Kee had a fortnight before sent a Message to the Chiefs of the Delawares Shawanese, Seneca and Sandusky Indians, desiring them immediately to come to this Post to meet me but as yet received no Answer; And further acquainted me there was but few Indians there during the Winter.

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I then went and spoke to the Hostages who informed me that they had heard from Custaloga and his Tribe who were hunting near Tuskerawas, and that they believed they would soon come in to this Post but heard nothing from the other two Tribes.

March 1. Six Seneca Indians came here from one of the Shawanese Towns, and informed me as follows. That the Deputation from the Shawanese and Delawares which were sent last Summer to the Illinois to Council with the French and Indians in that Country, had returned that they had been well received by the French who on their arrival Cloathed them and told them they would supply them with every necessary they wanted to Carry on the War against the English, and would send Traders with them to their Towns when they sett off. That they held Councils with Nine Indian Nations settled on the Ouabache and in the Illinois Country who had all engaged to support them with their whole force. Should they continue the War with the English

That on those Deputies return to the Plains of Sioto and being informed of the Terms of accommodation agreed on by their Nations during their Absence with Col. Bouquet; they then in Council with the Sandusky and Seneca Indians, agreed to abide by their Peoples Engagements, and perform the whole on their parts, provided the English would open a free Trade and intercourse with them and supply them with ammunition Goods and Rum as usual, and not prohibit the Sale of Flowders and Liquors as they had done before the late differences happened. These Indians further said that the Shawanese had sent a Message to the French Traders who were then following them to their Towns to return home [I much doubted the truth of this] and that they had sent a Message likewise to the Nine Nations in that Country.

agr-

[illegible] wherever another Party [illegible]

acquainting them, they were about accommodating matters with the English desiring them to sit still till they heard further from them in the Spring.

March 2nd I dispatched a Messenger to the Shawanese and Senecas, and to an Shero to the Delaware and Sandusky Indians to acquaint them of my arrival there in company with Lieutenant Frazer with Messages from the King's Commander in Chief and Sir William Johnson to their Nations, and desired their Several Chiefs would come there immediately to meet me. I likewise sent a Message to Pondiac who I heard was among the Twightwees, to meet me at the Mouth of Siota on my way down the River.

4th Two Senecas came here from Venango where a hundred of their people was hunting, to know if a Trade was opened here for the Indians as they had heard from the Seneca Country there was all differences being settled by their Nation and the English last fall by Sir William Johnson.

Delivered a String of Wampum

5th March Major Murray and I acquainted them there was no Trade opened yet, nor could there be any till the Shawanese and Delawares had come to perform their engagements with Colo Bouquet. That we had sent for them, and did expect they would come here again before the last of this Month — Gave them a Belt of Wampum desiring them to rest satisfied till that time and likewise desired some of their Chiefs to come down and hear what should pass between us and those Nations.

17th

17th Q Andrew a Huron Indian and a Frenchman named Alexander Maisonville came here with dispatches from Colo Campbell at Detroit to the General. 1788

20th Lieut. Frazer informed Major Murray and me, that the Gens Instructions to him was to be at the Illinois at all events the beginning of April, that as the Indians were not met here he purposed to set off down the River in two or three days, as the Service he was sent on was of a different Nature from mine, and desired I would employ Mr Maisonville and Andrew to go with him that the Service he was going on might not suffer.

21st with the approbation of Major Murray I did employ Mr Maisonville and Andrew (Interpreters) with a Shawanese & a Seneca Indian to accompany him, and furnished him with Wampum Silver Truck, and other necessaries for the Journey, that the Service might not suffer by any delays the Indians might give him here, or his want of any assistance in my power to give him.

22nd Two Delaware Runners came here from Cuskologa to let us know he had forwarded the Messages sent him, and expected that all the Nations would be on their way by this time, and that he would come in a few days.

23d March Several Delawares came here to Trade with what Peltry they had for goods, but not being suffered they seemed very sulky

25th Several Senecas from Venango came here expecting the Shawanese Delawares and Sandusky Indians was come but finding they were not determined to wait their arrival.

28th Three Shawanese and one Seneca came here from the Lower Shawanese at the plains of Sioda with a Message to let me know, that my Message had come to their Town two days before they left it, and that their Chiefs had sent them off to acquaint me they were collecting all our Flesh and Blood together (meaning all the English prisoners) and were

6

Whenever another Day shall

from Sir William Johnson and then if they liked the Terms
they would stand to them but not otherwise, that they
28. called Custalago an old Woman for agreeing to the Terms
he did with Colo. Bouquet, that they wanted to fight him and
would have cut off the Army had it not been for him, &
they have been striving all this Spring to prevent the Senecas
Shawanese and Sandusky Indians from coming here with
the English prisoners, telling the Indians in Public Council
that as the French and the Nine Nations living on the Ouabache
and in the Illinois Country have agreed to supply and sup-
-port us in the War against the English we shall be able
to drive them out of this Country in less than two years.

But these Indians say that Guashulha with the rest
of the Senecas Shawanese and Sandusky Indians with all
the English prisoners in their Nation are now on their way
here and would have arrived here by this time had it not
been for the Delawares, Custalaga and his Tribe being the
only people of that Nation willing to be at peace with the
English

April 18th Two Delaware Runners came here from
their Chiefs to inform us they had accepted of our Invitation
which I sent them and was now on their way here and would
endeavour to be here as soon as the other Nations.

19th. The several Indians now here which are about Two hun.
seem very sulky on account of their not being suffered
to trade, notwithstanding I have made use of every Argu-
-ment in my power to explain to them the reason of it.

20th I dispatched four Indian Runners to each the
several Chiefs with Messages to press them to make all
the dispatch possible here.

&c

In the afternoon the Beaver with several Delawares came here with several Horses loaded with Peltry in order to Trade, when I informed them that no Trade could be permitted till the several Nations had performed their engagements with Col.o Bouquet. 179

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21.st April A Number more Delawares arrived here with several Horse Loads of Peltry in order to Trade.

23.d Four Senecas came here who informed me they had seen a Batteau with several White Men going down this River about 25 days ago, and asked me where they were going, on which I told them, they then said I was wrong in letting them go as they knew the French had incensed the Indian Nations that way against the English and that unless a Number of the Shawanese and Delawares would undertake to reconcile those Nations to the English they were of Opinion it would be very difficult to do it otherways.

24.th The Newcomers Neaquehsama arrived here with most of the Warriors of his Tribe when he made a long Speach to Major Murray and me by Way of Compliment.

25.th Custaloga arrived here when he and his Tribe saluted the Garrison with Three discharges of their Guns, which Major Murray ordered to be returned with Three Cannon.

26.th Six Delaware Indians arrived here from Sir Wm Johnson and brought a Letter for the Chiefs of the Delawares, which I interpreted and explained to them in a meeting which Major Murray and I had with them on that occasion. In the Evening about twenty more Delawares came here with several Horses Loaded with Skins and Furrs.

28.th Four Shawanese Ruoners came here with the Callamut of Peace belonging to their Nation, and after smoaking out of it they informed Major Murray and me that the Chiefs of their Na-

Nation was on their way here with all the English prison-
-ers which was the reason of their being so long on the Road
the prisoners not being able to travel fast, but that they
would be here in three or four days, and desired us not to
be uneasy till they arrived.

29th I had a private Meeting with the Chiefs & principal
Warriors of the three Tribes of the Delawares when they
brought the Indian which they say had been lifted up to
heaven and has spoke to the great Spirit or giver of Life
I spoke to him and desired to know what the great Spirit
had told him. He remained silent for some time and
then Spoke as follows.

Brethren,

It is now One hundred and fifteen
days since I saw and Spoke with our Father which is in
Heaven by which I know every thing on Earth and
Good from Bad. I have likewise been informed how far
our Great father allows us to know his Will, and in what
manner we ought to proceed in order to make a firm and
lasting friendship between our Father, and the persons
amongst the white people to whom we are to speak on
this head by order of our Father, are the Quakers.
We are sensible of the misunderstanding that has been
between us, and know we ought to be as one people
having but one Father. God when he first made us on
this Earth considered us as his people and gave us direction
in what manner to live, and now this second time has
discovered himself to me, acquainting me with the Method
we ought to pursue to live agreable to his desire. he

he spoke to me concerning all the people which Inhabit this Continent
Now Brethren we have got as much of his sentiments as will be Sufficient
to direct us to live in perfect friendship and it will be happy Brethren
if we adhere to the advice our Father has given us it will do us both
good as we are people of different Colours who inhabit this Continent 91
Our Father has likewise spoke to my Chiefs by me giving them an advice
in what manner to behave as Kings and now they will act as Kings.

Brethren,

We are fully determined to comply with the orders of
our Great Father as we dont think it would be right to disobey him
and desire you will Join us and let us both comply with his request, it
will be better for us, we are his people and he is our Father, you
know Brethren if we dont do as he desires us it will not be good for
either of us.

30th Several Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Delawares in
a private meeting told me that the Great Spirit had told them, as they
were the first Nation that met the Quakers when first they came to
Philadelphia, they ought to be the first applyers to in making a Lasting
Peace for all other Nations in this Country and if they would agree to that
they would make a Peace and bring all other Nations into it.

I told them I was well acquainted by other Nations that this was
what they wanted— that I was much surprized at their Conduct after
what they had promised to Col. Bouquet, and that the Quakers could not
make Peace with them, that as soon as the Shawanese came I would deliver
the General's Messages to them which if they complyed with, it would
be well for themselves, as all other Nations had made their Peace
already with Sir William Johnson except themselves and the Shawanese
That the Shawanese were now coming in order to go to Sir William
Johnson to make theirs, and if they would not, they must go to the Quakers
or sit alone in the Woods for it was out of my power to comply with
their request.

May 1st

Wherever another

Mary's two Indians from Sandusky came here and
sayd that about thirty days ago a Frenchmans
from the Illenois passed by the Miamies Village towards
Detroit, and told all the Indians he saw, that the
King of France their Father had sent a large quan-
-tity of Goods to New Orleans for to supply his Children
the Indians in this Country and would send them
more next year.

Last night two principal Warriors of
the Delawares differed in Council and stabed each
other in such a manner that their Lives is dispair'd
off; which threw all the Tribes of that Nation into
such confusion that Major Murray and I was
obliged to speak to them on three Belts of Wampum
to reconcile them to each other.

2nd A Number of the Shawanese arrived here
with part of the English prisoners and saluted
the Garrison with a discharge of their Guns
which was returned by three Cannon, after which
they came over the River and informed that the rest
of their people would be here to morrow

5th

May 5th. The Messengers that I sent to meet part of the Shawanese returned and said, that some of the Prisoners were sick which occasioned their long delay on the way here, but might be expected here to morrow in the Evening — 183 92

6th — A Number of Senecas arrived here, and say'd that the Shawanese would not get till to Morrow in the Morning.

7th — the Shawanese arrived here with the last of the White Prisoners, and saluted the Garrison with two Rounds which was returned with three Canon — then made several Compliments to Major Murray and me for their delay on the Road and the long time it took them to Collect the prisoners together before they did set off, being fully determined not to come till they could deliver them all up and comply with their other engagements, as the whole Nation was resolved to make a lasting Peace with their Brethren the English, which shall never be broke on their side, and hoped their Brethren would not give Occasion for the future to excite their Jealousy or Suspicion. (meaning the English.)

In

In the Evening two Senecas arrived here from Chenessus on business to the Senecas Shawanese and Delawares, and by what I could learn the business was to enquire into what Success the Shawanese Delawares and Senecas had last Trade with the French and Indians at the Illinois; those two Men has told the Senecas here that the Six Nations are so divided in their Councils [redacted] they had not agreed to go to Sir William Johnson when they left home tho he had sent several Messages for them.

May 8th The Shawanese and Senecas, sent for Major Murray and me and performed all the ceremonies of condolance as usual on meetings of this Nature.

At a Meeting with Chiefs of the Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas, & Sandusky Indians at Fort Pitt. May 9th 1765

93

Present

Captain William Murray and several Officers of the Garrison.

Delawares.

Neattawataway
Custaloga
the Beaver
Latorte
Tepisechan
Kelopum
Spoagusa
Nepsentelhem
Cusalithon
Kehenenum
} Chiefs

Captain Jacobs
Wingenum
Cut finger-Peter
Capt.n Pipe
Capt.n Johnny
Capt.n Grey-eyes
Turtle-Heart
Sun-fish
White-wolfe
John Peters
Thomas Hickman
Recholan
Opelauwethin
Wesaux
Simon Gerty
} Chief Warriors,

Shawanese.

Kisinoutha
Lawaughqua
Thaminusque
Lawisimo
Wapecaupa
Ostilahiwa
Metholathela
Benuwasica
Nithapepsica
Mamschigh.
} Chiefs

Weconnathaca
Hecomma
Wapemoga
Nichelbuckethex
Nemucha.
} Chief Warriors

with 45 Warriors besides Women & Children

Senecas

Auchista
Kyashula
Ojaughkee
Connadunlohas
Couidageaiale
} Chiefs

Genisuran
Sohays
} Chief Warriors

with

with 215 Warriors besides Women and Childeren. }

With 85 Warriors besides Women and Children. }

Sandusky Indians.

Onadegas } Chiefs
Thusnedosgo }

Shanipsisa } Chief Warriors
Capt.n John }

with 38 more Warriors besides Women and Children.

Munsies.

38 Men besides Women and Children.

Brethren,

I have been sent two Months ago by his Majesty's Commander in chief, and Sir William Johnson Baronet with Messages to your several Tribes, and have sent several Messengers to summon you together, and to my great Surprize you have by your delays Obliged me to stay here waiting for you thirty days longer than I expected.

A String

Brethren,

His Excellency General Gage has ordered me to inform you that he expects you will immediately perform all the engagements you have made last Sale with Colonel Bouquet, one of which was to deliver up all the English Prisoners and Negroes which were in your several Villages; This Article in part you then complyed with; and you were to deliver the rest here early this Spring And therefore I hope as you have delayed so long after I sent for you that you have brought them agreeable to your promises.

Two Belts

Brethren,

At the same time you promised solemnly to Col. Boquet that you would send Deputies of your Nations fully empowered to settle a peace with Sir William Johnson, and at the same time leave such a Number of Hostages here till their return. how you have complyed with this Article I need not acquaint you. You sent but one Man to Sir Williams Johnson, and he not a chief of any of your Tribes, And the Hostages you delivered to Col. Boquet has all shamefully run away except three who they were all as well used here as any of our own people and were not confined. This conduct Brethren has given all your Brethren the English a suspicion of your sincerity Wherefore his Excellency General Gage expects that you will immediately send proper Deputys to Sir William Johnson to ratify and confirm a lasting peace and replace Hostages here till that is done or till you perform all your engagements to Col. Boquet, no trade can be opened for your Nations.

Two Belts.

Brethren,

His Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson has ordered me to assure you, that as soon as you perform these Articles a free Trade and intercourse will be allowed you and all other Nations of Indians to the Sun setting so long as they continue to behave well to his Majesty's Subjects.

Two Belts.

Brethren,

His Majesty the King of Great Britain having conquered the French in this Country which you are very well acquainted with all the Forts and Settlements the French had, is now become the property of the King of England, The French troops are to be sent to France and the Inhabitants are to become Subjects to England; Therefore the Genl has ordered me to inform you that the King of Great Britain will take

will, & reserve another Van Schaick

take under his protection all the Nations of Indians in this
10 Country to the Sun setting, and restore tranquillity amongst all
Nations so that your Children unborn may enjoy the blessings
of a lasting peace.

Two Belts

Brothren,

I am now going (by His Excellency Genl Gages orders) to visit all the Indian Nations settled on the Ouabache and in the Illinois Country, and to offer them the friendship of the King of Great Britain and his Subjects as he has now become their Father; and the General expects that you'll send a deputation of your Nations with me to those Nations (with whom we have had but very little intercourse) for His Majestys Interest

Two Belts.

Then Kyaschuta spoke in behalf of the Seneca and Sandusky Indians to the Shawanese and Delawares.

Nephews the Delawares, and Brethren the Shawanese.

You have heard what your Brethren the English has said to you, they have desired nothing of you but what you solemnly promised last Fall to Col: Bouquet all which you ought to perform. For our parts we are determined to take the advice of our Brethren the English as we well know it will be for our Good, and we advise you as friends to do so too; if you do not you must take the Consequance for we are determined to comply with what our Brethren desires of us to do.

Delivers a String to the Shawanes and Delawares.

Then

Then a Chief of the Shawanese got up and taking all the Belts delivered them in his hand, addressed himself to the Delawares, as follows. 95

Grand Fathers the Delawares, You have heard what our Father the King of England has said to us, and likewise what your Uncles the six Nations has said; they desired nothing but what is right (therefore we) desire you wo. consider well what has been said to you as you have not complyed with all you promised no more than we have done); let us now act like Men and convince our Father the King of England of our sincerity, and Answer these Belts to morrow.

Then Custaloga Spoke for the Delawares and addressed himself to the Shawanese saying!

Grand Fathers you say right we will all consider these Speeches and Answer them to morrow.

At a Meeting with the same Indians May the 10th 1765.

Present

Captain William Murray and several Officers of the Garrison.

The Shawanese came over the River Ohio with the English Prisoners beating a Drum, and singing their Slow long agreeable to the Antient Custom of their Nation, which they continued till they entered the Council House.

Lavoughqua Speaker for the Shawanese got up and addressed himself to the English.

Fathers,— for so we shall call you hence forward, Listen to what we are going to say to you. It gave us great satisfaction Yesterday to be called the Children of the King of England, which convinces us that your Intentions towards us is upright, as we know a Father will be tender & kinde to his Children, and they more ready to hear and obey him than a Brother.

(Therefore)

ever another Her shall M

Therefore) we hope our Father will take better care of his Children than has heretofore been done).

You likewise put us in mind of our promises to Col.o Bouquet which was to bring your flesh and blood to be delivered at this Place. Father you have not spoke for nothing, we have (arms) prepared, you see we have brought them with us. You desire us now to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to confirm a Peace). We have appointed a Deputation to go there, and also the Hostages who are to remain here till their Return).

You then informed us you was ordered to go to the Illinois Country to invite the several Nations to join in Friendship with our Father the King of England and his Subjects, and desired that (some) of us should accompany you there). In this you have done well), those Nations are our Allies, we will go with you) and do every thing in our power to promote the good work of Peace between our Father and them with whom you have no acquaintance as yet.

A Belt. Eight Rowes

Father.

Here is your Flesh and Blood, except a few that was out with some of our hunting parties and those will be brought here as soon as they return. They have been adopted to us by adoption; and tho we now deliver them up to you, we shall always look upon them as our Relations whenever the great Spirit is pleased that we may visit them.

A large String.

Father.

We have taken as much care of these prisoners as if they were our own Flesh and Blood. They are become

un-

unacquainted with your Customs and manners, and therefore Fathers we request you will use them very tender and kindly which will be a means of inducing them to live contentedly with you. 96

A Belt Six Rowes

Fathers.

We will now comply with every thing you have asked of us, and assure you we are sincere in every thing we have said Here is a Belt with the figure of the Father the King of Great Britain at one End, and the chief of your Nation at the other, this represents them holding the Chain of Friendship and we hope that neither side will let slip their hands from it so long as the Sun and Moon gives Light.

A Belt Seven Rowes

Custaloga Speaker of the Delawares.

Brethren,

Yesterday you put us in mind of our engagements to Colo. Bouquet, we now assure you we are ready to perform every part which we have not yet complyed with.

A String

Brother.

You desire we may again leave hostages at this place and send other Deputies to Sir William Johnson. This we shall do.

A String

He then addressed himself to the Six Nations.

Uncles.

Yesterday you desired us to be strong in complying with what our Brethren the English might require of us; this we are determined to do, and hope you will also do every thing on your part to to forward a good peace.

A Belt.

N.B. Never another Yet

Brother. Addressing himself to me.

As you told us you was ordered to visit the Western Nations, I now wipe your Eyes and open your Ears that you may see and hear those Nations with pleasure when they speake to you.

Likewise clear the Way that you may have a safe passage to the place you are going.

A Belt.

Brother,

Don't imagin that what I have said to come from my lips only, I assure you it proceeds from the bottom of our hearts— And now, by this Belt, I remove every evil thing from your heart, and make it like those of our Ancestors when they thought of nothing but peace. And I also wipe the out side of your Body clean, that not the least remains of any thing that would give you trouble might ever again appear thereon. And by this Belt we take fast hold of you our Brethren in peace.

Delivered a Friendship Belt of Twenty Rows, with the figure of two Men representing the English and themselves.

Kayashuta,

Kyaschula, (then spoke) to the Delawares.

Nephews,

You told us your Uncles the Six Nations, that you were determined to do every thing that was required of you by us and our Brethren the English, We are glad to hear you are come to that resolution, and we ~~are very glad to hear~~ desire you to be Strong and do so.

6 String

Kyaschula addressing himself to us.

Brethren,

I am now going to speak to you in behalf of all the Nations present, and those to the Sun setting. You told us yesterday that the General and Sir William Johnson ordered you to assure all the Nations to the Sun setting that if they performed their engagements, we should enjoy a free Trade and Intercourse.— This I hope comes from your heart, as you see your Brethren the Delawares and your Children the Shawanese are willing to comply with every thing you required of them.

Now do not act as you have done for a Years or two before those late troubles when you prohibited the Sale of Powder, Lead, and Rum, this Conduct gave all the Nations in this Country a Suspicion that you had bad designs against them and was contrary to your first promises when you came here to settle and build this Fort on our Ground. You make Rum, and you have taught us to drink it. You are fond of it yourselves, therefore don't deprive us of it, or the liberty of purchasing Goods. Open the Trade and let us sell our Skins which we have brought here for that purpose otherwise we must think you speak from your Lips and not from your Hearts.

6 Belt.

another Belt shall

Brethren,

When you first came to drive the French from this place, the Governor of Pennsylvania sent us a Message that we shou'd withdraw from the French and that when the English was settled here we should want for Nothing— It is true you supplied us very well but it was only while the War was doubtful, but as soon as you conquered the French you did not care for us nor how you treated us, thinking we were not worth your Notice. We request you may not think so again nor treat us in the same manner. Now open the Trade and do not put us off with telling us you you must first hear from your great Man before it can be done. If you have but little Goods let us have them for our Skins, and let us have a part of your Rum or we cannot put on what you tell us for the future.

Charge Bell.

He then added that he did not Speak for himself but was appointed by all the Nations present, and that what he said was the sentiments of the whole.

Kyaschuta spoke to the Delawares on behalf of the English and Six Nations, giving them an Invitation to Return to their old Settlements at the same time desiring them to hold fast by the Chain of Friendship Subsisting between the English and Six Nations.

Ch Bell.

Then Ogista, an old Seneca Indian Spoke to the Shawanese and Invited them to return to their old Settlements where they would be near their father the English, and their Brethren the Six Nations.

A Belt. 98

At a Meeting with the same Indians

Fort Pitt May 11th 1765.

Present

Captain William Murray, and Several Officers of the Garrison.

Brethren, of the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, and Sandus-
-ky Indians.

Yesterday you answered the several Speeches which I delivered you the day before from his excellency General Gage, and you have agreed to comply with every thing he desires of you. Brethren, you have done right in complying with the generals Request and you may be assured I shall represent your readiness on this ouasion to Sir William Johnson in a prosperous manner.

Brethren,

When first your Brethren the English settled here they kindled a Council fire for all the Nations of Indians to the Sun setting, but for five years past this fire has been neglected, and was near going out. Now Brethren I put some good dry wood on your Council fire that it may blaze up to the Sky so that all Nations may see it and come here to smoak with their Brethren the English in peace.

Brethren,

Now that I have kindled your Council Fire and made it burn Clear, I again with this Belt disperse all the dark Clouds that has been hanging over your heads for some time past that you may see the Sun Clear:

Brethren

Brethren.

You have now appointed a Deputation to go to Sir William Johnson composed of your several Nations to confirm a lasting Peace as you promised Col.o Bouquet last Fall. you have made a good Choice, I am well acquainted with your Tribes, and I know those to be Chiefs and Men of consequence in your Nation; and I approve of them. Therefore Brethren I now make the Road smooth and Easy to their feet, and remove any Logs that may have fallen across it that you may travel safe to Sir William

Brethren, the Shawanese.

Yesterday you delivered to Captain Murray and me a number of your own People agreeable to your promises and said the few remaining which was out a hunting should be brought here as soon as possible. your conduct in this is very agreeable and convinces us of your sincerity and you may be assured I shall represent it properly to the General and Sir William Johnson, and I desire you will as soon as possible bring in those you have left behind.

Brethren.

You made two Speeches yesterday concerning our past Conduct in Trade. I must observe to you that had we a mind to recapitulate Injuries, we could convince you that we have much more reason to complain of your Conduct, than you have of ours: But we have already thrown away from our remembrance every thing that gave us any Trouble, and I now hope your future conduct will give us no reason to repeal past Offences.

And

And to convince you of our sincerity, the Commanding Officer here tho he has no Orders for it, will take upon himself to open the Trade and suffer you to purchase such necessaries as are here which are but little, owing to your own backwardness in not coming early in the Spring as you promised but as soon as the General is made acquainted with your Conduct at this meeting he will order our Traders to supply you with all the necessaries you may want.

99

Brethren,

You desire that Rum may be sold to you; the Traders here have none, but as soon as you have sold your Peltry and are setting out for your own Country, Captn Murray will make you a present of some.

Brethren.

I have now finished every thing I had to say to you, only to acquaint you that the General willing to convince you of the sincerity he has towards you has ordered Captain Murray and me on your complying with what he has ordered me to require of you, to make you a present of Goods to Cloathe your Women and Children, which we now deliver to your several Tribes.

After the presents were delivered Kyaschuta spoke to the Delawares & Shawanese

Nephews the Delawares, and Younger Brothers the Shawanese.

You have now heard every thing your Fathers the English had to say and as you have answered them that you will comply with every thing be strong.

We have appointed Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson and Men to attend George Croghan on his Journey, here is one of our Chiefs who is to stay here with his family to assist our Brethren the English in Council.

Then he addressed himself to Captain Murray and me, and appointed the Chief, saying, this is the Man appointed to stay here till our Return.

Then

Then Custaloga, spoke to the Six Nations in behalf of the Delawares.

Uncles.

You, yesterday desired us to Return to our olde Settlements and live in peace with our Fathers the English. This I assure you we will do and you shall see us kindle our Fires again at our Olde places.

Gave a Belt

Then addressing himself to the English.

Fathers, for so I must now call you. It's your desire that we appoint Deputies, this is done, and we send such Men as are best acquainted with the Affairs of our Nation.

CHAPTER I

GEORGE CROGHAN'S JOURNALS, FEBRUARY 28, 1765 — OCTOBER 8, 1765

FRASER AND CROGHAN SET OUT — NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE INDIANS AT FORT PITT — FRASER HASTENS AHEAD — THE JOURNEY DOWN THE OHIO — DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY — ATTACK BY THE INDIANS — NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE WESTERN INDIANS — ARRIVAL AT DETROIT — MORE NEGOTIATIONS — LETTER TO MURRAY — CROGHAN WRITES BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

CROGHAN'S JOURNAL, February 28, 1765–May 11, 1765[1]

[P.H.S., Etting Collection, Gratz-Croghan, 1 12—C.]

February 28th Lieutenant Frazer[2] & I arrived at Fort Pitt, where Major Murray[3] informed us, that Mr McKee, had a fortnight before, sent a Message to the chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, & Sandusky Indians, desiring them immediately to come to this Post, to meet me, but as yet recd no answer, and further acquainted me, that but few Indians were there, during the Winter.

I then went and spoke to the Hostages, who inform'd me that they had heard from Custologo[4] & his Tribe, who were hunting near Tuskerawas, & that they believed, they would soon come into this Post, but heard nothing from the other two Tribes.

March 1st 1765, Six Seneca Indians came here, from one of the Shawanese Towns & inform'd me, as follows — That the deputation from from [*sic*] the Shawanese & Delawares, whch were sent last Summer, to the Ilinois to Councel with the French & Indians in that

[1] Printed in *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, 9:250. For a discussion of the Croghan journals, see *post*, 23, n. 1; for the important communications preceding this expedition, see *ante*, 1:387, 395, 397, 422.

[2] For Fraser's letters concerning this undertaking, see *ante*, 1:491, *et seq.*, 515, 519.

[3] Captain William Murray of the Forty-second Regiment, who was in command at Fort Pitt at this time. There is a question of the identity of this officer with the William Murray, who is so active in the Illinois a few years later. See many references to him in the index. The question of identity goes farther. Is William Murray of this period the bold opposer of the Kentucky resolutions in 1798? We are at present in doubt in regard to these questions.

[4] A chief of the Delawares.

Country, were returned, that they had been well rec[d] by the French, who, on their arrival, clothed them & told them, they would supply them, with every necessary they wanted, to carry on the War ag[st] the English; & would send Traders with them, to their Towns, when they shou'd set out. That they had held a Council with nine Indian Nations, settled on the Ouabache & in the Ilinois Country, who all Engaged to support them, with their whole Force, should they continue the War against the English. That on those Deputys return to the plains of Siota & being informed of the Terms, of accommodation agreed on by their Nations (during their absence) with Colonel Boquet, they then in Council with the Sandusky & Seneca Indians, agreed to abide by their People's Engagements, & perform the whole in their part, provided the English wou'd open a free Trade & intercourse with them, & supply them with Ammunition, Goods, & Rum, as usual & not prohibit the Sale of Powder & Liquors, as they had done before the late difference happened, These Indians farther said, the Shawanese had sent a Message to the French Traders, who were then following them to their Towns, to return home — (I much doubted the Truth of this) & that they had sent a Message, likewise, to the Nine Nations in that Country acquainting them, that they were about accommodating matters with the English, & desiring them to sit still, 'till they heard farther from them in the Spring.

March 2nd I dispatched a Messenger to the Shawanese & Senecas, & another to the Delaware & Sandusky Indians, to acquaint them of my arrival here, in Company with Lieutenant Frazer, with Messages from the Kings Commander in Chief, & Sir W[m] Johnson, to their Nations, & desired their several Chiefs, would immediately come here to meet me. I likewise sent a Message to Pondiac who I heard was among the Twightwees, to meet me at the mout [*sic*] of Siota, on my way down the River.

4th Two Senecas came here from Venango (where a hundred of their people was hunting) to know, if a Trade was opened here, for the Indians, as they had heard from the Seneca Country, all differences being settled between their Nation & the English, last fall, by Sir W[m] Johnson.

Deliver'd a string of Wampum.

5th Major Murray & I acquainted them there was no Trade opened yet, nor could there be any, till the Shawanese & Delawares

had come in, to perform their Engagements with Colonel Bouquet. That we did send for them & Expected them here, before the last of this month. Gave them a Belt of Wampum, desiring them to rest satisfy'd, 'till that time, & likewise desired some of their Chiefs, to come down and hear, what should pass between us & those Nations.

March 7th Andrew, a Huron Indian, & a French Man Mr Alexander Maisonville came here, wth dispatches from Col: Campbell at Detroit, to the General.

20th Lieut Frazer informed Major Murray & me, that the Generalls Instructions to him, was to be at the Ilinois at all Events, by the beginning of April, that as the Indians were not met here, he purposed to set off down the River, in two or three days, as the service which he was sent on, was of a different nature from mine, he desired I would Employ Mr Maisonville & Andrew, to go with him that the service he was going upon, might not suffer.

21st With the approbation of Major Murray, I employed Mr Maisonville and Andrew Interpreters, with a Shawanese & a Seneca Indian, to accompany him, and furnished him with Wampum, Silver Truck & other necessaries for the Journey — That the service might not suffer by any delays the Indians might give him here, or by his wanting any assistance in my power to give.

22nd Two Delaware Runners came here from Custaloga, to let us know that he had forwarded the Message, sent him, and expected, that all the Nations were on their way hither by this time, & that he would come in a few days.

23rd Several Dellawares came here to trade, with what peltry they had, for goods, but not being suffered — they seemed very Sulky.

25th Several Senecas from Venango, came here, expecting the Shawanese, Delawares & Sandusky Indians, were come but finding they were not, determined to wait their arrival.

28th Three Shawanese & one Seneca, came here from the lower Shawanese at, the plains of Siota, with a message to let me know, that my Message came to their Town, two days before they left it, & that their Chiefs had sent them off, to acquaint me they were Collecting all our Flesh & Blood together, meaning all the English Prisoners, & were to set out, in two days, after those left it, & should

make all the haste in their Power, up with them, but as the weather, was so severe & the Waters high, they could not make all the dispatch they could wish.

April 1st Four Dellawares came here, from one of their Towns, where two of their Tribes were collected together in Council & said, that they were sent by their Chiefs, to inform me, That altho Custaloga had sent me word, their Chiefs should come here, yet their two tribes could not, One of their men having been called up to Heaven, by the great Spirit of Life, who told him, that he must acquaint his Nation, that before they made Peace with the English, they must consult the Quakers of Philadelphia, who would direct them, how to make a lasting Peace; And desired I should send for some of them, to come here; then their nation would come in & make a Peace, And as the great Spirit had told this man, several things of great consequence to them, he desired that Mr McKee[1] might go there and commit it all to Writing.

2nd Major Murray & I made those Four Delawares the following answer on a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

We are surprised, at the Message you delivered us Yesterday from the Chiefs of the Delawares — The man you mention, who says he spoke with the great Spirit, you may rest assured, is decieving [*sic*] your people, as we are perswaded, that he never spoke to him,— Your Nation agreed to terms of accommodation last Fall, wth Col: Boquet. In part, they have comply'd with those Terms — They begg'd of him, peace in the most submissive manner, & your Brethren the English, thought your nation would be the first, to come here, when sent for.— We have received Messages from the Senecas, Shawanese & Sandusky Indians, that they are now on their way here — There are the Messengers that brought us those accots and are to stay here, 'till they arrive.—You will therefore return to your

[1] Alexander McKee was a native of Pennsylvania and one of the early traders on the Ohio. In 1772 he was appointed deputy agent of the Indians under Sir William Johnson. At the outbreak of the Revolution he inclined to the Royalist side and in August, 1777, was imprisoned in Pittsburgh for a short time. In March, 1778, he with Mathew Elliot and Simon Girty left for Detroit. Here he was appointed captain in the Indian department by the British authorities and later deputy agent. After the Revolutionary War he engaged in trade and had a store on the Maumee River. When the British evacuated Detroit in 1796, McKee removed to Malden, Ontario, where he died January 14, 1799. Thwaites and Kellogg, *Revolution on the Upper Ohio*, 74.

Chiefs, & let them know, that no People whatever in this Country can give you Peace, but the Kings Commander in Chief, & we desire them to come here with the other Nations & Comply with your Engagements to Col: Boquet, & not suffer themselves to be amused by idle Dreams, or Stories, that may be told them, by any Body.

A Belt.

April 6th — Four-Six Nation Indians arrived here, in a Canoe down the Monangahela, with Five Cherokee Scalps — They met a Number of Virginia Hunters, on the Heads of New River, who had like to have killed them.

13th Several Munsie Indians,[1] came here in Canoes down the Ohio, from their Village, above Venango & brought with them, two English Prisoners, which they delivered up, both Girls, One about twelve, 'tother nine Years of Age, they were taken young, cant speak a word of English, one was taken near Shippensburgh, the other near Juniata, in Cumberland County Pennsylvania.

14th About Eighty Seneca Indians, came here from their Town, at the two Creeks, & brought with them, a qu[anti]ty of Skins & Furs expecting to Trade.

In a private conversation with Major Murry & me they informed us, that two Tribes of the Dellawares, were very averse to making Peace with the English, 'till the return of Killbuck, from Sir Wm Johnson, and then if they liked the Terms, they should stand to them, but not otherwise; that they called Custolago an old Woman, for agreeing to the terms, he did with Col: Boquet, that they wanted to Fight, & would have cut off the Army, had it not been for him & that they have been Striving all this Spring, to prevent the Senecas, Shawanese, & Sandusky Indians from coming here with the English Prisoners, telling the Indians, in Public Council, as the French and Nine Nations living on the Ouabache & in the Ilinois Country, have agreed to supply & support them, in the War against the English, they should be able to drive them out of this Country, in less than two Years. But those Indians said that Guiashutha with the rest of the Senecas, Shawanese, and Sandusky Indians, with all the English Prisoners, in their Nations, were now on their way here, & would have arrived by this time, had it not been for the Delawares; Custologa

[1] One of the three principal divisions of the Delawares.

& his Tribe, being the only people in that Nation, willing to be at Peace with the English.

April 18th Two Delaware runners came here from their Chiefs to inform us, they had accepted of the Invitation which I sent them, & were now on their way here & should endeavour, to be here, as soon as the other Nations.

19th The Several Indians, now here, which are about two Hundred, seem very Sulky on Account of their not being suffered to Trade, notwithstanding I have made use of every argument in my power, to explain to them the reasons of it.

April 20th I dispatched four Indian Runners, to meet the several Chiefs with Messages, pressing them to make all the dispatch possible here. In the Afternoon, the Beaver with several Dellawares, came here, with several Horses, loaded with Peltry, in order to Trade, when I informed them, that no Trade could be permitted, 'till the several Nations, had performed their engagements with Col: Boquet.

21st A Number more Delawares arrived here with several Horse Load of Peltry, in order to Trade.

23rd Four Senecas came here, who informed me, they had seen a Battoe, with several White men going down the River, about twenty five days ago,[1] & asked me where they were going; on which I told them, they then said, I was wrong in letting them go, as they knew the French, had incensed the Indian Nations that way, against the English, & that unless, a number of the Shawanese & Delawares would undertake, to reconcile those nations to the English, they were of opinion it would be very difficult to do it, any other way.

24th The Newcomer Noatwhetama, arrived here, with most of the Warriors of his Tribe, when he made a long speech to Major Murray & me by way of Compliment.

25th Custologa arrived here, when he & his Tribe, saluted the Garrison wth three Discharges of their Guns, which Major Murray ordered to be returned with three Cannon.

26th. Six Dellaware Indians, arrived here from Sir Wm Johnson, & brought brought [*sic*] a Letter to the Chief of the Delawares, whch I Interpretted & Explain'd to them, in a Meeting which Major Murray & I, had with them, on that occasion. In the Evening, about

[1] This is Lieutenant Fraser's party. See *ante*, 3.

Twenty more of the Delawares came here, with several Horses, Loaded with skins & Furrs.

April 28th. Four Shawanese Runners, came here with the Calimut of Peace, belonging to their nation & after Smoaking out of it, they informed Major Murray & me, that the Chiefs of their nation, were on their way here, with all the English Prisoners, which was the reason of their being so long on the road, the Prisoners not being able, to travel fast, but that they should all be here, in three or four days, & desired us, not to be uneasy, 'till they arrived.

29th I had a private meeting with the Chiefs and the principal Warriors, of the three Tribes of the Delawares, when they brought me the Indian, which they said, had been lifted up to Heaven, & had spoke, to the great spirit, or giver of Life. I spoke to him & desired to know what the great Spirit had told him. He remained silent for sometime, & then spoke as follows.

Brethren,

It is now One hundred & fifteen days, since I saw & spoke with our Father, whch is in Heaven, by which I know every thing on Earth, & good from bad. I have likewise been informed, how far our great Father, allows us to know his Will, & in what manner we ought to proceed, in order to make a firm lasting friendship between one & other, & the persons amongst the White People, to whom we are to speak to, on this head, by order of our Father, are the Quakers. We are sensible of the misunderstanding, that has been between us, & know we ought to be as one People, having but one Father, God, when he first made us, on this Earth, considered us, as his People, & gave us directions, in what manner to Live, & now this second time has discovered himself to me, acquainting me with the method, we ought to pursue, & to live agreeable to his desire. he spoke to me concerning all the People which inhabit this Continent.

Now Brethren, We have got as much of his sentiments, as will be sufficient, to direct us to live in firm friendship, and it will be happy, Brethren, if we adhere to the advice our Father has given us, it will do us both good, as we are people of different Colours, who inhabit this continent. Our Father has likewise spoke to my Chiefs, by me, giving them advice, in what manner to behave as Kings, and now they will act as Kings.

Brethren,

We are fully determined to comply with the Orders of our Great Father, as we don't think it would be right to disobey him, & we desire you Join us, & let us both comply with his request, it will be better for us, we are his People & he is our Father. You know Brethren, if we don't do, as he desires us, it will not be good, for either of us.

April 30th Several Chiefs & principal Warriors of the Delawares, in a private Meeting told me, that the great Spirit had told them as they were the first nation, that met the Quakers, when first they, came to Philadelphia, they ought to be the first applyed to, in making a lasting Peace, for all other Nations in this Country, & if they wou'd agree to that, they would make a peace & bring all other Nations into it. I told them, that I was well acquainted by other Nations, that this was what they wanted, that I was much surprized at their Conduct, after what they had promised to Col: Bouquet and that the Quakers could not make Peace with them. That as soon as the Shawanese came, I would deliver the Generals Messages to them, which if they Complied with, it would be well for themselves, as all other Nations, had made their peace already with Sir Wm Johnson, except them, & the Shawanese. That the Shawanese were now coming, in order to go to Sir Wm Johnson to make theirs. And if they would not, they must go to the Quakers, or sit alone in the woods, for it was out of my power, to comply with their request.

May 1st Two Indians from Sandusky,[1] came here and said that about 30 days ago, a Frenchman from the Ilinois passed by the Miamies Village, towards Detroit, & told all the Indians he saw, that the King of France their Father, had sent a large Quantity of Goods to New Orleans, for to supply his Children the Indians, in this Country & would send them more next Year.

Last night, two Principal Warriors of the Delawares, differed in Council & stabb'd each other, in such a manner, that their Lives are despair'd of, whch Accident threw all the Tribes of that Nation, in such confusion, that Major Murray, & I were obliged to speak to them, on three Belts of Wampum, to reconcile them to each other.

[1] There were a Lower and an Upper Sandusky, both Huron villages, but there were also members of many other tribes gathered in them. Hanna, *Wilderness Trail*, 1:ch. 12.

2nd A Number of the Shawanese, arrived here, with part of the English Prisoners & Saluted the Garrison, with a discharge of their Guns, which was returned, by three Cannons, after which they came over the River, and informed me the rest of their People, would be here to morrow.

5th The Messenger that I sent to meet part of the Shawanese returned & said, that some of the prisoners, were Sick, which delay'd them so long, on their way here, but that they expected them to-morrow Evening.

6th. A number of Senecas arrived here & said the Shawanese wou'd not get here 'till tomorrow morning.

May 7th The Shawanese arrived here, with the last of the White Prisoners, and saluted the Garrison, with two rounds, which was returned by three Cannon. Then made several Compliments to Major Murray & me, for their delay on the road, & the time it took them to collect the prisoners together, before they set out; being determin'd not to come 'till they could deliver them all up, & comply with their other Engagements, as their whole nation, was resolved to make a lasting Peace with their Brethren the English, which shall never be broke on their side; and hope their Brethren, would give no occasion for the future, to excite their Jealousy or suspicion. (meaning the English.) In the Evening, two Senecas arrived here from Chenessies,[1] on Business to the Senecas, Shawanese, and Delawares, and by what I could learn the business is to enquire, what success the Shawanese, Delawares & Senecas had last Fall with the French and Indians, at the Ilinois; these two Men told the Senecas here, that the Six Nations are so divided in their Councils, that they had not agreed to go to Sir William Johnson, when they left home, tho' he had sent several Messages for them.

8th. The Shawanese & Senecas, sent for Major Murray and me, and performed all the Ceremonies of Condolence, as usual, on Meetings of this nature.

At a Meeting I held with the Chiefs of the Shawanese, Delawares & Sandusky Indians, at Fort Pitt — May 9th 1765.
Present Major Wm Murray & several Officers of the Garrison.

[1] Geneseo, an important Seneca settlement, situated near the present site of Geneseo, New York.

Dellawares

Nettawattways
Custologa
The Beaver
Latort
Tepsicohan
Ketopum
Spoagusa
Nesscutathum
Cuscathon
Kehewenum
} Chiefs

Cap: Jacobs
Wingeenum
Cutfinger Peter
Cap: Pipe
Cap: Johnny
Cap: Grey Eyes
Turtle Heart
Sun Fish
White Wolf
John Peters
Thos Hichman
Kichotan
Opetoawethin
Wessax
Simon Girte
} Chief Warriors

With 215 Warriors besides Women & Children —

Shawanese

Kisinoutha
Lawaughqua
Thaminurque
Lawisimo
Wapecawpa
Ossitahiwa
Metholahela
Beniwerica
Mamrehigh.
Nichapessica
} Chiefs

Weconnathaca
Thecomma
Wopemoga
Neihebucketha
Niemwha
} Chief Warriors

With 45 Warriors besides Women & Children—

Senecas

Ouchista
Kyashutha
Opaughkee
Connanduntokas
Couidageaiate
} Chiefs

Ginnisuram
Sohays
} Chief Warriors

With 125 Warriors besides Women & Children—

Sandusky Indians

Onadegass
Thusnedosga
} Chiefs

Thanissa
Cap: John
} Chief Warriors

With 38 more Warriors, besides Women & Children—

Munsies —

38 Men, besides Women & Children.—

Brethren,

I have sent two months ago, by his Majestys Commander in Chief, & Sir Wm Johnson Baronet, with Messages to your several Tribes, & have sent several Messengers to summon you together, & to my great surprize, you have by your delays, obliged me to stay here, waiting for you, thirty days, longer than I expected. A String.

Brethren,

His Excellency General Gage has ordered me to inform you that he Expects, you will immediately perform all the engagements, you made last Fall to Col: Boquet, one of which was, to deliver up all the English Prisoners & Negroes, which were in your several Villages. This Article, in part, you then performed, & was to deliver the rest, early this Spring, and I hope, as you have, delayed so long, after I did send for you, that you have brought them agreeable to your promises.

Two Belts.

Brethren,

At the same time you promised solemnly to Col: Boquet, that you would send Deputys of your nations fully impowered to settle a Peace, with Sir Wm Johnson, & at the same time, leave such a Number of Hostages here, till their Return; how you have complied with this Article, I need not inform you.— You have sent but one man to Sir Wm Johnson, & he not a Chief of any of your Tribes, and the Hostages you delivered Col: Boquet, have all shamefully ran away except three, tho' they were all, as well used here, as any of our own People, & never confined. This Conduct Brethren, has given all your Brethren the English, a suspicion of your sincerity, therefore his Excellency Genl Gage, Expects that you will immediately send proper Deputies to Sir Wm Johnson to ratify & confirm a Lasting Peace, & replace Hostages here, 'till that is done, for 'till you perform your engagements, with Col: Boquet, no trade can be opened for your Nations.

Two Belts.

Brethren,

His Excellency General Gage & Sir Wm Johnson have ordered me to assure you, that as soon as you perform these Articles, that a free Trade & intercourse, shall be allowed you, & all other Nations of Indians to the Sun setting, so long as they continue to behave well, to his Majestys Subjects. Two Belts.

Brethren,

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, having conquered the French, in this Country, wh^{ch} you are well acquainted with — All the Forts & settlements the French had, are now become the Property of the King of England; The French Troops are to be sent to France, & the Planters become subjects to England, therefore the General has ordered me to inform you, that the King of Great Britain, will take under his protection, all the nations of Indians, in this Country, to the Sunsetting, & restore tranquility, among all nations, that your Children unborn, may enjoy the blessings of a lasting peace.

Two Belts.

Brethren,

I am now going, by his Excellency Genl Gage's orders, to visit all the Indian Nations, settled on the Ouabache & in the Ilinois Country, & to offer them the Friendship, of the King of Great Britain & his subjects, as he is now become their Father; & the Genl expects that you will send a Deputation of your Nation, wth me, to assist in reconciling those nations (with wh^{m} we have had but little intercourse) to his Majestys Interest.

Two Belts.

Then Kyashuta spoke in behalf of the Seneca & Sandusky Indians, to the Shawanese & Dellawares:

"Nephews, the Delawares, & Brethren the Shawanese,

You have heard what your Brethren the English, have said to you, they have desired nothing of you, but what you solemnly promised last Fall to Col: Boquet, all which you ought to perform. For our parts, we are determined to take the advice of our Brethren the English, as we know, it will be for our good, & we desire you as friends, to do so; if you do not, you must take the consequences, for we are determined, to comply with what our Brethren desire of us.

Delivered a String to the Shawanese & Delawares.

Then a Chief of the Shawanese got up and taking all the Belts deliver'd them, in his hand, addressing himself to the Delawares as follows,

Grandfathers the Delawares,

You have heard, what our Father, the King of England has said to us & likewise, what your Uncles the Six Nations have said to us, they have desired nothing, but what is right, we behaved wrong last

Fall, but we are now determined to do right, therefore we desire, you to consider well, what has been said to you, as you have not complied with all you promised, no more than we have done — Let us act like men, & convince our Father the King of England, of our sincerity & Answer these Belts to morrow:

Then Custologa spoke for the Delawares & addressed himself to the Shawanese, saying: Grand-Children, you say right, we will all consider these Speeches & answer them tomorrow.

At a Meeting with the same Indians, May 10th 1765. Capn Wm Murray & several Officers of the Garrison.

The Shawanese came over the River, with the English Prisoners, beating a Drum & singing the Peace Song, agreeable to the Antient Custom of their nation, whch they continued, 'till they enter'd the Council House.

Lawoughgua, Speaker for the Shawanese got up & addressed himself to me:

Fathers, for so we shall call you hence forward, listen to what we are going to say to you.

It gave us great satisfaction Yesterday to be called the Children of the King of England, & convinces us, that your intentions towards us are upright, as we know a Father will be tender to his Children, & they more ready to obey him, than a Brother; therefore, we hope our Father, will now take better care of his Children than has heretofore been done.

You likewise put us in mind, of our promises to Col: Boquet, which were to bring your Flesh & Blood to be delivered at this place. Father you have not spoke for nothing, we have prepared, you see, we have brot them with us. You now desire us to send Deputys to Sir Wm Johnson to confirm a Peace; We have appd a Deputation to go there, & also, the Hostages, who are to remain here, 'till their return. You then informed us, you was going to the Ilinois Country, to invite the several Nations there, to join in friendship wth our Father, the King of Great Britain & his Subjects, & desired some of us, to accompany you there; In this you have done well — those Nations, are our Allies, we will go with you, & do every thing in our Power to promote the good work of Peace, between our Father & them, wth whom, you have no acquaintance as yet.

A Belt eight rows.

Father[1]

"Here is your Flesh and Blood, except, a few that was out with some of our hunting parties, & those will be brought here as soon as they return. They have been all tied to us by adoption, and altho' we now deliver them up to you, we will always look upon them as our relations whenever the great Spirit is pleased that we may visit them.

A large String.

"Father:

"We have taken as much care of these prisoners as if they were our own Flesh and Blood; they are now become unacquainted with your Customs & manners, & therefore, Fathers, we request you will use them tenderly & kindly, which will be a means of inducing them to live contentedly with you.

A Belt, 6 Rows.

"Father:

"We will now comply with every thing you have asked of us, & assure you we are sincere in every thing we have said. Here is a Belt with a figure of our Father, the King of Great Britain, at one end, and the Chief of our Nation at the other; This represents them holding the Chain of Friendship, & we hope that neither side will slip their hands from it so long as the Sun and Moon gives light."

A Belt, Seven Rows.

Custologa, speaker for the Delawares:

"Brethren:

"Yesterday you put us mind of our engagements to Col. Bouquet; we now assure you we are ready to perform every part which we have not yet complied with.

A String.

"Brother:

"You desire we may again leave Hostages at this place, and send other Deputies to Sir William Johnson; this we will likewise do."

A String.

He then addressed himself to the Six Nations: "Uncles, yesterday you desired us to be strong in complying with every thing our Brethren, the English, might require of us; this we are deter-

[1] At this point the copy of the Journal in the Etting Collection closes; the following transcript is from the *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, 9:259, the original of which has not been found.

mined to do, and hope you will also do every thing on your parts to forward a good peace."

A Belt.

"Brother:

Addressing himself to me, "as you told us you were ordered to visit the Western Nations, I now wipe your Eyes, and open your Ears, that you may see and hear those Nations with pleasure when they speak to you. I likewise clear the way, that you may have a safe passage to the place you are going.

A Belt.

"Brother:

"Don't imagine what I have said comes from my lips only; I assure it proceeds from the bottom of our Hearts, and now, by this Belt, I remove every evil thing from your heart, and make it like those of our Ancestors when they thought of nothing but Peace; and I also wipe the outside of your Body clean, that not the least remains of any thing which might give you trouble, may ever again appear, and by this Belt we take fast hold of you, our Brethren, in Peace."

Delivered a Friendship Belt of 20 Rows, with the figure of two men, representing the English and themselves.

Kyashuta then spoke to the Delawares:

"Nephews:

"You told us your Uncles, the Six Nations, that you were determined to do every thing that was requested of you by us and our Brethren, the English; we are glad to hear you are come to such a Resolution, and we desire you to be strong & do so."

A String.

Kyashuta then addressed himself to us:

"Brethren:

"I am now going to speak to you in behalf of all the Nations present, and those to the Sun Setting. You told us yesterday that the General, and Sir William Johnson, ordered you to assure all Nations to the Sun Setting, that if they performed their engagements we should enjoy a free Trade and intercourse; I hope this comes from your Heart, as you see your Brethren, the Delawares, and Children, the Shawanese, are willing to comply with every thing you required of them. Now, *Brethren*, do not act as you have done for a Year or two before those late Troubles, when you prohibited the sale of Powder, Lead, and Rum.

This conduct gave all Nations in this Country a suspicion that you had bad designs against them, and was contrary to your first promises, when you came here to settle and build this Fort on our Ground. You make Rum, and have taught us to drink it; you are fond of it yourselves; therefore, don't deprive us of it, or the liberty of purchasing Goods; Open the trade, and let us sell our skins which we have brought here for that purpose, otherwise, we must think you [speak] from your lips, and not from your Hearts. A Belt.

"Brethren:

"When you first come to drive the French from this place, the Governor of Pennsylvania sent us a Message that we should withdraw from the French, & that when the English was settled here, we should want for nothing. It's true, you did supply us very well, but it was only while the War was doubtful, & as soon as you conquer'd the French you did not care how you treated us, as you then did not think us worth your Notice; we request you may not treat us again in this manner, but now open the Trade and do not put us off with telling us you must first hear from your great man before it can be done; If you have but little Goods, let us have them for our Skins, and let us have a part of your Rum, or we cannot put dependance on what you tell us for the future."

A Large Belt.

He then added that he did not speak for himself, but was appointed by all the Tribes present, & that what he had said was the Sentiments of the whole.

Then Kyashuta spoke to the Delawares on behalf of the English & Six Nations, giving them an invitation to return to their old Settlements, & at the same time desiring them to hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English & Six Nations.

A Belt.

Then Ogista, an old Seneca Indian, spoke to the Shawanese, & invited them to return to their old Settlements, where they would be near their Fathers, the English, & their Brethren, the Six Nations.

A Belt.

At a meeting with the same Indians.

Fort Pitt, May 11th, 1765.

Present:

Major William Murray, & Several Officers in the Garrison.

"Brethren of the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, & Sandusky Indians:

"You Yesterday answered the several Speeches I delivered you the day before from his Excellency General Gage, and you have agreed to comply with every thing he desires of you; Brethren, you have done right in complying with the General's request, & you may be assured I will represent your readiness on this occasion to him, & Sir William Johnson, in a proper manner.

"Brethern:

"When first your Brethren, the English, settled here, they kindled a Council Fire for all the Nations of Indians to the Sun Setting, but for two Years past, this Fire has been neglected and was near going out. Now, Brethren, I put some good dry wood on your Council Fire, that it may blaze up to the Sky, so that all Nations may see it, and come here to smoke with their Brethren in peace.

"Brethren:

"Now I have kindled your Council Fire, and made it burn clear, I again, with this Belt, disperse all the dark Clouds that has been hanging over your heads for some time past, that you may see the Sun clear.

"Brethren:

"You have now appointed a Deputation to go to Sir William Johnson's, of your several Nations, to confirm a lasting peace as you promis'd Col. Bouquet last fall; You have made a good choice; I am well acquainted with your Tribes, and I know these to be the Chiefs & Men of consequence in your Nations; I approve of them; Therefore, Brethren, I now make the Road smooth and easy to their Feet, & remove any Logs that may have fallen across it, that you may Travel safe to Sir William Johnson's.

"Brethren, the Shawanese:

"You Yesterday delivered to Major Murray & me a number of our people, agreeable to your promises, & say the few remaining, which was out a hunting, should be brought here as soon as possible; your conduct in this is very agreeable, & convinces us of your Sincerity, & be assured I will represent it properly to the General & Sir William Johnson, & I desire you will, as soon as possible, bring in those you left behind.

"Brethren:

"Yesterday you made two Speeches concerning our past conduct in Trade. I must observe to you that had we a mind to recapitulate

Injuries, we could convince you that we have much more reason to complain of your Conduct than you have of ours, but we have thrown away from our remembrance every thing that gave us any trouble, and hope your future conduct will be such as will give us no reason to repeat past offences, and to convince you of our Sincerity, the Commanding Officers here, tho' he has no orders for it, will take upon himself to open the Trade and suffer you to purchase such necessaries as is here, which is but little, owing to your own backwardness in not coming here early in the spring, as you promised, but as soon as the General is made acquainted with your Conduct at this meeting, he will order our Traders to supply you with all necessaries you may want.

"Brethren:

"You desire that rum may be sold to you; the traders here have none, but as soon as you have sold your peltry, and is setting out for your own Country, Major Murray will make you a present of some.

"Brethren:

"I have now finished every thing I had to say to you only to acquaint you that the General, willing to convince you of the Sincerity he has towards you, has ordered Major Murray & me, on your complying with what he ordered me to require of you, to make you a present of Goods to Cloath your Women & Children, which we now deliver to your several Tribes."

After the presents were delivered, Kyashuta spoke to the Delawares and Shawanese:

"Nephews, the Delawares and younger Brethren the Shawanese:

"You have now heard every thing your Fathers, the English, had to say to you, and as you have assured them you will comply with every thing they desired, be strong. We have appointed Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson's and men to attend Mr. Croghan on his Journey; here is one of our Chiefs, who is to stay here with his Family to assist our Brethren, the English, in Council."

Then he addressed himself to Major Murray & me, & pointed to the Chief, saying, this is the man to stay here with you till our return.

Then Custologa spoke to the Six Nations in behalf of the Delawares:

"Uncles: You yesterday desired us to return to our old Settlements, & live in peace with our Fathers, the English; this, I assure you, we will do, & you shall see us kindle our Fire again at our old places."

Gave a Belt.

Then addressing himself to the English:

"Fathers: I must now call you; It's your desire that we appoint Deputies; this is done, and we send such men as are best acquainted with the Affairs of our Nation."

A true Copy from Mr. Croghan's Journal.

ALEXANDER M'KEE.

CROGHAN'S ACCOUNT WITH SIMONS, LEVY, AND COMPANY
March 23, 1765

[Ridgway Library, McAllister MSS.—D.S.]

FORT PITT March 23d 1765

George Croghan Esq.—

To Simons Levy & Compy Dr

For Sundrys for the Use of the Indians —

37 pis Strouds	12 £	£ 444.-	
17 pis Half Thicks	£ 4. 10-	76. 10-	
2½ pis. French Match Coats	£ 15.	37. 10-	
2 pis Do 40 yds Each	£ 12.	24. -	
3¾ pis English Match Coats	£ 11.	41. 5-	
15 pis Black Striped Blankett	£ 10.	150. -	
10 pis Red Striped Ditto	£ 11.	110. -	
14¼ yds Scarlett Cloth	22/6	26. - .	7½
22¼ yds Do Nap't	20/	22. 5 -	
5 yds Imboised Serje	3/6	- 17.	6
65 Blankett & Match Coat Coats	20/	65. -	
55 Cloth Ditto Diffr Colours.	25/	68.15.-	
1 Scarlett Westcoat Laced with Silvr		3. -	
4 yd Callico	5/	1. -	
4¼ yd Chints	10/	2. 2.	6
29 fine Ruffd Shirts.	25/	36. 5. -	
82 Callico Shirts	12/	49. 4. -	
7 Plain White Shirts	10/	3. 10 -	
4 Do Smaller	5/	1. -	

16 Checkerd Shirts	12/	9. 12–	
139 Half Ruffled Shirts	11/	76. 9–	
Carried Over		£ 1238. 5.	7½
Brought Over		£ 1238. 5.	7½
1 Silk Shirt		1 –	
10 Doz[n] Silk Handkerchiefs @	80/	40 –	
7 Worsted Caps	2/	– 14–	
10 Gro: Scarlett Gartering	27/	13. 10–	
40 Gro: Bed Lace	20/	40 –	
20 pis Ribbons	15/	15. –	
29 y[d] Linnen	3/	4. 7–	
30 [lb] Vermillion	13/	19. 10–	
19 Doz[n] Jews Harps	4/	3. 16–	
10[lb] White Beeds	3/9	1. 17.	6
14 Snaffle Bridles	5/	3. 10–	
44 Curb D° with Bosses	10/	22. –	
20 Hunting Sadles	34/	34 –	
1 Brist[d] Sadle & fine Bridle		3. 10–	
17 Tomhawks & Axe @	6/	5. 2–	
4 Brass Pipe D°	12/6	2. 10–	
2 Melt[g] Ladles	3/	– 6–	
40 Doz[n] Cutteaux	10/	20. –	
5 p Shoes	6/	1. 10–	
52 Pewter Basons 81[lb]	2/	10. 2.	6
3 Doz[n] Look[g] Glasses @	50/	7. 10–	
5 Tin Kettles		– 12.	6
Carried Over		£ 1488. 13.	1½
Brought Forward		£ 1488. 13.	1½
2400 Gun Flints	40/	4. 16.	–
406[lb] Brass Kettles	4/	81. 4.	0
		£ 1574. 13.	1½

36400 Blk Wampum @ .	45/pM	£ 81.	18. 0
24100 White D° . . .	30/	36.	3. –
37 Broad Silver Arm Band . .	35/	64.	15. –
22 Ditto	25/	27.	10 –
27 Hair Plates	20/	27	–
7 Hair Trinkets	15/	5.	5. –
26 Hair Pipes	6/	7.	16. –
11 Half Moons	25/	13.	15. –
136 Rist Bands	8/6	57.	16. –
6 Large Crosses	5/	1.	10. –
48 Smaller D°	2/6	6.	–
12 Rings		–	15 –
163 Doz[a] Broaches	12/.	97.	16 –
107 p[r] Ear Bobbs	4/6	24.	1. 6
17 Bells	2/3	1.	18. 3
6 Shells	30/ .	9.	–
		462.	18. 9
		£ 2037.	11. 10½

I Promise to pay or Cause to be paid to Simons Levy & Comp[y] or Order the sum of Two Thousand and thirty seven Pounds Eleven Shillings & Ten Pence half penney on the First day of February next Ensuing the date hereof Value rec[d] in Sundrys for the Use of the Indians Wittness my hand at Fort Pitt this 23. day of March 1765 — Wittness — THOS. SMALLMANS

[*Signature torn off*]

February 26[th] 1766, Rec[d] p discount with Baynton & C° five hundred & Eith'ty Nine pounds 8/½ —

DAV[D] FRANKS

May the 3[d], 1766 Rec[d] one Thousand & Sixty Six pounds 7/8 in part £ 1066. 7. 8

DAVID FRANKS

Rec[d] in N York. Jany 28[th] 1767 £ 268. 9. 11 N Y[k] Curr[y] is Dollars 67/6 pen[s]y[a] C[y] — £ 251. 14. 3

May 7[th] 1767 Received One hundred & twenty pounds 1/10½ in full of the within Accompt
£ 120. 1. 10½ DAV[D] FRANKS

CROGHAN TO GAGE, May 26, 1765
[P.R.O., C.O., 5.83, f. 697—C.]

Extract of a Letter from M[r] Croghan, Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs, to His Excellency Major General Hon[ble] Thomas Gage. Dated, Scioto River, 26th May 1765

"As Soon as I Set out from Fort Pitt, I Spoke to the Shawnese about the French Traders that was yet at their Towns, near the Plains of Scioto, & told them, they must Send Some of their Warriors to bring those French Traders to the Mouth of the Scioto that I might take them to the Illinois, as they had no right now to Trade with any Indian Nations without a permission from your Excellency, which they Agreed to do, tho' with some Reluctance, and this day a Number of the Shawnese Arrived here & brought with them Seven Frenchmen Traders, which was all that was in their Towns, & delivered them to Me, which I take to be a further proof of this Nations Sincerity. There is yet Five Frenchmen Amongst the Delawares, to whom I have Wrote, to Set off Immediately to the Illinois, & the Shawnese has undertaken to bring them down, so that there will be no French Traders amongst those Nations Unless Your Excellency thinks proper to give them, Liberty hereafter.—Those Shawnese inform Me, that the Ottawas, and Pouteatamies, residing near S[t] Josephs, and the Twightwees Seem Discontented, and look on themSelves as Neglected by the English, not having received any Message from Us, Since Colonel Bradstreet was at Detroit; And Say, there is now near Two Hundred of those Nations at the Mouth of the Miamies River, waiting to See Me, so that I hope I shall be able to Settle Matters with them, & reconcile them to His Majesty's Interest.—Lieut Fraser passed by this the Sixth of April, I Hope He is got Safe to the Illinois; I Expect in Eight Days to be at the Ouabache, where

the Nations residing on that River is to Meet Me: And from thence I will Send Your Excellency a Copy of my transactions with those Nations."

[*Endorsed:*] Extract of a Letter from Mr Croghan Dep: Agent for Indian Affairs to His Excell^y^ Genl Gage Dated Scioto River 26th May 1765 In Maj^r^ Genl Gage's Lett^r^ of the 10th Augt 1765. Informing of the State of Indian affairs in that Quarter. Inclosure. 3. in N° 1 Bundle E.

CROGHAN'S JOURNAL, May 15, 1765–October 8, 1765[1]

[P.H.S., Hutchins Papers, 3—C.]

May 15th 1765 I set off from Fort Pitt with two Batteaux and encamped at Chartiers Island, in the Ohio three Miles below Fort Pitt.

16 Being joined by the Deputies of the Senecas Shawnesse and Delawares that were to accompany me we set off at 7 o Clock in the Morning and at ten o Clock arrivd at the Logs Town an old Settlement of the Shawness about 17 Miles from fort Pitt where we put ashore and viewed the Remains of that Village which was situated on a high Bank on the North[2] Side of the Ohio River a fine fertile

[1]The two versions of this journal which differ greatly in character and content are here printed separately, instead of being combined in one as is the case in Thwaites, *Early Western Travels*. The first and longer one has been taken from the best copy obtainable. (For the second version, see *post*, 38.) It has been printed several times. Its first appearance was due to George W. Featherstonhaugh who printed it in *The Monthly Journal of American Geology* (December, 1831), and three years later Mann Butler reprinted it as an appendix in his *History of Kentucky*. (For other editions see Buck, *Travel and Description* [*I. H. C.*, 9], 1.) A comparison between the Featherstonhaugh copy and the one printed here leads us to believe that the two were derived from different copies. The variations, which are noted in the footnotes, are made from a comparison of Thwaites's reprint (*Early Western Travels*, 1:126 *et seq.*) of the Featherstonhaugh edition; minor variants are not noted. Dr. Thwaites's suggestion that this version was prepared for those interested in western land speculation is undoubtedly correct. Croghan was a friend of many speculators, particularly those of Philadelphia, and there is no doubt but that this journey of his to the West was the direct occasion of the formation of the Philadelphia company which planned to exploit the Illinois. See *post*, 203, 205, 221, 224, and index. Thwaites, *Early Western Travels*, 1:126, n. 91; see also important notice in Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History*, 6:704, n. 1.

[2] In the version published by Thwaites (*Early Western Travels*) the situation of the village is given as on the south side of the river, which is, of course, incorrect. The Shawnee settled the town about 1745 and it became almost immediately the most famous trading post of the British traders. It was abandoned by the Shawnee in 1758, when the British took Fort Duquesne. Hanna, *Wilderness Trail*, 1:ch. 14.

Country round it at 11 o Clock we reimbarked and proceeded down the Ohio to the Mouth of Big Beaver Creek about ten Miles below the Logs Town this Creek empties itself between two fine rich Bottoms a Mile wide on each Side from the Banks of the River to the highlands About a Mile below the Mouth of Beaver Creek we passed an old Settlement of the Delawares where the French in 1756 built a Town for that Nation on the North Side of the River some of the Stone Chimneys' are yet remaining here the High Lands come close to the River Banks and continue so about 5 Miles after which we passed several spacious Bottoms on each side the River and came to little Beaver Creek about 15 Miles below big Beaver Creek A number of Small Rivulets fall into the River on each side From thence we sailed to Yellow Creek being about 15 Miles from the Last mentioned Creek here and there the Hills come close to the Banks of the River on each side but when[1] there are Bottoms they are very large and well watered Numbers of Small Rivulets running thro' them falling into the Ohio on both sides We encamped on the River Bank and find a great Part of the Trees in the Bottoms are coverd with Grape Vines This day we passed by eleven Islands one of which being about Seven Miles Long for the most Part of the way we made this Day the Banks of the River are high and steep The Course of the Ohio from Fort Pitt to the Mouth of Beaver Creek inclins to the North West from thence to the two Creeks partly due West.

17 at 6 o Clock in the Morning we embarked and were delighted with the Prospect of a Fine open Country on each side of the River as we passed down we came to a place called the two Creeks about fifteen Miles from Yellow Creek where we put to Shore Here the Senecas have a Village on a High Bank on the North Side of the River[2] the Chief of this Village offered me his Service to go with me to the Illionoes which I could not refuse for fear of giving him Offence altho I Had a sufficient Number of Deputies with me already From thence we proceeded down the River passed many large rich and fine Bottoms the High-Lands being at a considerable Distance from the River Banks till we came to the Buffuloe Creek being about ten Miles below the Seneca Village and from Buffuloe Creek we

[1] The reading in Thwaites is "where."
[2] Mingo Town.

proceeded down the River to Flat Meat Creak[1] about Thirty Miles. the Face of the Country appears much like what we met with before large rich and well watered bottoms' then succeeded by the Hills pinching close on the River These Bottoms on the North side that is opposite to us[2] appear rather low and consequently subject to Inundations in the Spring of the Year when there never fails to be High Freshes in the Ohio owing to the melting of the Snow This day we passed By ten fine Island tho the greatest Part of them are Small They lay much higher out of the Water than the Main Land and at [*sic*] Course less subject to be flooded by the Freshes. At Night we encamped near an Indian Village The general Course of the River from the two Creeks to Flat Meat Creek inclines to the south West.

18th at 6 o Clock A. M We set of in our Batteaux the Country on both sides the River appears delightfull the Hills are several Miles from the River Banks and consequently the Bottoms large the Soil Timber and Banks of the River much like those we have before described About 50 Miles below the Flat Meat Creek we enter the Long Reach where the River runs a straight Course for 20 Miles and makes a delightfull Prospect the Banks continue high the Country on both sides level rich and well watered At the Lower end of the Reach we encamped This Day we passed nine Islands some of which are large and lay High out of the Water.

19th We decamped at six in the morning and sailed to a Place called the three Island being about 15 Miles from our last encampment here the High Lands come close to the River Banks and the Bottoms for the most Part till we came to Muskingum or Elk River are but narrow this River empties itself into the Ohio about 15 Miles below the three Islands the Banks of the River continues steep and the Country is level for Several Miles back from the River the Course of the River from Flat Meat Creek to Elk River is about South West and by South We proceeded down the river about 15 Miles to the Mouth of Little Conhawa River with Little or no Alteration in the Face of the Country here we encamped in a Fine Rich Bottom after having passed 14 Islands some of them Large and mostly lying high out of the Water here Buffuloes Bears Turkeys

[1] In Thwaites this stream is called "Fat Meat Creek."

[2] "That is opposite to us" is not in the Thwaites version.

with all other kind of Wild Game are extreamly plenty A good Hunter without much Fatigue to himself could here supply daily one Hundred Men with meat the Course of the Ohio from Elk River to little Shenhawa[1] is about South.

20th At 6 in the Morning we embarked in our Boats and proceeded down to the Mouth of Hochocken or Battle River[2] where we ware Oblidge to encamp having a Stronghead Wind against us we made but 20 Miles this Day and passed by five very fine Islands the Country the Whole way being rich and level with High and steep Banks to the River From here I dispatched an Indian to the Plains of Scioto with a Letter to the French Traders from the Illionois residing there among the Shawnesse requireing them to come and join me at the Mouth of Scioto in Order to proceed with me to their own Country and take the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britanick Majesty as they ware now become his Subjects and had no Right to Trade there without Licence, At the same Time I sent Messages to the Shawnesse Indians to oblidge the French to come to me in a case of Refusal.

21st We embarked at Half past 8 o Clock in the Morning and sailed to a place called the Big Bend about 35 Miles below Battle River the Course of the Ohio from little Conhawa River to the Big Bend is a bout South West and by South The Country hereabouts abounds with Buffuloes, Bears Deer and all sorts of Wild Game in such plenty that we Killed out of our Boats as much as we wanted We proceeded down the River to the Buffuloe Bottom about ten Miles from the Beginning of the Big Bend where we encamped; the Country on both Sides the River much the Same as we passed the Day Before This Day we passed nine Islands all liying [*sic*] high out of the Water.

22nd at Half an Hour past 5 o Clock set off and sailed to a place called the Allum Hill so called from the great Quantity of that Mineral found there by the Indians; this place lays' about ten Miles below[3] Buffuloe Bottom: Thence we sailed to the Mouth of Great Conhawa River being ten Miles from the Allum Hill The Course of the River from the Great Bend to this Place is mostly West. From

[1] "Conhawa" in Thwaites.

[2] The name given to this river in the other version is "Hochocken or Bottle."

[3] "From"

hence we proceeded down to Little Guyondat River where we encamped about 30 Miles from Great Conhawa; the Country still fine and level the Banks of the River High, with abundance of Creeks and Rivulets falling in to it. This Day we passed 6 fine Islands in the Evening one of our Indians discovered three Cherokees near our encampment which oblidged our Indians to keep out a good Guard the First Part of the Night our party being pretty Strong I immagine the Cherokees were affraid to Attack us and so ran off.

23 Decamped about 5 in the Morning and arrived at Big Guyondatt 20 miles from our last Encampment. the Country as Yesterday from hence we proceeded down to Sandy River being 20 Miles Farther: thence we proceeded[1] to the Mouth of Scioto about 40 Miles from the last mentioned River the [*blank in MS.*][2] The General Course of the River from great Cunhawa[3] to this Place inclines to the South West. The Soil rich the Country level and the Banks of the River High the soil on the Banks of Scioto for a vast Distance up the Country is prodigious rich the Bottoms very wide and in the Spring of the year many of them are Flooded so that the River appears to be two or three Miles wide. Bears Deer Turkeys' and most Sorts of Wild Game are very Plenty on the Banks of this River, on the Ohio just below the Mouth of Scioto on a High Bank on the South side[4] near forty Feet formerly Stood the Shawnesse Town called the Lower Town which was all carried away except three or Four Houses by a great Flood in the Scioto I was in the Town at the Time tho the Banks of the Ohio were so high. the Water was nine Feet on the Top which oblidged the whole Town to take to their Cannoes and move with their Effects to the Hills The Shawness afterwards built their Town on the opposite [side][5] of the River our side[6] which during the French War they abandoned for fear of the Virginians and removd to the Plains on Scioto The Ohio is about 100 yards wider here than at Fort Pitt which is but a Small Augmentation cosidering [*sic*] the great Number of Rivers and Creeks that fall into it during the Course of 420 Miles and as it deepens but very little

[1] "we proceeded" is omitted.
[2] In Thwaites, the sentence ends with "river."
[3] "Conhawa"
[4] The words, "on the South side," are not in the Thwaites version.
[5] "Opposite side"
[6] The words "our side" are not in the other version.

I immagin the Waters Sink tho there is no visible appearace [*sic*] of it all[1] the Lands on Scioto River as well as the Bottoms on the Ohio are too rich for any thing but Flax Hemp and Indian Corn.

24th 25th and 26th Stayed at the Mouth of Scioto waiting for the Shawnesse and French Traders who arrived here on the Evening of the 26th in consequnce [*sic*] of the Message I sent them from Hachocken or Battle Creek.[2]

27th The Indians requested me to stay this Day which I could not refuss [*sic*].

28th We set of passing down the Ohio The Country on both sides the River level the Banks continue high this Day we came 60 Miles passed no Islands the River being wider and deeper we drove all Night.

29th We came to the Little Maim[3] River having proceeded 60 Miles last Night.

30th We passed the great Maim River about 30 Miles from the Little River of that Name and in the Evening arrived at the Place where the Elephants Bones are found where we encamped intending to take a View of the Place Next Morning This Day we came about 70 Miles the Country on both sides level and rich Bottoms well wartered [*sic*].

31st Earley in the Morning we went to the great Lick where these Bones only are found about 4 Miles from the River On the South East Side in our Way we passed thro' a fine timbered clear Wood, we came into a large road which the Buffuloes have beaten Spacious enough for two Waggons to go a Brest and leading straight into the Lick[4] It appears there are vast Quantities of these Bones lying five or six Feet under ground which we discoverd in the Bank at the Edge of the Lick. We found here two Tusks about 6 Feet long we carried one with some Other Bones to our Boat and sett off. This day we proceeded down the River about 80 Miles Thro a Country much the same as already described Since We passed the Scioto, In this Days Journey we passed the Mouth of the River Kentucky or Holstens River.

[1] "In general" has been inserted before "all" in Thwaites's version.

[2] For more information about these days see the other version of the journal, *post*, 39.

[3] "Miame" is the name given in Thwaites's version.

[4] From "Earley" to "straight into the Lick" is italicized in Thwaites's edition.

June 1st we arrived within a Mile of the Falls of the Ohio where we encamped after coming about 5[1] Miles this Day.

June 2nd Earley in the Morning we embarked and passed the Falls the River being very low we were oblidged to Lighten our Boats and pass on the North Side of a Little Island which Lays in the middle of the River in general what is called the Falls here is no more than rapids and in the Least Fresh a Batteau of any Size may come and go on each Side without any Risque This Day we proceeded 60 Miles in the Course of which we passed Pidgeon River the Country pretty High on each side the River Ohio.

3th [*sic*] in the fore part of This Days Course we passed high Lands: about midday we came to a fine flat and level Country called by the Indians low Lands no Hills to be seen we came about 80 Miles this Day and encamped.

4th we came to a place called the 5 Islands these Island are very long and Succeed on another in a Chain, the Country still flat and level the Soil exceedingly rich and well watered the high Lands are at least fifty Miles from the Banks of the Ohio In this Days course we proceeded[2] about 90 Miles the Current being very strong.

5th . Having passed the 5 Islands we came to a Place called the Civil[3] River Came about 40 Miles this Day the Country the Same as of yesterday.

6th We arrived at the Mouth of the Caubache[4] where we found a Brest Work errected supposed to be done by the Indians the mouth of this River is about 200 yards wide and in its Course runs thro one of the finest Countries in the World the Lands being exceedingly rich and well watered here hemp might be raised in immense Quantities: all the Bottoms and almost the Whole Country abounds with great Plenty of red and White Mulberry Trees These Trees are to be found in great plenty in all places betwen the Mouth of Scioto and the Caubache The Soil of the Latter affords this Tree in plenty as far as Cauntonan[5] and Some few on the Miames River: Several Large fine Islands lie in the Ohio opposite the Mouth of the Caubache the Banks

[1] The distance is given correctly in Thwaites as fifty miles instead of five.
[2] "Passed" in Thwaites.
[3] Thwaites's version gives the name of the river as "Owl."
[4] Changed to the correct form, "Ouabache," in Thwaites.
[5] Given in Thwaites as "Ouicatonon."

of which are high and consequently free from Inundations hence we proceeded down the River about 6 Miles to encamp as I Judged some Indians were sent to way lay us and came to a place called the Old Shawnesse Village[1] some of that Nation having formerly lived there in this Days proceeding we came about 76 Miles The general Course of the Ohio from Scioto to this Place is South West.

7th We Stayed here and dispatched two Indians to the Iillionois by land with Letters to Ld Frazer an English Officer who had been sent there from Fort Pitt & Monsr St Ange the French Commanding Officer at Fort Chartres and some speeches to the Indians there letting them know of my arrival here That Peace was made betwen us and the Six Nations Delawares and Shawness[2] and of my having a Number of Deputies of those Nations along with me to conclude matters with them also on my arrivel there this Day one of my men went into the Woods and lost himselfe.

8th June at Day Break we were attacked by a Party of Indians consisting of Eighty Warriors of the Kicapers[3] and Musquatimes who Killed two of my men & three Indians wounded myselfe and all the rest of my party Except two White Men and one Indian then made myselfe and all the White men Prisoners plundering us of every Thing we had A Deputy of the Shawnesse who was Shot thro the Thigh having concealed him selfe in the Woods for a few Minuets [*sic*] after he was Wounded not then Knowing but they were Southern Indians who are always at war with the Northward Indians: after discovering what Nation they were he came up to them and made a very bold speech telling them that the Whole Northward Indians would join in taking Revenge for the Insult and murder of their People this alarmed thoss [*sic*] Indians very much they began excusing themselves saying their Fathers the French had spirited them up telling them the Inglish[4] were coming with a body of Southern Indians to take their Country from them and inslave them that it was this that induced them to commit this Outrage after having divided the plunder they left great Part of the heaviest Effects Behind not being able to carry them they sett of with us to their Village at

[1] This is the present site of Shawneetown.
[2] "Shawnesse"
[3] "Kiccapoos and Musquattimes." The latter are the Foxes.
[4] "Indians" is the reading in Thwaites.

Cautonan[1] in a great Hurry being in dread of a Pursuit from a large Party of Indians they suspected were coming after me: Our Course was thro a thick Woody Country crossing a great many Swamps Morasses and Beaver Ponds we traveled this Day about 42 Miles.

9th An Hour before Day we sett out on our March passed thro thick Woods some high lands and small Savannahs badly watered traveled this Day about 30 Miles.

10th We sett out very early in the Morning and marched thro a high Country extreamly well timbered for three hours. then came to a Branch of the Cuabache which we crossed. the remainder of this Day we traveled thro fine rich Bottoms over grown with Reeds which make the finest Pasture in the World. the Young reads being preferable to Sheaft Oats here is great plenty of Wild game of all Kinds. Came this Day about 28 or 30 Miles.

11th at Day Break we sett off making our way thro a thin Woodland intercepted[2] with Savannahs: I Suffered extreamly by Reason of the excessive Heat of the Weather and Scarcity of Water the little Runs and springs being dried up Traveled this Day about 30 Miles.[3]

13th About an Hour before Day we set out traveling thro such Bottoms as of Yesterday and some large Meadowes where no Trees for several Miles[4] are to bee seen: Buffuloes Deers and Bears are here in great Plenty we traveled about 26 Miles this Day.

14th The Country we traveled thro this Day appears the Same as described Yesterday excepting this afternoons Journey thro Woodlands to cut of a Bend of the River Came about 27 Miles this Day.

15th We set out very earley and about one o Clock came to the Caubache within 6 or 7 Miles of Post[5] Vincent on my arrival there I found a Village of about 80 or 90 French Families settled on the East Side of this River being one of the finest Situations that can

[1] "ouattonon"

[2] "Interspersed"

[3] The following entry for the twelfth is given in the version in Thwaites: "12th.— We passed through some large savannahs, and clear woods; in the afternoon we came to the Ouabache; then marched along it through a prodigious rich bottom, overgrown with reeds and wild hemp; all this bottom is well watered, and an exceeding fine hunting ground. Came this day about thirty miles."

[4] "Together" is inserted here in the other version.

[5] "Port"

be found the Country is level and clear and the Soil very rich producing Wheat and Tobacco I think the latter preferable to that of Maryland or Virginia The French Inhabitants hereabouts are an idle lazy people a parcel of Renegadoes from Canada and are much worse than Indians. They took a secreet Pleasure at our Misfortunes and the moment we arrived they came to the Indians exchanging Trifles for their valuable plunder: As the Savages took from me a considerable Quantity of Gold and Silver in Specie the French Traders extorted 10 halie Johannes[1] from them for one Pound of Vermillion There is likewise an Indian Village of the Pyankeshaws who were very much displeased with the Party that took me telling them our and your Chiefs are gone to make peace and you have begun a War for which our Women and Children will have Reason to Cry, From this post the Indians permitted me to write to the Commander at Fort Charters[2] but would not permit me to write to any body else This I suppose[3] was a preCaution of the French least their Villany should be perceived too soon: altho the Indians had given me permission to write to Sir Wm Johnson and Fort Pitt on our March before I arrived at this Place but immediately after our arrival they had a private Council with the French in which the Indians urged as they afterwards informed me that as the French had engaged them in so bad an affair which was likely to begin[4] a New War on their Nation they now expected a Proof of their Promise and Assistance then delivered the French a Scalp and Part of the Plunder and wanted to deliver some presents to the Pyankeshaws but they refused to accept of any and declared they would not be concerned in the affair. This last information I got from the Pyankeshaws as I had been Well acquainted with them several years before this Time, Post Vincent is a place of great consequence for Trade being a fine hunting Country all along the Cuabache and too far for the Indians which reside hereabouts to go either to the Iillionois or elsewere to fetch their Necessaries.

16th June We were oblidged to stay here to get some little apparel made up for us and to buy some Horses for our journey to Caua-

[1] A Spanish coin worth nearly nine dollars.
[2] "Chartres"
[3] "Apprehend"
[4] "Bring a war"

tonan[1] promissing Payment at De Ttroit for we could not procure Horses from the French for Hire tho we were greatly fatigued and our spirits much exhausted in our late March they would lend us no assistance.

17th about Midday we set out travelling the first five Miles thro a fine clear wood. we traveled 18 Miles this Day and encamped in a large beautiful well watered meadow.

18th & 19th we traveled thro a prodigious large Meadow called the Pyankeshas hunting ground here is no wood to be seen and the Country appears like an Ocean the ground is exceedingly rich and partly over grown with wild Hemp: The Land well watered and full of Buffuloes Deer Bears and all Kind of Wild Game.

20th & 21st We passed thro some very large Meadows part of which belong to the Pyankeshaws on Vermillion River the Country and Soil much the same as that we travelled over for these three Days' past wild Hemp grows here in Abundance the Game very plenty at any Time in Halfe an Hour we could Kill as much as we wanted.

22nd We passed thro' a part of the same Meadows as mentioned yesterday then came to a High Woodland and arrived at Vermillion River so called from a Fine red Earth found here by the Indians with which they paint themselves. About halfe a Mile from the place where we crossed this this [*sic*] River there is a Village of Pyankeshaws distinguished by the Addition of the name of the River: We travelled then about three Hours thro a fine clear high woody Country but a deep and rich soil then came to a large Meadow where we encamped.

23d Earley in the Morning we sett out thro a fine Meadow then some clear Woods in the afternoon came into a very large Bottom on the Cuabache[2] within about 6 Miles of Ouiatanon. here I met several Chiefs to the Kicapoos and Musquatimes who spoke to their Young Men that had taken us and reprimanded them severely for What they had done to me after Which they returned to their Village and delivered us all to their Chiefs the Distance from Post Vincent to Ouaitonan is 210 Miles this Place is situated on the Cuabache; about 14 French Families are living in the Fort which Stands on the North Side of the River: The Kicapoos & Musquatimes whose Warriors had

[1] "Ouicatonon"

[2] Spelled as before.

taken us live nigh the Fort on the Same Side of the River where they have two Villages and the Cauatanons have a Village on the South Side of the River; At our Arrival at this Post several of the Wawcottanans[1] (or Cuiatanons) with whome I Had been formerly acquainted came to Visit me and seemed greatly concerned at what had happened they went immediately to the Kicapoos and Musquatimes and Charged them to take the greatest Care of us till their Chiefs should arrive from the Illionois where they were gone to meet me some time ago and who were intirely ignorant of this affair and said the French had spirited up this Party to go and Strike us: The French have a very great Influence over these Indians and seldom[2] fail of telling them many lies to the Prejudice of His Majestys Interest by making the English Nation odious and hateful to them I had the greatest Difficulties in removing these Prejudices as these Indians are a weak foolish and credulous People they are easily imposed on by a desining People who have led them hitherto as they pleased. The French told them that as the Southern Indians had for two Years past made war upon them it must have been at the Instigation of the English who are a bad People. However I have been fortunate enough to remove their Prejudice and in a great Measure their suspicions against the English: The Country hereabouts is exceedingly Pleasant being open and clear for many Miles the Soil very rich and well watered all Plants have a quick vegetation and the Climate very temperate thro' the Winter: This Post has always been a very conciderable Trading place the Great Plinto[3] of T [*sic*] taken in this Country induced the French to establish this Post which was the First on the Cuabache and by a very advantageous Trade they have been richly recompensed for their Labour.

On the South Side of the Cuabache runs a High Bank in which are Several fine Coal Mines and behind this Bank is a very Fine Meadow clear for several Miles. It is surprising what False information we have[4] respecting this Country some mention this Spacious and Beautiful Meadows as large and Barren Savannahs I apprehend it has been the Artifice of the French to Keep us ignorant of the Country

[1] "Wawcattonans" and "Ouicatonans"
[2] "Never" in the other version.
[3] The Thwaites edition has "plenty of furs."
[4] "have had"

These Meadows bear fine Wild Grass and wild Hemp 10 or 12 Feet High which if properly Manufactured would prove as good and answer the Same[1] purposes of the Hemp we cultivate.

July 25th We sett out from this Place (after settling all Matters happily with the Natives) for the Miames and travelled the Whole way thro a fine rich Bottom over grown with Wild Hemp along side the Cuabache till we came to the Eel River where we arrived the 27. about 6 Miles up this River is a Small Village of the Twighteves[2] Situated on a very delightful Spot of Ground on the Bank of the River. The Eel River Heads near St Josephs and runs nearly parralel to The Miames and at some few Miles distant from it thro a fine pleasant Country and after a Course of about 180 Miles empties itselfe into the Cuabache.

28th, 29th, 30th & 31st We traveled still along side the Eel River passing thro fine clear Woods and some good Meadows tho not so large as those we passed some Days before. The Country is more overgrown with Woods the soil is sufficiently rich and well watered with Springs.

August 1st We Arrived at the Carrying Place betwen the River Maimes[3] & the Cuabache which is about nine Miles long in dry seasons but not above halfe that Length in Freshes.[4] The Head of the Cuabache is about forty Miles from this Place and after a Course of about 760 Miles from its head Spring thro one of the Finest Countrys in the World it empties itselfe into the Ohio. The Navagation from hence to Ouiatanon is very dificult in low water on account of the many rapids and rifts, but in Freshes which generally happen [in] Spring and Fall Batteaux or Cannoes will pass without dificulty from here to Ouiatanon in three Days which is about 240 Miles and by land about 210 Miles. From Ouiatanon to Post Vincent and then to the Ohio Batteaux and Cannoes may go at any Season of the Year: throughout the Whole Course of the Pubache[5] [*sic*] the Banks are pretty:[6] and in the River are a great many Islands: many Shrubs and Trees are found here not Known to us: within a Mile of the Twigtwee

[1] "all the"
[2] "Twightwee"
[3] "Miames"
[4] One of the most used portages to the Ohio Valley.
[5] "Ouabache"
[6] "high" is inserted.

Village I was met by the Chiefs of that Nation who received us very kindly the most Part of these Indians Knew me and conducted us to their Village where they immediately hoisted an English Flag which I had formerly given them at Fort Pitt: The Next Day they held a Council after which they gave me up all the English Prisoners they had then made Several speeches in all which they exprest the great pleasure it gave them to see the unhappy Difference which embroiled the several Nations in A War with their Brethren the English, was now so near a happy Conclusion, and that Peace was Established in their Country.

The Twightwee Village is situated on both Sides of a River called S[t] Josephs. this River where it falls inton [*sic*] the Maime about a /4 of a Mile from this Place is one hundred Yards wide on the East Side of which Stands a Stuckados[1] Fort somewhat ruinous The Indian Village Consists of about 40 or 50 Cabins besides nine or ten French Houses a Runaway Colony from De Troit during the Late Indian War, they were concerned in it and Being affraid of Punishment came to this Post where ever since they have Spirited up the Indians against the English. all the French residing here are a lazy indolent People fond of Breeding Mischief and Spiriting up the Indians against the English and Should by no Means be suffered to remain here the Country is pleasant the Soil rich and well watered. After several Conferences with these Indians and their delivering up all the English Prisoners they had on[2] the 6th of August we set out for De Troit down the Miames River in a Cannoe. This River Heads about 10 Miles from hence the River is not Navigable till you come to the Place where the River S[t] Joseph it [*sic*] and makes a considerable Large Stream nevertheless we found a great deal of Difficulty in getting our Cannoes over Shoals as the Waters at this Season were very low The Banks of the River are High and the Country overgrown with Lofty Timber of various Kinds the Lands level and the woods clear about 90 Miles from the Miames or Twightwee we came to where a Large River that Heads in a Large Lick falls into the Miames River this they call the Focks.[3] the Ottawas claim this Country and hunt here were [*sic*] Game is very Plenty. From hence we pro-

[1] "stockade"
[2] New paragraph in Thwaites.
[3] "Forks"

ceeded to the Ottawa Village. This Nation formerly lived at De Troit but now settled here on account of the Richness of the Country where Game is always to be found in Plenty here we were oblidged to get out of our Cannoes and drag them 18 Miles on Account of the Rifts that interrupt the Navigation at the End of these Rifts we came to a Village of the Weyondetts who received us very Kindly and from thence we proceeded to the Mouth of this River where it falls into Lake Erie From the Miames to the Lake is computed 180 Miles and from the Entrance of the River into the Lake to De Troit is 60 Miles that is 42 Miles upon[1] the Lake and 18 Miles up the De Troit River to the Garrison of that Name. The Land on the Lake Side is low & Flat we passed several large rivers and Bays and on the

16th of August in the afternoon we arrived at De Troit River the Country here is much higher than on the Lake Side the River is about 900 Yards Wide and the Currant runs very Strong there are several large and fine Islands in this River one of which is nine Miles long its Banks High and the Soil very good.

17th In the Morning we arrived at the Fort which is a large Struckadoe inclosing about 80 Houses it Stands Closs [*sic*] on the North Side of the River on a high Bank commands a very pleasant Prospect for 9 Miles above and 9 Miles below the Fort the Country is thick Settled with French their Plantations are laid out 3 or 4 Acres in Breadth on the River and 80 Acres in depth The Soil is good producing Plenty of Grain. all the People here are generally poor Wretches and consist of three or four Hundred Families a lazy idle people depending chiefly on the Savages for their Maintenance[2] Tho the Land with little Labour produces plenty of Grain they Scarcely raiss [*sic*] as much as supply their wants. in imatation of the Indians whose Manners and Customs they have intirely adopted and cannot Subject[3] without them the Men woman and Childrin Speak the Indian Tongue perfectly well in the last Indian War the most Part of the French were concerned in it altho the Whole Settlement had taken the Oath of Allegiance to his Britannic Majesty they have therefore great Reason to bee thankfull to the English Clemency in not bringing them to deserved Punishment: Before the late Indian War there

[1] "up" instead of "upon."
[2] "subsistence"
[3] "subsist"

resided three Nations of Indians at this Place the Puttawattimes whose Village was on the West Side of the River about one Mile below the Fort the Ottawas on the East Side about three Miles above the Fort and the Wayondetts whose Village lays on the East Side about 2 Miles below the Fort the Former two Nations have removed to a Considerable Distance off and the latter still remain where they were and are remarkable for their good Sense and Hospitality they have a particular Attachment to the Roman Catholic Religion the French by their Priest having taken uncommon Pains to instruct them During my stay here I Held frequent Conferencees with the different Nations of Indians assembled at this Place with whom I settled matters to their general Satisfaction.

Septr 26th We set out from De Troit for Niagair[1] passed Lake Erie along the North Shore in Birch Cannoe and arrived the 8th of October at Niagair. The Navigation of the Lake is dangerous for Batteaux or Cannoes by reason the Lake is very Shallow for a Considerable Distance from the Shore the Bank for several Miles High and steep and affords a Harbour for a Single Batteaux The Lands in general betwen De Troit and Niagai are High and the Soil Good with Several fine Rivers falling into the Lake.

The Distance from De Troit to Niagair is computed 300 Miles.

CROGHAN'S OFFICIAL JOURNAL, May 15, 1765—September 25, 1765[2]

[P.R.O., C.O., 323.23, f. 145—C.]

Journal & Transactions of George Croghan Esqr Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs with the several Indian Nations on his Journey to the Ilinois as delivered by him to Sir William Johnson Baronet on his return.

[1] Niagara is spelled correctly in the other version.

[2] This has been called the "official journal," because it contains an account of Croghan's dealings with the Indians and is the one that was sent to the ministry. Besides the copy from which the above is transcribed, there is one in P.R.O., C.O., 5.66, f. 173, which was originally sent by Croghan to Benjamin Franklin in a letter which is printed later (*post*, 60). The endorsements on that copy are in the handwriting of Franklin. The official journal has been printed several times. It first appeared in Hildreth's *Pioneer History* (68–85), the copy being made from a transcript found among George Morgan's papers. It is printed also in *New York Colonial Documents* (7:779–788) from the same copy as the one we have used above. Thwaites prints a combination of the two journals in his *Early Western Travels* (1:126–173), copying this journal from the *New York Colonial Documents*. We have supplied the omissions in the board of trade copy from the Franklin copy.

May 15th I sett off from Fort Pitt,[1] & next day was Joined by the Deputies who were to Accompany me, on which I continued my Journey.[2]

May 19th Sent a Message to the Shawanese by Land for some of them to bring to me the French Traders, that yet remained in their Country to the Mouth of Sciota, that I might take them with me to their own Country, as they would not be[3] suffered to Trade there 'till they had obtained permission from His Excellcy General Gage & Sir William Johnson.

23d We arrived at the Mouth of Sciota where we Encamp'd.

26th Several of the Shawanese came there, & brought with them 7 French Traders which they delivered to me, those being all that resided in their Villages, & told me there was yet Six more living with the Delawares, that on their return to their Towns, they would go to the Delawares & get them to send those French Traders home: & told me they were determined to do every thing in their power to convince me of their Sincerity & good disposition to preserve a Peace.

28th Set off down the River, & on the 6th June we Arrived at the Mouth of the Ouabache, where we found a Breastwork put up by the Indians & saw several Tracks[4] which we suspected had been made by some Indians who might be[5] sent there to waylay us, on which we proceeded six miles lower down the River & Encamped.

June 7th I dispatched two Indians off to the Ilinois with a letter to *Mr Frazier*,[6] & another to *Mr St Ange* by which I Acquainted Mr Frazier of my Success in settleing matters with the different Nations at Fort Pitt. I furnished those two Deputies with Wampum to acquaint the Nations there of wt had passed at Fort Pitt which I judged necessary in order to Facilitate the Service[7] should Mr *La Gutrie*[8] be arrived there.

[1] This copy has been compared with that in Hildreth, *Pioneer History*, 68–85, which was transcribed from a copy once in the possession of George Morgan, friend and fellow speculator of Croghan, and the variants of importance are in the notes. Under May 15, the Hildreth copy has after "Fort Pitt": "and encamped at Schertree's Island."

[2] "May 16th. Being joined by the several deputies that were to accompany me, we set off at seven o'clock in the morning."

[3] "were not"

[4] "trails"

[5] "have been"

[6] "Fraser"

[7] "good of the service"

[8] For De la Gauterais and Sinnott, see *ante*, 1:405–417.

June 8th At day break we were Attacked by a party of 80 Warriors of the Kickapoos & Musquattamies, who killed three of the Shawanese Deputies & wounded another. two of my Men were killed, they then plundered us of every thing we had, our Indians as well as us, & then made us prisoners. After this they told us they were sorry for what had happened, that they had been employed by the French their Fathers, who had told them it was Cherokees that was[1] with me, & that there was no Peace made with the Shawanese, Delawares & Six Nations, they then sett the Indian Prisoners at liberty taking me & my party with them.

15th We arrived at Post Vincent where there is a French Village of about 80 houses, & an Indian Village of the Pyankeshas, here I met several Indians whom I had been acquainted with, who spoke to the party I was with, and desired them to take great Care of me 'till the Chiefs of the several Nations would return from the Ilinois where they had gone in Order to meet me, and reprimanded this party for their bad Conduct.

Here I was informed by the French of the Arrival of Mr La Gutrie & Mr Sinott [*sic*] at the Ilinois, with an Account of the bad reception[2] & ill treatment Mr Frazier & Mr Sinnott met with on their Arrival there.

16th The Indians allowed me to write to *Mr St Ange* but would not suffer me to send a letter to *Mr Sinnott*, nor could I get any Frenchman in that Town to furnish me with Pen, Ink or Paper, without the Consent of the Indians.

17th We set off & the 23d arrived at Ouiatonon, where this party had sett out from, on my Arrival at this place I met Numbers of Indians with whom I was formerly well acquainted, & who were extremely Civil to me & my party.

30th The several Chiefs belonging to those Villages at Ouiatonon arrived from the Ilinois, & there were with them the Chiefs of several other Nations who came to see me, & expressed their great concern at what had happened.

July 1st A Frenchman arrived from the Ilinois with a Pipe and Speech from thence to the Kickapoos & Musquattamies, to have me

[1] "who were."

[2] "with an account of the ill treatment Mr. Fraser had met with, and likewise of the ill reception Mr. Sinnott met with on his arrival there."

Burnt, this Speech was said to be sent from a Shawanese Ind[a] who resides at the Ilinois, & has been during the War, & is much Attached to the French interest. As soon as this Speech was delivered to the Indians by the French, the Indians informed me of it in Council, & expressed their great concern for what had already happened, & told me they then sett me & my People at liberty, & assured me they despised the Message sent them, and would return the Pipe & Belt to their Fathers the French, and enquire into the reason of such a Message being sent them by one of his Messengers, & desired me to stay with them 'till the Deputies of the Six Nations, Shawanese & Delawares arrived with Pondiac at Ouiatonon in order to settle matters, to w[h] I consented.

From[1] 4th to the 8th I had several Conferences with the Wawcotonans, Pyankeeshas, Kickapoos, & Musquatamies in which Conferences I was lucky enough to reconcile those Nations to His Majesties Interest & obtain their Consent and Approbation to take Possession of any Posts in their Country which the French formerly possessed, & an offer of their Service should any Nation oppose our taking possession of it, all which they Confirmed by four large Pipes.

11th M[r] Maisonville arrived with an Interpreter & a message to the Indians to bring me & my party to the Illinois, till then I had no answer from M[r] S[t] Ange to the Letter I wrote him of the 16th June, as I wanted to go to the Ilinois I desired the Chiefs to prepare themselves & set off with me as soon as possible.

12th I wrote to General Gage & Sir William Johnson, to Col[o] Campbell at Detroit, & Major Murray at Fort Pitt[2] & Major [Farmer] at Mobiel [*sic*] or on his way to the Mississipi, & acquainted [them with] every thing that had happened since my departure from [Fort Pitt].[3]

July 13th The Chiefs of the Twightwees[4] came to me from the Miamis and renewed their Antient Friendship with His Majesty & all His Subjects in America & Confirmed it with a Pipe.

[1] "On the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th June"

[2] The letter to Major Murray is printed *post*, 58. The other letters have not been found.

[3] The manuscript is somewhat mutilated and the omissions here have been supplied from the Franklin copy (P.R.O., C.O., 5.66). The Hildreth copy was perfect in this place, but the name "Farmer" is spelt "Firmer." "at Mobiel" is omitted.

[4] "Tawightwis"

18th I set off for the Ilinois with the Chiefs of all those Nations when by the way we met with Pondiac[1] together with the Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares & Shawanese, which accompanied Mr Frazier, & myself down the Ohio. & also Deputies with Speeches from the four Nations living in the Ilinois Country, to me & the Six Nations, Delawares & Shawanese, on which we returnd to Ouiatonon and there held another Conference, In which I settled all matters with the Ilinois Indians — Pondiac & they Agreeing[2] to every thing the other Nations had done, all which they[3] Confirmed by Pipes, & Belts, but told me the French had informed them that the English intended to take their Country from them, & give it to the Cherokees to settle on, & that if ever they suffered the English to take possession of their Country they would make Slaves of them, that this was the reason of their Opposing the English hitherto from taking possession of Fort *Chartres*, & induced them to tell Mr La Gutrie & Mr Sinnott that they would not let the English come into their Country. But being informed, Since Mr Sinnott had retired[4] by the Deputies of the Six Nations Delawares & Shawanese, that every difference subsisting between them & the English was now settled, they were willing to Comply, as the other Nations their Bretheren had done and desired that their Father the King of England might not look upon his taking Possession of the Forts which the french formerly Possest as a Title for his Subjects to possess their Country,[5] as they never had sold any part of it to the French, & that I might rest satisfied that whenever the English came to take possession they would receive them with open Arms.

25th I set off for Detroit having settled every thing with these several Nations to the Westward, & was Accompanied by several Chiefs of those Nations which were going to Detroit to meet Colo Bradstreet agreeable to his Invitation to them last Winter by Mr Maisonville. As I passed by the Twightwee Villages & the Ottawawee[6] Villages, on the Miamis River, they delivered me all the English

[1] The phrase "by the way" is omitted.
[2] "agreed"
[3] "all which they" omitted
[4] "went away"
[5] "to give his subjects a title to their country."
[6] "Ottaway's"

Prisoners they had, & I found as I passed by those Towns,[1] that several of the Indians had set off for Detroit.[2]

August 17th I arrived at Detroit where I found several small Tribes of Ottawas, Puttewatamies & Chipwas waiting in Consequence of Colo Bradstree's Invitation to see him. Here I met *Mr De Couagne*[3] and *Wabecomicat*[4] with a Deputation of Indians from Niagara, with Messages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac & those Western Nations.

23d Colo Campbell & I had a Meeting with the Twightwees, Wawiotonans, Pyankeshas, Kickapoos and Musquattamies, when they produced the several Belts sent them by Colo Bradstreet, in consequence of which Invitation they came here.

Then[5] they spoake to the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawanese on several Belts & Pipes, beging in the most abject Manner that they would forgive them for the ill Conduct of their Young Men, to take Pity on their Women & Children & grant thm peace.

They then spoake to the Colo & me on several Pipes & Belts Expressing their great Satisfaction at a firm & lasting Peace being settled between their Bretheren the English, & the several Indian Nations in this Country, that they saw the heavy Clouds that Hung over their Heads for some time past were now dispersed, and that the Sun shone clear & bright, and that as their Father the King of England had Conquered the French in that Country & taken into his friendship[6] all the Indian Nations, they hoped for the future they would be a happy People, & that[7] they should always have reason to[8] call the English their Fathers, & beged we would take pity on their Women & Children, & make up the difference subsisting between them and the Shawanese, Delawares & Six Nations, and said as they[9] were come there in consequence of Colo Bradstreet's invitation, & that he had not met them, [they hoped] their Fathers would pity their necessity & give them a

[1] "villages"
[2] Adds "to meet Colonel Bradstreet."
[3] "Dequanee"
[4] "Waobecomica"
[5] No paragraph.
[6] "protection"
[7] Inserts "for the time to come" after "that."
[8] Omits "have reason to."
[9] "we"

lit[tle Cloathing][1] and a little rum to drink on the road, as they[2] had come a great way to see their[3] Fathers. Then the Wyondats spoake to the Shawanese, & all the Western Nations on severall Belts & strings, by which they exhorted the several Nations to behave themselves well to their Fathers the English, who had now taken them under their Protection, that if they did, they would be a happy People, that if they did not listen to the Councils of their Fathers, they must take the Consequences, having assured them that all Nations to the Sun riseing had taken fast hold of their Fathers the English by the hand, & would follow their Advice, & do every thing they desired them, & never would let slip the Chain of Friendship now so happily renewed.

August 24th We had another Meeting with the several Nations, when the Wawcotonans, Twightwees, Pyankeshas, Kickapoos & Musquatamies made several speeches to Colo Campbell & me, in presence of all the other Nations, when they promised to become[4] the Children of the King of Great Brittain, & farther acknowledged that they had at Ouiatonon before they came there given up the Soverignty [*sic*] of their Country to me for His Majesty, & promised to Support his subjects in taking possession of all the Posts given up by the French their former Fathers to the English, now their present Fathers, all which they Confirmed with a Belt.

25th We had another meeting with the same Indians, when Colo Campbell & I, made them several Speeches in Answer to theirs of the 23 & 24th then delivered them a Road Belt in the Name of Sir William Johnson Baronet to open a Road from the rising to the Setting of the Sun which we Charged them to keep open through their Country, & Cautioned them to stop their Ears against the Storys or idle reports of evil minded People & Continue to promote the good Works of Peace, all which they promised to do in a most sincere manner.

26th Colo Campbell & I made those Nations some presents, when after taking leave of us, they sett off for their own Country well Satisfied.

27th We had a Meeting with Pondiac & all the Ottawa Tribes, Chipwaes & Puttewatamies wth the Hurons of this place & the Chiefs

[1] Omissions supplied from Franklin's copy.
[2] "we have"
[3] "our"
[4] "acknowledged themselves to be"

of those settled at Sandusky & the Miamis River, when we made them the following Speeches.[1]

Children Pondiac & all our Children the Ottawas, Puttewattamies, Chipways & Wyondatts —

We are very glad to see so many of our Children here present at your Antient Council Fire, which has been neglected for some time past, since those high Winds has arose & raised some heavy Clouds over your Country, I now by this Belt dress up your Antient Fire, & throw some dry Wood upon it, that the Blaze may ascend to the Clouds, so that all Nations may see it, & know that you live in Peace & Tranquility with your Fathers the English. A Belt.

By this Belt I disperse all the black Clouds from over your heads, that the Sun may shine clear on your Women and Children, that those unborn may Enjoy the blessings of this general Peace, now so happily settled between your Fathers the English & you, & all your younger Bretheren to the Sun Setting. A Belt.

Children By this Belt I gather up all the Bones of your deceased friends, & bury them deep in the Ground, that the Herbs & Sweet flowers of the Earth may grow over them, that we may not see them any more. A Belt.

Children With this Belt I take the Hatchet out of your Hands & I pluck up a large Tree & Bury it deep, so that it may never be found any more, & I plant the Tree of Peace, where all our Children may sit under & smoak in Peace with their Fathers. A Belt.

Children We have made a Road from the Sun rising to the Sun setting, I desire that you will preserve that Road good and pleasant to Travel upon, that we may all share the Blessings of this happy Union. I am sorry to see our Children dispersed thro' the Woods, I therefore desire you will return to your Antient Settlements & take care of your Council Fire which I have now dressed up, & promote the good Work of Peace. A Belt.

After which Wapicomica delivered his Messages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac & the rest of the Several Chiefs.

[1]Hildreth's copy passes over the speeches on the twenty-seventh, inserting the following paragraph: "The speeches are brief, and relate chiefly to their keeping the peace in sincerity and good faith. On the following day, or the 28th August, they had another meeting with the Indians, when Pondiac made the following speech, which is worth preserving, as coming from so celebrated a man:" Then follows Pontiac's speech, *post*, 46.

Aug^{ust} 28th We had a Meeting with Pondiac & the several Nations when Pondiac made the following Speeches.

Father

We have all smoaked out of the Pipe of Peace its your Childrens Pipe, & as the War is all over, & the Great Spirit and giver of Light who has made the Earth & every thing therein, has brought us all together this day for our mutual good to promote the good works of Peace, I declare to all Nations that I had settled my Peace with You before I came here, & now deliver my Pipe to be sent to *Sir William Johnson*, that he may know I have made Peace, and taken the King of England for my Father, in presence of all the Nations now Assembled, & whenever any of those Nations go to Visit him, they may smoak out of it with him in Peace. Fathers we are oblidged to you for lighting up our old Council Fire for us, & desiring us to return to it, but we are now settled on the Miamis River, not far from Hence, whenever you want us you will find us there ready to wait on You, the reason I choose to stay where we are now settled, is, that we love Liquor, & did we live here as formerly,[1] our People would be always drunk, which might Occasion some Quarrels between the Soldiers & them, this Father is all the reason I have for not returning to our old Settlements, & that[2] we live so nigh this place, that when we want to drink, we can easily come for it.

Gave a large Pipe with a Belt of Wampum tied to it.

Father Be strong and take pity on us your Children as our former Father did, 'tis just the Hunting Season of our[3] Children, our Fathers the French, formerly used to Credit his Children for Powder & Lead to Hunt with, I request in behalf of all the Nations present, that you will speak to the Traders now here to do the same, my Father once more I request you will take pity on us, &[4] tell your Traders to give your Children Credit for a little powder & Lead, as the Support of our Familys depend upon it, we have told you where we live,[5] that whenever you want us & let us know it, we will come directly to you. A Belt.

[1] "and to be so near this as we formerly lived"
[2] "where"
[3] "your"
[4] "that you tell" omitting "will take pity on us and"
[5] "not far from here" inserted.

Father You stoped up the Rum Barrel when we came here, 'till the Business of this Meeting was over, as it is now finished, we request you may open the Barrel that your Children may drink and be merry.[1]

August 29th A Deputation of several Nations sett out from Detroit for the Ilinois Country, with several Messages from me &[2] the Wyondats, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese & other Nations, in Answer to theirs delivered me at Ouiatonon.

30th The Chiefs of the several Nations who are settled on the Ouabache returned to Detroit from the River Roche, where they had been Encamped, & informed Colo Campbell & me, they were now going off for their own Country, & that nothing gave them greater pleasure, than to see that all the Western Nations & Tribes had agreed to a general Peace, & that they should be glad how soon their Fathers the English, would take possession of the Posts in their Country, formerly possessed by[3] their late Fathers the French, to open a Trade for them, & if this could not be done this Fall, they desired that some Traders might be sent to their Villages to supply them for the Winter, or else they would be oblidged to go to the Ilinois and apply to their old Fathers the French for such necessarys as they might want.

They then spoke on a Belt & said Fathers, every thing is now Settled, & we have Agreed to your taking possession of the Posts[4] in our Country. we have been informed, that the English where ever they settle, make the Country their own, & you tell us, that when you Conquered the French, they gave you this Country. That no difernce may happen hereafter, we tell you now the French never Conquered [us] neither did they[5] purchase a foot of our Country, nor have [they a right][6] to give it to you, we gave them liberty to settle for

[1] Hildreth's copy inserts the following paragraph: "There were present at this treaty about thirty chiefs and five hundred warriors. A list of the tribes is given, and the names of the chiefs. This was the last public transaction, in which Pondiac was engaged with the English. The year following, in a council with the Indians on the Illinois, this noted chief was stabbed to the heart, by an Indian who had long followed him for that purpose."

[2] "to"

[3] "which had formerly been in possession"

[4] "of the posts" omitted.

[5] "Conquered us neither did they" omitted.

[6] Supplied from the Franklin copy.

which they always rewarded us & treated us with great Civility[1] while they had it in their power, but as they are become now your People, if you expect to keep those Posts,[2] we will expect to have proper returns from you. A Belt.

Septb[r] 2[d] The Chiefs of the Wyondatts or Huron, came to me & said they had spoake last Summer to Sir Will[m] Johnson at Niagara about the Lands, on which the French had Settled near Detroit belonging to them, & desired I would mention again to him, they never had sold it to the French, & expected their new Fathers the English would do them Justice, as the French were become one People with us. A Belt.

4th Pondiac with several Chiefs of the Ottawas, Chippawaes & Potowatamies likewise complained, that the French had settled part of their Country, which they never had sold to them, & hoped their Fathers the English, would take it into Consideration, & see that a proper Satisfaction was made to them. That their Country was very large, & they were willing to give up such part of it, as was Necessary for their Fathers the English, to carry on Trade at, provided they were paid for it, & a sufficient part of the Country left them to Hunt on. A Belt.

6th The *Sagina* Indians came here, & made a Speech on a Belt of Wampum expressing their Satisfaction on hearing that a general Peace was made with all the Western Nations & with Pondiac, they desired a little Powder, Lead & a few Knives[3] to enable them to Hunt on their way Home, & a little rum to drink their new Fathers health. A Belt.

9th *Allewaky*[4] and *Chamindiway* Chiefs of a band of Ottawas from Sandusky with 20 Men came here and informed me, that their late Conduct had been peaceable, that on hearing there was a great Meeting of all Nations at this place, they came to hear what would be done, & on their way here they had been informed that a general Peace was settled with all Nations to the Sun setting, & they now came to

[1] Reads: "to settle and they were always very civil to us."

[2] "posts as your own property, we will expect to have equivalent made us, for such parts of our country as you may want to possess."

[3] "a few knives" omitted.

[4] The transactions of the ninth and eleventh are omitted, but the following is inserted: "N.B. The transactions of the 9th and 11th are written with such poor ink, and so faded, that they cannot be deciphered."

assure us of their Attachment to the English Interest, & beged for some Powder, Lead, some Blankets and a little rum to help them to return to their Town. A String.

Septb^{r} 11th Col^{o} Campbell & I gave the above parties some presents & a little rum & sent them away well Satisfied.

12th The Grand Sautois[1] came with his band and spoke as follows.

Father

You sent me a Belt from the Miamis, & as soon as I received it, I set off to meet you here, on my way I heard what had past between you & the several Tribes that met you here, you have had pity on them, & I beg in behalf of myself & the People of Chicags, that you will have pity on us also. 'tis true we have been Fools, & have listened to evil reports, & the whistling of bad Birds, we red people, are a very Jealous and foolish[2] People, & Father amongst you white People, there are bad People also, that tell us Lyes & deceive us, which has been the Occasion of what has past, I need not say much on this Head, I am now Convinced, that I have been wrong[3] for some Years past, but there are People that have behaved worse than I & my People, they were pardoned last Year at this place, I hope we may meet with the same,[4] that our Women & Children may enjoy the blessings of Peace, as the rest of our Bretheren the red People, & you shall be convinced, by our future Conduct, that we will behave as well as any Tribe of Ind^{s} in this Country. A Belt.

He then said that the St Joseph Indians would have come along with him, but the English Prisoner which their Fathers want from them, was some distance off a Hunting, & as soon as they could get him in, they would deliver him up and desire forgiveness.[5]

14th I had a private Meeting with the grand Sautois, when he told me he was well disposed for peace last Fall, but was then sent for to the Ilinois, where he met with Pondiac, & that then their Fathers the French told them, if they would be strong & keep the Eng-

[1] "12th. The grand sauton, and a party of Ottawas and Chippewas, from Chicago, sent me word they would come in the morning and see me." The statement above under the twelfth is placed on the thirteenth.

[2] "and foolish" omitted.

[3] "wrong led"

[4] "and you have pardoned them. I hope you to do the same to us"

[5] "and beg forgiveness of their fathers, as they did at present."

lish out of possession of that Country but this Summer, That the King of France would send Over an Army next Spring, to assist his Children the Indians, and that the King of Spain would likewise send Troops to help them to keep the English out of their Country, that the English were a bad People, & had a design to cut off all the Indian Nations in this Country, & to bring the Southern Indians to live & settle there, this Account made all the Indians very uneasy in their Minds, & after holding a Council amongst themselves, they all ditermined to Oppose the English, & not to suffer them to take Possession of the Ilinois, that for his part he behaved as ill as the rest of[1] the English Officers that came there in the Spring, but since we had been better informed of the goodness of the English, & convinced the French had told them lyes for the love of their Beaver, he was now ditermined with all his People to become faithfull[2] to their new Fathers the English, & pay no regard to any Stories the French should tell him for the future.

Sep[r] 15th Col[o] Campbell & I had a Meeting with the grand Sautois at which we informed him, of every thing that had past with the Several Nations & Tribes, & told him that we Accepted him and his people in Friendship, & would forgive them as we had the rest of the Tribes, & forget what was past, provided their future Conduct should convince us of their Sincerity, after which we gave them some presents, for which he returned thanks & departed very well Satisfied.

19th I received a Letter by Express from Col[o] Reed acquainting me of Cap[t] Sterlings setting out from Fort Pitt, with 100 men of the 42[d] Regm[t] to take possession of Fort Chartres in the Ilinois Country.[3]

20th I sent of Huron Andrew Express to Cap[t] Starling at the Ilinois, & with Messages to the several Nations in that Country & those on the Ouabache, to acquaint them of Cap[t] Starlings departure from Fort Pitt for the Ilinois Country.

25th The Chiefs of the S[t] Joseph Indians arrived and addressed themselves to Col[o] Campbell & me as follows —

Fathers

We are come here to see you, altho' we are not Acquainted with you, we had a Father formerly, with whom we were very well

[1] "to"

[2] "faithful and dutiful children"

[3] See *post*, 91 *et seq.*

acquainted, & never differed with him, you have Conquered him some time ago, & when you came here first notwithstanding your hands were all Bloody, you took hold of us by the Hands & used us well, & we thought we should be happy with our Fathers,[1] but soon an unlucky difference happened which threw us all in Confusion, where this arose we dont know, but we assure you, we were the last that entered into this Quarrel, the Ind[s] from this place solicited us often to Join them, but we would not listen to them, at last they got the better of our foolish young Warriors, but we never agreed to it, we knew it would Answer no end, & often told our Warriors they were Fools, if they Succeeded in killing the few English in this Country, they could not kill them all, because we knew you to be a great People.

Fathers you have after all that has happened, received all the several Tribes in this Country for your Children, we from S[t] Josephs seem to be the last of your Children that come to you,[2] we are no more than Wild Creatures to you Fathers in understanding, therefore we request you'l forgive the past follies of our young people, & receive us for your Children, since you have thrown down our former Father on his Back, we have been wandering in the dark like blind people, now you have dispersed all this darkness, which hung over the heads of the several Tribes, & have Accepted them for your Children, we hope you will let us pertake with them of the light, that our Women & Children may enjoy Peace, & we beg youl forget all that is past, by this Belt we remove all evil thoughts from your Hearts. A Belt.

Fathers when we formerly came to Visit our late Fathers the French, they always sent us home Joyfull, & we hope you will have pity on our Women & young Men who are in great want of Necessarys, & not let us return home to our Village[s] ashamed.

Col[o] Campbell & I made them the following Answer[4]

Children I have heard with Attention what you have said, [& am glad][5] to hear that you have delivered up the Prisoners at Michilli-

[1] "brethern"

[2] "to you to beg mercy."

[3] "towns"

[4] "Colonels Campbell and Croghan made them a favorable answer, and added presents of powder, lead, vermillion, clothing, and two kegs of rum, ending the interview with these remarks." The Hildreth copy contains only the last paragraph of the above speech, beginning: "Children, I take this opportunity" etc.

[5] Supplied from the Franklin copy.

makinac, Agreeable to my desire, as the other Prisoner who I always th[ought] belonged to your Nation does not, but the Man who has him resides now in your Country, I must desire youl do every thing in your power to get him brought to me, nothing will give me greater pleasure, than to promote the good Works of Peace, & make my Children the Indians happy, as long as their Conduct shall deserve it. I did not know what to think of your Conduct for some time past, but to convince you of my Sincere desire to promote Peace, I receive you as Children, as I have done the other Nations, & hope your future Conduct may be such, as will Convince me of your Sincerity.

A Belt.

Children Sometimes bad people take the liberty of stragling into your Country, I desire if you meet any such people to bring them Immediately here, likewise I desire that none of your young Men may Steal any Horses out of this Settlement as they have done formerly, we shall see always strict Justice done to you, & expect the same from you, on that your own happiness depends, & as long as you continue to merrit our friendship by good Actions in promoting Peace & Tranquility between your young People & His Majesties Subjects, you may expect to be received here with open Arms, & to convince you further of my Sincerity, I give you some Cloaths, Powder, Lead, Vermillion & 2 Cags of rum for your young People, that you may return home without shame as you desired.

Children I take this Oppertunity to tell you that your Fathers the English are gone down the Ohio from Fort Pitt to take possession of the Ilinois, & desire you may acquaint all your people of it on your return home, & likewise desire you will stop your Ears against the Whistling of bad Birds, & mind nothing else but your Hunting to Support your Familys, that your Women & Children may enjoy the Blessing of Peace.

A Belt.[1]

[1] The following paragraphs follow in the Hildreth copy: "26th. I left Detroit and arrived, October 3d, at Niagara. Here I met some Senecas with whom I had a meeting, and informed them of my transactions with the several nations; and desired them to inform their people of it on their return home, which they promised me they would.

"October 11th. Set off from Niagara, and arrived the 17th at Ontario, where I met the Bunt and several sachems of the Onondagas, with whom I had a meeting, and informed them what had passed between me and the western nations.

"19th. I set off from Ontario, and arrived at Fort Stanwix the 21st."

Nation waiting for another
next Week, to prevent any further
be able to get home in proper time.

Indeed the Huron may have
may have exaggerated the acct of the partys of
sent out agt the Shawanese &c. at least it does
any probable to me.

The Delawares at Cherupsico,
collected all their prisoners in order to come down
Onondagas are in daily expectation of them (by an express this morning)
but by what I can find the Delaware Chiefs are
of venturing within our power, which occasions the de
In short I don't like their behavior, any more than
of the Senecas of this or the Cayuga or Sandusky
another are none of the most pacific. The word of
Frenchman obtains credit immediately, thus shews the
of favors & good Treatment to Ind.s. They almost univer
believe that the French are coming with a large force, bu
of those who are well disposed seem greatly concerned at
however absurd this notion is, it may have bad effects
gains farther ground, and a few ill disposed fellows may
Steps which must may draw a whole Nation into a war.
they say that a number of people are gone already from

Enclosure

34.245(1)

[illegible] hunting places next [illegible]
told them they would make good [illegible]
[illegible] not afraid of them, as sev.l People Hon[illegible]
[illegible] vested in the preservation of that Patent. [illegible]
[illegible]action I was a Stranger till a few days ago. He [illegible]
[illegible]ne here whilst I was in meeting with some of the upper
Nations publickly repeated the Whole which I find has alread[illegible]
propagated itself, & occasioned the Ind.s to say that our
Words are not to be depended upon, & that whenever it is in
power we shall serve them much worse than the Mohocks
The sev.l circumstances of this & other Frauds are properly
authenticated & laid before the Lords of Trade, but upon the
is done in any of these matters, I cannot but think myself
in a very odd situation after Explaining to the Ind.s so many
Proclamations for removing encroachm.ts & doing them, as
all which I have assured them they may rely on.

I have rec.d Letters from Mr Croghan from Carlisle on his
way to Fort Pitt. he has enclosed me accts to the amt
of £2043. 8. 3.d ½ Cy over and besides the Credit given him
in Philadelphia This he says he was obliged to do the
better to ensure Success, & because the Nations he has to pass thro'
expect to have many ordinary services rewarded with
Silver Works the Use of which they are very fond, as he has drawn
upon me for the money I now transmit to you

[illegible] ...ment as red[illegible] ...
...ne for money when at too great ...
Vouchers. I am likewise at a ...
deemed Authentic Vouchers, without a ...
Considerable Loser. —

The Lords of Trade have ...
considerable part of ye Expence, & the duty upon Goods to be sent
imprimis the Illinois on which Departments ...
have been done since I am a Stranger to ...
by trust from their alliance & connection with ye Northern
they should properly come within that, as well on account
Indians
facility of the Communication as from the Connection
Northern Ind^s with those of the Illinois. —

Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations.

St. James's, 12th. March 1765.

My Lords,

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Having laid before the King Your Lordships Letter of the 6th. Inst., desiring to receive His Majesty's Commands concerning the Two Indians of the Mohawk-Nations, whom the House of Lords, in Consequence of a Complaint made to that House, have ordered to be taken Care of, until Your Lordships shall take Them out of the Hands of the Persons in whose Custody They now are, in order to Their being sent back to North America; I am commanded to signify to Your Lordships His Majesty's Pleasure, that You should immediately give Directions for Contracting for the Passage of the said Two Indians on board the first good Ship, which shall sail for New York; taking the proper Precautions, as in the late Instance of the Cherokee Indians, for their good Treatment,

I am, My Lords,

Your Lordships most obedient humble Servant,

J. Dyson

Treatment, and safe Delivery to the Lieut. Governor, on their Arrival; That, in the mean Time, Your Lordships should cause Them to be properly maintained & supplied with all Neceſsaries: And when, upon their Embarkation, Your Lordships shall have transmitted to Me an Account of the whole Expence incurred in the Services abovementioned, I will lay it before The King, to the End that His Majesty may give the necessary Directions for the Payment of the Amount of it.

I am &c.ª

Dunk Halifax.

ALL ſorts of ſnuff, equal to any made

Dra! 12th March 1765.

To the Lords of Trade.

~~(2. Mohawk Indians.)~~

Signifying His Majesty's Pleasure that they should give Directions for Contracting for a Passage for the two Mohawk Indians to New York, by the first Opportunity; and in the mean time should cause them to be properly maintained and supplied with all Necessaries:

I.
N.° 6.

INDORSED: *New York*
15th. March 1765
Copy of Lieut. Govr. Colden's
Letter to Sir William Johnson
in Answer to his Letter of
Feby. 27th representing the
uneasiness of the Indians re-
specting the Pattent of
Kayadarosseras, &c.— In Lt. Govr. Colden's
Letter of 13 April,
1765
Read
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THE KAYADEROSSERAS PATENT

Contemporary Copy[1]

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York on Friday the fifteenth Day of March 1765 —

Present

The Honoble. Cadwallader Colden Esqr: Lieut: Governor &ca:

Mr: Horsmanden
Mr: Smith.
Mr: Walton.
Earl of Stirling
Mr. Reade.
Mr. Morris.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor laid before the Council a Letter to him of the 27th. Ultimo from Sir William Johnson his Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Representing, That the Mohawks had procured a Country Schoolmaster to write a few Lines to some Persons, who lately settled within the Claim of Kayaderosseras, which they sent by one of their Chiefs who brought back an Answer from the people, Importing " That

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.1072, p. 289, London, England; inclosed in Colden's letter of April 13th, 1765, to the lords of trade.

they knew some Steps were taking in England for procuring Justice to the Indians, but that it met with too great great Opposition from People at York and other Parts; and that should the King even determine the Affair against them; that is the Settlers; they would nevertheless remain on the Lands, and make good their Possession." That the Mohawks came in a Body two days since about it, and Assembling the Cagnawageys and those of the Senecas & other six Nations then with him, represented in the strongest Terms the Injustice they had met with as well on that, as on many other Occasions, which created vast Uneasiness among all the rest: That he recommended to them to take no farther Steps till they heard from England. That this Matter he thinks will not be an affair of the Mohawks alone, but may serve as a pretence for involving us in more Trouble greatly, than the Patent is worth. That he is under the Necessity of speaking his Sentiments agreeable to his Duty, and from his Regard for the Public Safety, so that no Charge may be laid to him, for neglecting to give due Information of the Effects, he apprehends may result from a Delay of Justice: That the Jealousy that the English will fall on Means to deprive them of their Lands, which in a great Measure gave rise to the late Hostilities, still subsists, and that we can never expect the Indians will be at rest so long as any great Matter of Complaint subsists among any one of the Nations, and that the Prejudices, which many Nations have conceived will occasion them to be glad of the slenderest Pretence for renewing Hostilities: That the Ohio Delawares, are now with him, and the whole of the Six Nations daily expected, before whom the Mohawks are determined to make publick Remonstrance and Complaint, which he finds himself unable to prevent, tho' he has endeavoured it all in his Power; to avert the Consequences which such Complaint may produce amongst the other Nations, who consider the Mohawks, as peculiarly deserving our Favour.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor having required the Opinion of the Board thereupon — The Council on due Con-

sideration of the Matter, were of Opinion there was no other Method of giving Satisfaction to the Indians in Respect to this Complaint than by adviseing an Inquiry into the Validity of the Letters Patent under which the Lands are claimed, by Scire Facias at Common Law, and to give Notice of this Measure as speedily as possible to Sir William Johnson. It is therefore Ordered by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor with the Advice of the Council, that his Majesty's Attorney General of this Province, do accordingly bring a Scire Facias at Common Law, against the Possessors and Claimants of the said Tract of Land commonly known by the Name of Kayaderosseras, who claim to hold the same under Letters Patent to Nanning Harmense, Johannes Beekman, Rip Van Dam, Ann Bridges, May Bickley, Peter Fauconier, Adrian Hooghlandt, Johannes Fisher, John Tudor, Joris Hooghlandt, John Stevens, John Tatham, & Sampson Broughton bearing date the second day of November One Thousand seven hundred and eight. And for this purpose the Board recommend to Sir William Johnson, as his Majestys Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department, to employ a proper Person as a Sollicitor to assist his Majesty's Attorney General in this prosecution, and to furnish him also with such Materials of Evidence, as can be produced to establish the Right of the Indians to the Premises in Question.

A true Copy Exam^{d} By

G W BANYAR D Cl Con —

INDORSED: 15 March 1765 New York
Order of Council for a Scire
Facias against the
Patent of Kayaderosseras —
In Lt Gov^{rs} Colden's
Letter of 13 April 1765.
Read
16

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Whitehall March 21. 1765.

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My Lord,

Having in pursuance of His Majesty's Commands signified to us by your Lordship in your Letter of the 12th. instant, contracted for the Passage of the two Mohawk Indians on board the Friendship Captain Stroud, bound to New York, and the said Indians having been embarked, and all Expences attending them defrayed; We take Leave to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed Account of the said Expences for His Majesty's Directions thereupon.

We are, My Lord

Your Lordship's

most obedient and

most humble Servants,

Hillsborough

Soame Jenyns.

Ed: Eliot

Geo: Rice

Orwell

Baner Gascoyne

J. Dyson

Whitehall
21 March 1765

Lords of Trade

Rec.d

Mohawks

Transmitting the Inclosure for His Majesty's Directions thereupon

with an Inclosure

J.
N.o 7.

An Account of Moneys expended for the Passage of five Mohawk Indians to New York, and for their Maintenance and other Contingent Charges before their Departure.

	£	s	d
To Cash paid to Messrs. Mildred & Roberts Owners of the Ship Friendship, Captain Frost, for the Passages of the above Persons to New York		31	10 —
To Do for sundry Provisions Liquors & Stores of all sorts for the said Indians		35	14 —
To five blue Surtout Coats for the Indians		3	10 —
To five Pair of Buckskin Breeches for them		1	7 —
To four Pair of grey Worsted Stockings			16 —
To two Pair of Shoes			15 —
To a Pair of Shoe Buckles			2 6
To four ruffled Shirts		2	8 —
To two black Silk Handkerchiefs for their Necks			8 —
To two Silver laced Hats with Cockades		1	8 —
To two plain Guns, Horns, Moulds & Cases		2	19 —
To Bedding for each of them		6	— —
To two Worsted Caps			4 —
To two Knives & two Pairs of Shirt Sleeve Buttons			4 —
To 5 Pinchbeck Medals of His Majesty on the Victories of 1761 & 2. 6 and two of the Queen in Copper 4			10 —
To a Dozen of coloured Prints of the King and Queen			6 —
Carried Over	£	88	1 6

	£	s	d
Brought Over	88	1	6
To a Pound of Vermilion and two Boxes to put it in			12
To an Interpreter		5	
To their Board for three Weeks at the Sun Tavern in the Strand as by Agreement made by Mr. Myers under which the Master thereof would not subsist them		9	9
To Liquors Washing &c. during that Time	2	1	2
To Cash paid Mr. Myers in Satisfaction of his Demand for Expences on the Indians and himself subsequent to the Order of the House of Lords concerning them	5	5	
To Do for Medicines for them here and to take with them		8	6
To 2 Boxes and Cording			13
To the two Indians on their earnest Request for Pocket Money half a Guinea each	1	1	
To Coach Hire, Wateridge and other contingent Expences			13
£	108	11	2

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL March 21st 1765

Dear Sir

I have Just recieved your letter of the 15th Inst ℔ Express, together with the order of Council relative to Kayadarosseras, which I shall imediately communicate to the Indians with Assurances that the affair will be speedily terminated, which I heartily wish it may to their satisfaction. As all I can say, cannot persuade Indians but that they are neglected unless the means of releif are speedy, and I am not sufficiently Acquainted with the Nature of a process on a *Scire facias* to know when the Affair may come to a conclusion. beleive me Sir it gives me no small trouble to be continually sollicitted about this Affair, and I am the more concerned at it, as it effects the Claims of the present Generation, who I beleive would not have taken ye Illegal & unjust Steps, which I am persuaded were made use of for ye acquiring the Tract, and of which the first Proprietors or Pattentees were so sensible that they never attempted occupying, or even Surveying it, altho the best part of it lyes much more out of the Enemys way than many of the other Settlements in this Country, but this was prudently neglected, and the Pattent in a Manner unknown & unnoticed for many years, however I find a Minute now by me of a Complaint wh I laid before Govr Clinton fifteen years ago, occasioned by some persons at Albany havg mentioned the Affair to the Mohawks, no Settlements being then made it dropped till 1754 when they complained to Lieut. Govr. Delancey in Council at Albany & thus the Affair stood till the late Settlements, & the report which prevailed for dividing it, a Step wh at once alarmed the Indians & determined them to take their late measures. The annulling a Pattent is nothing new in this Province. I find several Precedents for it, and In this Case, & at this Period it cannot effect any governour, but ye continuance of it must arraign the conduct of Several who have since granted small Tracts within the bounds claimed by the Pattent in Question,

w^h must either prove heavy reflections on those concerned in such grants or convince any thinking Person that the Tract in Question was not considered as Valid. I Just mention these few Heads to obviate some late remarks made on this Subject, Everry of which can be easily & Justly answered. at the Same time I Judge them necessary hints to You & the Gentlemen of ye Council who I make no doubt will do everry thing for obtaining Speedy Justice in ye Case.

I should not have given you this repeated trouble but that my duty oblidges me to leave nothing undone for secureing the tranquility of this Country, which by what I can learn may in some measure depend upon the Just dicission of this affair.

I am yith perfect Estem
Dear Sir
Your most obedient & most Humble Servant
W^m. JOHNSON

P.S. By the Orders from England for retrenching the Ind^n. Expences as much as possible, I cannot with propriety make a Charge of ye Expresses Journey.

The Honble
Lieu^t Govr COLDEN

From Sir William Johnson

Private JOHNSON HALL March 21st 1765
Dear Sir

I have received your favour of the 3^d Ins^t and am sorry Mr Vroman had not sent you the Survey sooner.

I am glad you approve of the alterations w^h I made in ye draft of y^r letter, and I think your observation on my inserting the Names of my Son, & Sons in Law, may be worth notice, for which reason I think it had better be done as you have proposed.

This Moment I received your (private) letter of the

w^h must either prove heavy reflections on those concerned in such grants or convince any thinking Person that the Tract in Question was not considered as Valid. I Just mention these few Heads to obviate some late remarks made on this Subject, Everry of which can be easily & Justly answered. at the Same time I Judge them necessary hints to You & the Gentlemen of ye Council who I make no doubt will do everry thing for obtaining Speedy Justice in ye Case.

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Lieut Govr Colden

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Private Johnson Hall March 21st 1765
Dear Sir

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I am glad you approve of the alterations w^h I made in ye draft of y^r letter, and I think your observation on my inserting the Names of my Son, & Sons in Law, may be worth notice, for which reason I think it had better be done as you have proposed.

This Moment I received your (private) letter of the

15th Inst ℔ the Express, and I am much oblidged to you for what you have communicated relative to the Charter of Schenectady, I had no knowledge of, or Interest in ye Affair but from Sundry applications made to me concerning it, & that, long after application had been made for it, I am glad to find that they will be now contented by the libertys Extending no farther than their Pattent.

I am much oblidged to you for yr kind paragraph Expressing yr desire that the Appointments should be agreable to me, Mr Vroman & Mr Duncan are both men well qualified & there are doubtless Several others recommended to you, of whose Character & Abilities you have some knowledge. You know so much of the People, that I need say but little on that Head.

I shall take due notice of what you have recommended to be done in the Affair of Kayadarusseras, altho I can Ill spare time to attend to it, I heartily wish it may be ended in a Speedy & Satisfactory manner for the Indians, whose uneasiness on that Head, & the consequence they might produce have my Sole Motive for troubling you about it.

The Government are so particular & Saving with regard to Indian Expences, that I cannot with propriety make a Charge of the Express. A proper Oeconomy is laudable, but in such a Department as mine, too much parsimony may often prove highly prejudicial to the Service.

I shall take care to let ye Mohawks imediately know of the Steps which are to be taken for vacateing ye Pattent, and shall also acquaint them with yr good offices therein and your Earnest desire for procureing them Speedy Justice, which will doubtless be agreably received by them and all the Indians; I shall also inform them of the steps you have taken for their obtaining Justice hereafter in a Summary way, which I am certain will give them great Satisfaction nor can anything be more wanted for preserveing Peace, & releiving their Just complaints.

I see plainly the dispositions you have to struggle with relative to the affair of Appeals, the severe reflections

which I have taken notice of in the late papers, are too commonly practiced here to give you much concern, and I think you have taken the wisest step, by treating them with the neglect they deserve. As the passion for a Scurrilous paper War is so predominant that an Answer would but serve to support their Invectives, which on passing unnoticed will subside of themselves, and share the fate of all paralel performances.

I am with ye most perfect Esteem
Dear Sir
Your Sincere Welwisher & Affect^t^ Humble Servant
W^m^. JOHNSON

P.S. I send you the enclosed as you may think it necessary to lay my answer before ye Council

The Honr^ble^
Lieut. Governour COLDEN

From Thomas Gage

NEW YORK April 16th 1765

Sir

I have this instant recieved the Letter I herewith inclose you, by Express from Governor Penn. This intelligence seems of a pretty Extraordinary nature, and I dare say you'll think it expedient, that an Officer of Artillery should immediately visit the Cannon placed on the Fort and Batteries, and make a Report thereof; I shou'd be inclined to think what has happened at Philadelphia to be the consequence of an idle frolick, but 'till that's ascertained, it seems to call for some precautions. You'll be so good to return Me Governor Penn's Letter after perusal.

I am with great Regard Sir
Your most Obedient humble Servant
THO^s^ GAGE

Honble Lt Govr COLDEN

[illegible] doubtless say that the [illegible]
conveyed by the Six Nations and [illegible]
willing to part with any Quantity, have [illegible]

I have also sent the Copy of Capt [illegible]
that of the Speech from which and the Safe con[illegible]
Virginia and with Prisoners, I am induced to think [illegible]
Shawanese will make good their Engagements. [illegible]
are likewise arrived here from the Ohio and report favo[illegible]
them. There are nevertheless several ill disposed Indians
French influence, and accompanied by some of that Nati[illegible]
amongst the sev.l Nations of Indians, whom they are end[illegible]
to stir up to War, by every Means in their power. -

As to Hillbuck I have known him for some ten[illegible]
and his character, he appears to act very open, and Expr[illegible]
himself with a freedom & plainness not usual amongst In[illegible]
he was one of those who met the Army last Year at whe[illegible]
time it appears clearly that he was not so much as hea[illegible]
alth.o he earnestly desired to speak to the Comd.g Officer o[illegible]
Subjects, so that the Army could not have been amused by hi[illegible]
as he was not attended to, tho' I believe they were too easily
persuaded by many Indians who politically came to retar[illegible]
their motions. - The person whom I sent to Niagara is just return[illegible]
to Fish ar Onondaga Ind.s who accompanied him has brought [illegible]
amongst other a Letter to you which I herewith enclose, by [illegible]
I find that the Ind.s are at last all Assembled at Onondaga, & Wolf[illegible]
to be accompanied by the Squash Cutler to there. Their Delay
hitherto

Pen.d Gaz.e

24 254 (1)

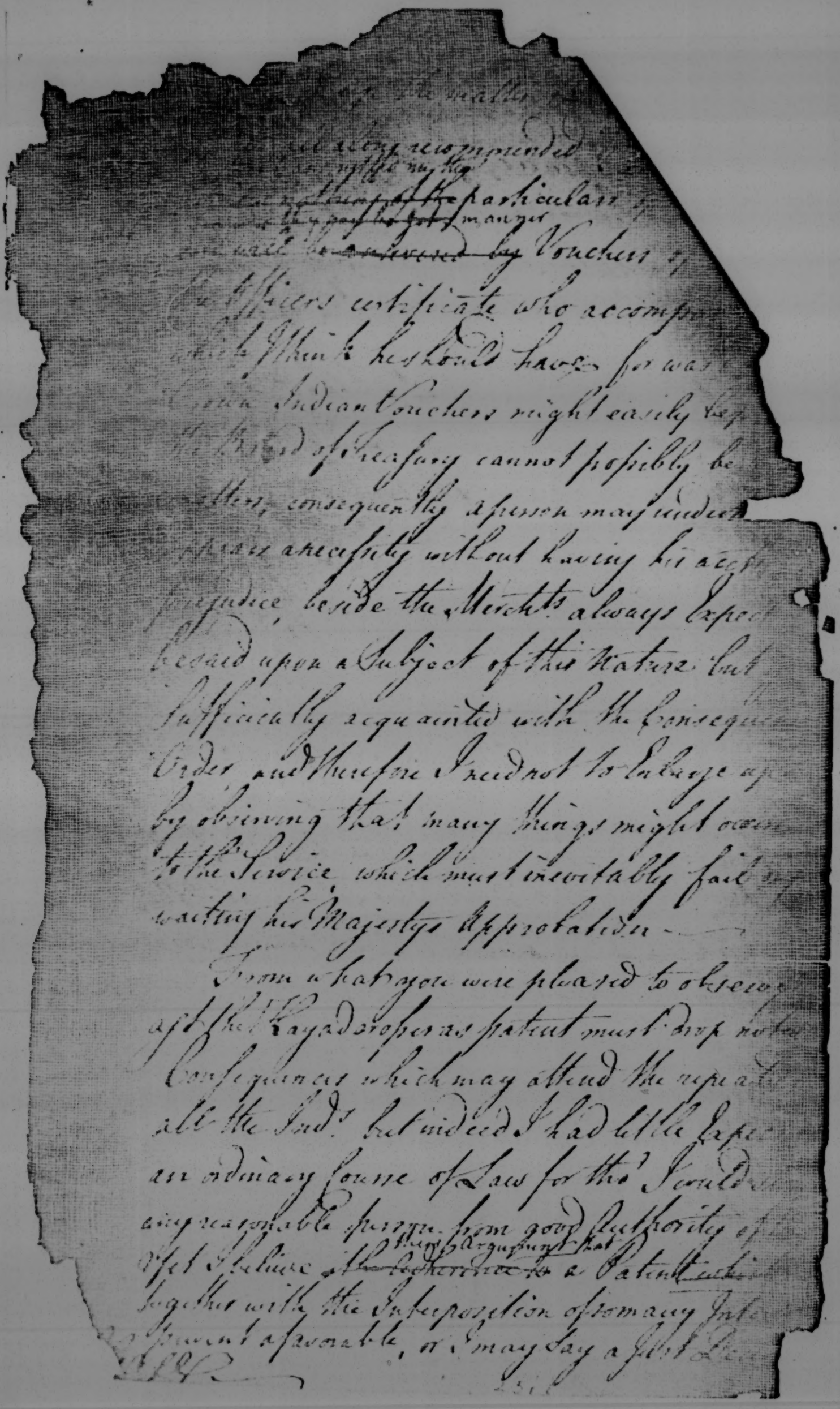
[illegible] they [illegible]
[illegible] that they would be willing
[illegible] Order them off they will not comply, in
[illegible] of which they will be [illegible] have now ordered
[illegible] Process at the patent, but such proceed[s] are
[illegible] certain issue, & unless a Method is fallen upon for
Justice in a Summary way, a Superintendant has no Power
to tell the Indians that they shall not be wronged or imposed
I have not received a Minnit of the Treasury from the
Board of Trade, or any other Office, and therefore the Expences
incurred in my Department to this time cannot I apprehend be
affected by any Order I was unacquainted with,-

I have used more Oeconomy than the Service would
admit of at the same time I know the acct[s] are as large as
they are unavoidable, and unless the Department is very par-
ticularly attended it will be impossible for me to attempt carrying on the Service as
many Indians are daily brought to me which has and Sums drawn
for Expences necessarily incurred, the Reasonableness of which
I am fully persuaded of.-

I have been obliged to Cloath & make presents to all the
Indians who were on the Service last Year, as well as to provide a
Suitable present for the ensuing Meeting, I could wish that
Indian affairs might be carried on without the Expence such attending them
other method could answer [illegible] as it would
save me infinity Trouble [illegible] but I am very sensible that
[illegible] I have been obliged to [illegible] I can say this with a Safe Conscience
[illegible] for my Services, & [illegible]
[illegible] in other Departments.

As affairs are circumstanced I must beg the favour of your partic-
ular

[illegible] any thing [illegible]
[illegible] I dispair of [illegible]
[illegible] as long as I may go with your
have no doubt of your [illegible] the
occasion ——
[illegible] by the Order of [illegible]
to furnish the necessary proofs at the [illegible]
and also to ~~send~~ appoint a Solicitor to assist him
in carrying on the process, from which I expect
both must be defrayed by the Department I must
know whether this Expence can be undertaken
I must likewise by your's inform me what Number of
Delawares are alive at N York & whether they may
up to be restored to their Nation, on the arrival of the
and the settlement of Affairs with them ——



[illegible] recommended
[illegible] the particulars
[illegible] manner
[illegible] Vouchers
Officers certificate who recommend
[illegible] should have for was
[illegible] Indian Vouchers might easily be
[illegible] which necessary cannot possibly be
[illegible] consequently a person may under
[illegible] necessity without having his accts
prejudice beside the Merchts always expect
[illegible] upon a Subject of this Nature but
sufficiently acquainted with the consequence
Order and therefore I need not to enlarge upon
by observing that many things might occur
the Service which must inevitably fail of
waiting his Majesty's Approbation

From what you were pleased to observe
of the Kings dispersing Goods must drop note
Consequences which may attend the repeal
all the Laws intended. Had the Legislature
an ordinary Course of Laws for the Sending
any reasonable Supply from good Authority of
West Indies [illegible] a Calculation
together with the Interposition of many Inter
favourable, or may say a Stop to

[illegible] month, there
[illegible] expences, but at the [illegible]
[illegible] Cloaths and at Sea[illegible]
[illegible] Provisions, Liquor, Ammunition
[illegible] thought Necessary to Supply
[illegible] ship with the ~~usual~~ [illegible] Requisite
[illegible] further Instructions or Explanations
[illegible] may goon without Interruption.

[illegible] what he thinks of the Delay made by
[illegible] a ~~Consid~~ Capt. able Number ammounting to
[illegible] have been for a Considerable time
[illegible] to get to no purpose I believe the conduct of those
~~Indians~~ [illegible] ~~as spare of themselves~~ may have some effect
[illegible] may induce them to [illegible] their Journey like the
[illegible] Nations of the ~~Illinois~~ which shows pacific Disposi-
tions by ~~a~~ added ~~reason~~ for this they are not numerous they are
[illegible] and Assistance, ~~be it~~ as it will I am sorry to see
[illegible] Goods daily going forward, ~~they are a powerfull~~ Establish
[illegible] of the Spanish ~~subjects~~ trade for Furrs could
[illegible] ~~strongly change~~ the present aspect of Indian
[illegible] which [illegible] ~~Spanish~~ [illegible] carried on
[illegible] these thoughts I submit to your consideration

I am with Great Esteem Dr Sir,

Delay, & whether they have brought down any Prisoners, and also to be able to finish with them in a few Days. —

Lieut. Coll. Campbel[1] has informed me of ye. transactions at Detroit, the reasons assigned by the Potawattamies are verry trivial, it appears rather to have been the effect of some Sudden Passion not uncommon amongst the Indians, I hope it will go no farther. —

I am with yt. utmost respect
Dear Sir
Your Most Obedient
His Excellency & most Humble Servant
MAJOR GENRL. GAGE WM. JOHNSON

INDORSED:
Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart.
April 27th. 1765.
received May 4th.
answered —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[2]

[*Johnson Hall, April 13-28, 1765*]

Saturday April 13th. 1765, Two Messengers from the Ondagaes Arrived here this Day to let me know that their Nation, the Tuscaroras, & Oneidaes were on their Way hither, & would be here in three Days at farthest, yt. they were out of all Patience waiting for the Senecas &ca. so Sett of for this place without them. they say also that ye. Cayugaes, had sent to hasten the Seneca's, for whom they had waited long, & were determined to follow the Ondagaes in 3 days whether the Senecas came or not, that Long Coat, [& *Squashcutter*] was to come with ye. Senecas. —

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[1] Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell of the 17th regiment, commandant at Detroit.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 9; in Sir William's hand.

Thursday April 18th. 1765 —

The Cheifs & Sachims of Onondaga, wth. those of the Tuscaroras Arrived here. & after Encamping, they All waited on Sr. Wm., & paid him the usual Complimts. After wh. Sr. Wm. gave them a severe Reprimand for their backwardness in comeing on his call, from wh. charge they exculpated themselves, by throwing it on the Senecas &ca. at whose conduct they were so much displeased that they had quenched the Council fire, lighted for the Confederacy & came away, to prevent his entertaining an unfavourable Opinion of them. —

Saturday 20th. —The Two Messingers Sent by the Squash Cutters Uncle (who has been here some time) to desire him & long Coat to attend ye. Meeting returned, & reported they were both on their way hither, with 110 Senecas, & some Prisoners, & would be here in four days, but as they were all in great distress for provs. begged Sir Wm. would Send Capt. Butler[1] to ye. German Flatts in order to Supply them wth. some, & also desired that the Delawares confined at York as also ye. Hostages at Osswego might be here at their Arrival, & then they would be easy in their minds, — To wh. Sir Wm. made them no Answer as the whole were not mett, but Sent Capt. Butler to provide them wth. provs. at ye. German Flats.

Sunday April 21st. 1765 — Two Cayugaes Arrived here who were sent by the Sachims & Cheifs of Chenussio from ye. Cayuga Castle, wth. Sir Wms. Belt of Invitation, letting him know thereby that they were so far on their way with their Nephews ye. Delawares, whom they had by the hand, & would bring them here. —

returned the Wampum.

Said Messingers acquainted Sir Wm. that the Cayugaes would be with him in a few days, & that he should not think ye. time long, as they waited a long time for ye. Senecas, & now were

[1] Captain John Butler.

afflicted much with Sickness, they desired also that plenty of provisions might be sent to y^e^. Flats as soon as possible for their use, that they would from Oneida Send another Messinger to acquaint Sir W^m^. y^e^. Day He might ceartainly expect them. —

returned a Bunch Wampum

Sir W^m^. asked them what Number of Pris^rs^. they were bringing down to deliver up, they said they did not hear of any coming. — but that y^e^. Squash cutter & long Coat wth. other Delawares were comeing here, & that they the Cayugaes would bring up the Rear, least the 2 former Should attempt running away. —

Sir W^m^. told y^e^. Messingers he had already ordered provisions for those Ind^s^. coming down, but that he was surprised to hear from them that there were no Pris^rs^. coming down, as that was one of y^e^. Principal Ends of their coming down. —

April 21st. — This Day Capt. Butler[1] Set of for y^e^. Flatts In order to meet y^e^. Senecas, Cayugaes, Delawares &^ca^. & provide them wth. provisions there, & at Conajohare, — also to prevent their doing Mischeif. —

Thursday 25th. — The Six Nations being called in Sir W^m^. gave them a Severe reprimand for the loose behaviour of their Young People who had plundered some of the Inhabitants since their Arrival, and told them that if they did not keep their Young People under better Command He would be under y^e^. necessity of taking such Steps as would be disagreable to him, as well as to them.

Gave a Belt

Friday 26th. — they met again & acquainted Sir W^m^. that they had all Assembled on w^t^. he said to them the Day before, and assured him that they had given such a charge to all their

[1] Captain John Butler.

Young People, as would prevent them from doing the least mischeif to him or any of the Inhabitants.

Gave a Belt in return.

Dº. Die P.M. — 120 Senecas accompanied by the Squash Cutter, Long Coat & Several more Delawares Arrived, & immediately waited on Sir Wᵐ. to pay the usual Compliment on those Occasions, After the Cheifs of yᵉ. Senecas had Shaken Sir Wᵐ. by the Hand &ca. they desired yᵉ. Cheifs of the Delawares to do the Same, but Sir Wᵐ. told them that He would not shake hands with them Until they had fulfilled wᵗ. he required of them last Year, wʰ. greatly confounded them & the Senecas, and pleased yᵉ. other Nations as much. —

Dº. Die Sir Wᵐ. Condoled the Death of *Takawadasse*, Stepson of *Tawaskughte* his great Freind an Ondaga Cheif who dyed on his return from Sandusky, this was done by 4 Strings of Wampum, 2 black Strowds, 2 pᶜ. Gartᵍ. & 2 Shirts to cover yᵉ. Grave, & make Mourning for yᵉ. Relations.

27ᵗʰ. — The Ondagaes being all met, returned Sir Wᵐ. many thanks for his regard shewn to them by yᵉ. Steps he had taken, — then they told Sir Wᵐ. by *Tawaskughte* that as soon as he had considered the many losses Sustained dureing yᵉ. Campaign by the Young Men of their Nation, they would return & leave the Sachims here to finish wᵗ. they come about. then gave in 2 bundles of Sticks to shew the Number of their Men, also begged for Amunition to go on the Hunt, that their People were Starving Owing to their having lost two hunting Seasons by yᵉ. Service.

Sir Wᵐ. told them he would consider of wᵗ. they said as Soon as he had a Moments leisure, & would not detain them longer than necessary. —

Then the Speaker Tyawarunte Spoke as follows —

Brother before the General Meeting takes place we have Judged it proper to desire this Meeting with you in order to present to You those Young Men whom we appointed Sachims to assist us in our Councils as our Sachims are now too few to

manage Matters properly, our place being y^e^. proper Council fire for all the Surrounding Nat^s^. our Allies & Depd^ts^. then presented to Sir W^m^. Seven Young Men, whose names are as follow, vizt.

Snipe Bever Eeil Eeil
Amadagia, Bunts Son, *Onessarakung*, *Sagagare*, *Oyumanis*,
Deer Wolfe Turtle Turtle
Wahagheirong, *Ononwisaghti*, *Owigaiat*, *Tawanasaroonda*,
Turtle Bear Turtle Turtle
Tayiatquari, *Wathatodarho*, *Tawaskughta*, *Tughhaghsi*,

Deiaquande takes y^e^. care of [*these*] of one of y^e^. new made Sachims, Gingiaquasunt, & Kaghniagarodo also assist in y^e^. same. — Oroondisaghti an Old Man takes care of another of y^e^. Young Sachims. — Saristageghte, & Geghtahare two old Men take care of two of the Young Sachims, Inayenqueraghto takes charge of another of the Young Sachims. — Brother having now finished so far, we have only to wish that those new Sachims now appointed may act agreable to the Rules laid down to us by our Ancestors, & follow w^t^. is good, & agreable to our Bretheren the English. w^h^. would give us y^e^. utmost pleasure. Brother as You are sensible of the trouble & great hardships We the few Sachims now present, have had Since y^e^. trouble began, we hope You will consider it in a proper light.

Ended —

Then Deyaquande Cheif of the Ondaga Warriors Spoke for a long time concerning the Ill treatment the Six Nations rec^d^. dureing y^e^. last Campaign greatly exclamed ag^st^. Co^l^. Bradstreets Conduct from y^e^. time they were put under his Command, as he let them Suffer greatly for want of the necessarys they expected, & was promised them. that a Drunken Man would have spoke & acted better than he did dureing y^e^. Campaign, which did a great deal of Harm. that they now expected Sir W^m^. would consider their losses dureing their Service, and also Supply the Young Men of y^t^. Nation with 2 barrels of powder, lead in proportion,

paint, Kettles, Axes &ca. over & above their Cloathing, & that as Soon as possible as they wanted to return soon in order to hunt for their old People.

Sir W^m^. told them he would meet them again in the Evening, and give them an Answer. — if not prevented, by y^e^. other Nations who were hourly expected. —

D^o^. Die PM—a Cayuga Messinger Arrived to let Sir W^m^. know that their Nation were Just Encamped, & would wait on him as this Evening, to pay their Respects to him. — at 3 a Clock they met in y^e^. Council Room when their Speaker went thro y^e^. usual Ceremony & delivered a Bundle of Sticks to shew their Number now Assembled which was 174 in all. & after that Sir W^m^. told them that he was greatly surprised at their delay on his call given in y^e^. Winter which he could not help thinking ill of. — to w^h^. they answered that Sickness occasioned their delay, & that 2 of their Cheif Men namely *Tagaaia* & *Gatrowani* were yet behind verry Sick but creeping along as well as they could, & beleived they would be here to morrow. — they then got Pipes, Tobacco & a Dram, & parted. —

Sunday 28th. — The Ondagae Warriors being Met, Sir W^m^. told them He was sorry to hear so many Compl^ts^. ag^st^. y^e^. Commanding officer whom they accompanied last Campaign & that as it was contrary to his Expectations, & Intentions, [*he therefore*] that they should be neglected He Desired they would think no more of what was past but attribute it to this Comd^g^. officers want of Experience in their manners, & way of carrying on War in an Indian Country. then told them He was Sensible of y^e^. losses their Familys Sustained by their Absence, as well as of theirs by the Wreck &ca. & would as Soon as he got in A return of their Numbers Order them Cloathing &ca. — also Amunition as they requested. —

He then [*He*] gave the Young Sachims a long charge for their conduct, and promised them y^e^. usual marks of distinction Viz^t^. Laced Coat, [&] Hatt, ruffled Shirt, & Meddal to Each

of them, Shook them by the Hand, wished them to live long [*lives*] to Serve their Country & their Bretheren the English. and parted for that time.

FROM JOHN VAUGHAN

Contemporary Copy[1]

Extract of a letter from Col. John Vaughan to Sir Wm. Johnson dated

Niagara, April 30th. 1765.

Sr. —

The inclosed I received a few days ago from a Trader, which I Thought proper to send you, though I hear nothing more of the matter. — there are a great many of the Missasagey Indians on the other side of the River, the chief not being come, they have not been with me as yet, tho' I have assisted them with all their Furs over the Carrying Place. I am very [*well*] [2] with that Nation, and the Reports are I hope without foundation. — however, if any thing further happens, I shall do my self the Honour of acquainting you therewith. — I am with the greatest Respect

Sr.

Yrs. &c.

J. VAUGHAN[3] —

TO THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[4]

Johnson Hall May 4th. 1765

DEAR SIR —

I have had the favour of Your Letter of the 21st. Ulto.,[5] and

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 7.

[2] Omission in the manuscript.

[3] Lieutenant Colonel John Vaughan of the 46th regiment, commandant at Niagara.

[4] In William L. Clements Library; printed in mutilated form in *Johnson Papers*, 4:735-36.

[5] *Johnson Papers*, 4:721-23.

5 & Saturday April 13th 1765, Two Messengers from the Ondagaes arrived here this Day to acquaint us that their Nation, the Tuscaroras, & Oneidas were on their Way hither, & would be here in three Days at farthest, & that they were out of all Patience waiting for the Senecas & so to set off for that place without them. They say also that ye Cayugas had sent to hasten the Senecas, for whom they had waited long, & were determined to follow the Ondagaes in 3 days whether the Senecas came or not; that Long Coat, the last Messenger was to come with ye Senecas.—

Sunday April 18th 1765 —

The Chiefs & Warriors of Onondaga, & those of the Tuscaroras Arrived here & after Encamping, they all waited on S^r Wm, & paid him the usual Compliments of Condolence. S^r Wm gave them a severe Reprimand for their backwardness in coming on his call, from which they exculpated themselves, by throwing it on the Senecas, at whose conduct they were so much displeased that they had quenched the Council fire, lighted for the Confederacy & came away, to prevent his entertaining an unfavourable Opinion of them. —

Saturday 20th The Two Messengers Sent by the Aquashtabies Uncle, who has been here some time, returned, & reported they were both on their way hither, with 100 Senecas, & some Prisoners, & would be here in four days, but as they were all in great Distress for Provisions, S^r Wm would send Capt. Butler to ye Seneca Lake in order to supply them with some. He also desired that the Delawares confined at Fort Johnson, & Hostages at Oswego might be sent at their Arrival, & then they would be easy in their minds. To which Sir Wm made them no Answer at the whole meeting, but sent Capt. Butler to provide them Provisions at ye Seneca Lake

Sunday April 21st 1765 ——

Two Cayugas Arrived here who were sent by the Sachims & Chiefs of Chenussio from ye Cayuga Castle, with Six Belts full of Invitation, Telling him know thereby that they were soon on their way with their Neighbours ye Delawares, whom they had by the hand, & would bring them here ——

returned the Wampum

Said Messingers acquainted Sir Wm that they Cayugas would be with him in a few days, & that he should not think ye time long, as they wanted a long time for ye Senecas, & now were afflicted much with Sickness, they desired also that plenty of provisions might be sent to ye Place as soon as possible for their use, that they would from beside send another Messinger to acquaint Sir Wm ye Day. He might certainly expect them. ——

returned a Bunch Wampum

Sir Wm asked them what Number of Indns they were bringing down to deliver up, they said they did not hear of any coming. —— but that ye Cayughs & Onondagas & many more with other Delawares were coming here, & that they the Cayugas would bring up the Rear, least the Senecas should attempt running away. ——

Sir Wm told ye Messingers he had already ordered provisions for those Indns coming down. but that he was surprized to hear from them that there were no Indns coming down. as that was one of ye principal Ends of their coming down. ——

April 21st This Day Capt Butler set off for ye Mohawk River in order to meet ye Seneca Cayugas, Delawares &c & provide them with provisions there, & at Canajoharie. ——
also to prevent their doing Mischief. ——

Thursday 25th The Six Nations being called in Sir Wm
Gave them a severe reprimand for the loose behaviour of their
young People who had plundered some of the Inhabitants since
their Arrival, and told them that if they did not keep their young
People under better command He would be under ye necessity of
taking such steps as would be disagreable to him, as well as to them.

Gave a Belt

Friday 26th they met again & acquainted
Sir Wm that they had all assembled on w^t Sir said to them
the Day before, and assured him that they had given orders
to all their young People, as would prevent them from doing
the least mischief to him or any of the Inhabitants.

Gave a Belt in return.

Do Die P.M. 120 Senecas accompanied
by the Squash Letter Down last & several more Deputies
Arrived, & immediately waited on Sir Wm to pay the usual
Compliments on those occasions, After the Chiefs of ye Senecas
had shaken Sir Wm by the Hand & as they desired ye Chiefs
of the Delawares to do the same, but Sir Wm told them that
He would not shake hands with them Untill they had fulfilled
w^t he required of them last Year, w^t greatly confounded them
& the Senecas, and pleased ye other Nations as much.—

Do Die Sir Wm Condoled the Death
of Sahanadese, Step son of Tawaskughte his good friend
an Ondaga Chief who dyed on his return from Londonsky, this
was done by 4 Strings of Wampum, 2 Blankets, 1 Suit
& 2 Shirts to cover ye Grave, & make Mourning for ye Relations.

27th The Ondagaes being all come, returned
Sir Wm many thanks for his regard shewn to them by ye Step
he had taken,— then they told Sir Wm by Tawaskughte that
as soon as he had considered the many losses sustained during y^e
Campaign by the Young Men of their Nation, they would return
& Condole w^t Relations here is done w^t they came about & then gave
in 2 Bundles of Sticks to shew the Number of their Men, also begged

for Ammunition to go on the Hunt, that their People were leaving
Owing to their having lost this hunting Season by ye Service
Sir Wm told them he would consider of it.
they said as soon as he had a Moments leisure, I would not
detain them longer than necessary. —
Then the Speaker Tyawarunte spoke
as follows — Brother before the several Nations
present we have judged it proper to desire this Meeting with you
in order to present to you those young Men whom we appointed
Sachims to assist us in our Councils as our Sachims are now
too few to manage Matters properly, our plan being ye prop.
Council fire for all the Confederate Nations our Allies & Depts.
Then presented to Sir Wm seven young Men, whose names
are as follow, Viz^t Teil Saiga Aniadagia, Wants son, Onoharakaa
Sagoyare, Teil Dyawarus, Dagoe Wakaghkeidon, Wolfa Onawenaghte,
Turtle Dengaiat, Turtle Tawanasaronda, Tortle Tayetgoary, Bear Wathatodahe
Turtle Tawasnaghta, Turtle Tughkaghkeh, Deiaquande takes ye care
of these of one of ye new made Sachims, Singiaquanda &
Kaghniagarado also assist in ye same — Broandisaghti
an old Man takes care of another of ye young Sachems.
Saristagahte & Sethtiahare takes care of two
of the young Seniors. Tayerquea ghto takes charge of
another of the young Sachims. Brother having now
finished so far, we have only to wish that these new Sachims
now appointed may act agreable to the Rules laid down
for us by our Ancestors, & follow w^t is good, & agreable to
our Brethren the English. & would give us ye Admonition
Brother as you are sensible of the trouble & Expence
we the new Sachims now present, have had since ye Troubles
began, we hope you will consider it in a proper light.
Then Deyaquande chief of
the Onondaga Warriors spoke formerly time concerning the
Ill treatment the Six Nations received during ye last Campaign

greatly complained of Col. Bradstreets Conduct from y.e time they were put under his command, as he let them suffer greatly for want of the necessarys they expected. It was promised them that a Drunken Fellow would have spoke Treated better than he did during y.e Campaign, which did a great deal of Harm. That they now expected Sir Wm would consider their Losses during this Service, and also supply the Young Men of y.e Nation with 2 Barrels of Powder Lead in proportion, Paint, Trinkets &c and new Cloaths, Cloathing, & that as soon as possible as they wanted to return soon in order to hunt for their old People.

Sir Wm told them he would meet them again in the Evening, and give them an Answer. —— It was resolved, by y.e other Nations who were hourly expected. ——

Monday 29th A.M. a Cayuga Messenger Arrived to tell Sir Wm that their Nation were just Encamped, & would wait on him as this Evening, to pay their Respects to him. —— at 3 a Clock they met in y.e Council Room when their Speaker went thro y.e usual Ceremony & Delivered a Bundle of Sticks to shew their Number now present which was 174 in all. & after that Sir Wm told them that he was greatly surprised at their delay on his call given in y.e Winter which he could not help thinking of. —— to wch they answered that Sickness occasioned their delay, & that 2 of their Chief Men namely Tagaaia & Satonwahis were yet behind very sick but creeping along as well as they could, & believed they would be here to morrow. —— they then got 2 Pipes Tobacco & a Dram, & parted. ——

Tuesday 28th The Cadagaa Nations being met, Sir Wm told them He was sorry to hear so many Sachems and y.e Commanding Officer whom they accompanied in this Campaign & that it was contrary to his Expectations, & that they had behaved ill He Desired they would think no more of what was past but Subscribe to a Treaty of Peace & Friendship in their manner: & way of carrying on War in an Indian Country. then told them He was sensible of y.e Loss their Families sustained by their Absence, as well as others by the Detachment & would as soon as he got in Return of their Numbers

Order them Cloathing &c.ª —— also Ammunition as they require

~~He then~~ gave the Young Cackimos a long charge for their conduct, and promised them y.ᵉ usual marks of Distinction. Y.ᵉ Lord Lieut. & Staff, presented them & Medals to each of them, shook them by the Hand, wished them ~~to live~~ long to serve their Country & their Brethren the Ley Lifts. and parted for that time.

[illegible] Provision they [illegible]
[illegible] daily. The Number
[illegible] Consumption of provisions,
the arrival of the rest, and notwithst
the contrary there was no preventing th
great Scarcity at home for many of the
Sent to get provisions &c as public busines
with only the Chiefs. — I shall make
as possible, to lessen the Expence. but whe
~~amount to~~ a greater ~~Quantity~~ than I coul
result of the Meeting may in some Measure
little Trouble attending it. —

Inclosed is the Acct
Pay, ~~from~~ 24th to ye 25th Inst., which
Warrant for. — As soon as the
shall have the Acct of what has bee
who accompanied y^e ~~Indians~~ Army to
as the Expence of this Medicine, wh
the last until the Plan is settled.

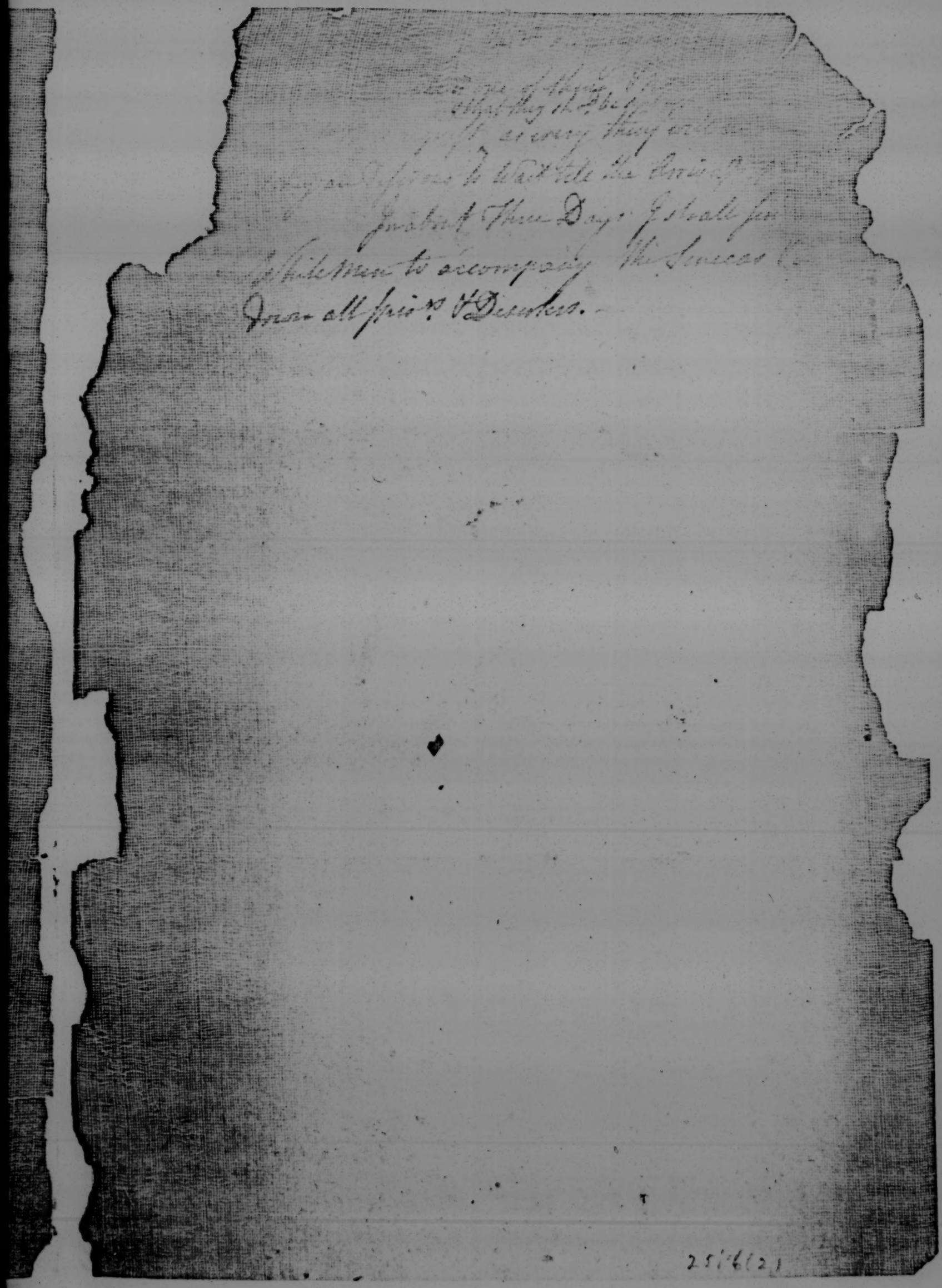
Jam Jay

His Excellency Genl. Gage. —

35.2

[illegible] wrote
[illegible] that of an Interest
[illegible]ally be expected and that of
[illegible]oncerned in the Trade, with those f
Said Letter be Examined into in a proper
I shall Expect the favor of your Sentim
I own he always appeared to me in a very d
ever give me the smallest reason to Suspect
& this I am persuaded of, that I should find
~~this Province~~ to find a Man, at all calculat
who ~~Lit~~ would for so long a time support
~~But I think~~ But where such Charges are m
all possible proofs be collected & that he be h
himself. It is the first instance of this Nat
& therefore I would willingly have it strict
~~the Department Subordinate Officers~~ may be
~~to the former Indian Commissioners~~ many of
~~publickly traded with the Enemy~~

The Senecas accompanied by the Sq
are Just arrived this moment. I am not able
any particulars, but hope in my next to acco
this Delay, & whether they have brought Down
also to be able to finish with them in a few days
Coll Campbell has informed me of his th
the Senecas assigned by the Cherokee at arms are
Page



25/6(2)

I am well pleased with Peter and David. They both seem honestly desirous to be instructed.

We expect to have Opportunity to recommend to your Excellency's favourable Notice, two likely young Gentlemen, in the capacity of Missionaries, this Spring; and three young Indians of this School, in the capacity of school masters. I purpose also, that all your five first Boys shall come home this Spring, or by some Time in June, to visit their Friends, and return to me in the Fall. It is proposed that they shall keep Schools under the conduct of the Missionaries.

William will likely make a fine Boy. He behaves very well. A specimen of his Writing I inclose.

I have this Week received a Letter from the Countess of Huntingdon,[1] wherein she expresses great Friendship towards this School, &c. And as your Excellency's Influence is great at Home, and, in these affairs, greater than any other Man's, May not I use the Freedom to ask for the Benefit of it toward the Support and Progress of this School? I think it will be a great Pity if Party Names, and circumstantial Differences, in Matters of Religion, should by any Means obstruct the Progress of this so great and important Design of Gospelizing the Heathen.

Please to let the Parents of these Boys, know, that they are all well; and also inform them of their proposed Visit to them.

I hope your Excellency will be able to obtain the Grandson of the Onondaga Sachem, which you mentioned to me, and send him with Mr Kirtland, whom I have advised to visit us this Spring.

And that God may long preserve your valuable and important Life, and continue and increase your Usefulness in the World, is the earnest Prayer of

May it please your Excellency, your much obliged,
and most obedient, humble Servant.

His Excellency, Sir William Johnson. ELEAZAR WHEELOCK.

REV. MR. WHEELOCK'S ADDRESS

To the Sachems and Chiefs of the Mohawk, Oneida, Tuscarora, and other Nations and tribes of Indians.

My Brethren and Friends

I have had you upon my heart ever since I was a boy. I have pitied you on account of your wordly poverty, but much more on account of the perishing case your precious souls are in, without the knowledge of the only true God and Saviour of Sinners. I have prayed for you daily for more than thirty years, that a way might be opened to send the gospel among you, and you be made willing to receive it. And I hope God is now answering the prayers that have long been made for you, and that the time of his Mercy to your perishing nation is near at hand.

Some years ago I educated Mr Occum (who has been a little while with some of you) with hopes

1 SELINA, countess of Huntingdon the "Countess Matilda" of Wesleyism, the Second daughter of Washington earl of Ferrars, was born 24 Aug. 1707, & married Theophilus 9th Earl of Huntingdon. After a severe illness she abandoned her former habits of gayety and dissipation, and became all at once grave, reserved and melancholy. Her thoughts were wholly absorbed by religion and she employed her ample resources in disseminating her principles by the agency of Whitefield, Romaine and other Methodist Clergyman. She not only threw open her private residence to, but built chapels in various parts of England for the accommodation of their followers, and erected a college in Wales for the education of persons intended for the Ministry. She was the patroness of Occum whilst he remained in England, and not only hospitably entertained him in her house but introduced him to the notice of several of the Nobility. She was, also, a generous contributor to Dr Wheelock's Indian School. She died full of years and piety at her house in Spafields, London, on the 17th June 1791. There is a portrait of her prefixed to *Life and Times of Selina Countess of Huntingdon*," *London*. 1844 2 v. 8vo in the State Lib.

that God would make him an instrument of great good to my poor brethren the Indians. He labored a number of years with the Indians at Montauk; and was a mean of much good to that tribe, and also an instrument of good to some in New England, and I hope did a little good to you in the short time he was with you.

After I had educated Mr Occum, and saw no other way to help the perishing Indians, there being no door open to send missionaries among them, I determined on setting up an Indian School to teach their Children, that when they had got their learning, they might return home, and in their own language teach their brothers, sisters and friends the way of Salvation by Jesus Christ.

And accordingly I began this School more then ten years ago. I first took two boys of the Delewares, but one of them died when he was almost fit for College, the other went to College, and when he was almost through, was overcome by strong drink, and by this he grieved my very heart. I hope he would have been good, and I hope yet that God will have mercy on him and make him good before he dies.

I am now sending you eight of your sons, whom I have learned to read and write well. The ministers who have joined with me to help forward the great design of Christianizing the Indians, have examined them, and recommend two of them with *Joseph Woolly*, to be school masters, where they can find the Indians willing to have their children taught: the other six, though they can read and write well enough to teach a school, yet we think they are too young to be masters. We are afraid your children will not mind them; and therefore have ordered them to teach your children, under the direction of the missionaries, till next fall; and then they are to return to this school to get more learning; and I hope some of them will be fit in time to preach Christ to you, if God shall please to give them good hearts.

Now I assure you, my brethren, in what I have done, and am doing, I have no interest of my own in view; but I have compassion upon your precious souls, for whom Christ died, and which must be lost and miserable for ever unless you be made to know him, and the way of life by him, and so to partake of the great salvation, which he has purchased for us.

Two ministers are coming to you from my school, who are sent to you by the commissioners, and they are men of learning, have had a liberal education, and are able to teach you the way of salvation by Christ. And they love you much; they do not come to get money, nor to get away your lands, nor to cheat or wrong you in any thing, but only to do you good. And you may depend upon it, I will never willingly send one to preach the gospel to you, who has any higher view than to save your souls. That is the errand these men come upon, and as such you must receive them, and treat them kindly.

David Fowler,[1] who has been educated at my school, and is one of the school masters before mentioned, I now send to keep school among you, to teach your children, if you will receive him.

1 David Fowler was a Montauk Indian, entered the Indian School at Lebanon, about 1759. He early shewed an aptitude for agriculture, and it was Dr. Wheelock's opinion that he would make a good farmer if he should ever have the advantage of experience. In June, 1761, he accompanied Sampson Occom to the Oneidas and returned in August with three Indian youths. He was approved as an Indian teacher in March, 1765, and set out accordingly for the Oneida Nation on the 29th of April. He shortly after wrote Dr. Wheelock the following letter from his new residence:—

"Kanavarohare, in Oneida, June 15, 1765.

"Honored and Rev. Sir

"This is the twelfth day since I began my school; and eight of my scholars are now in the third page of their spelling book. I never saw children exceed these in learning. The number of my scholars is twenty six, but it is difficult to keep them together; they are often roving about from place to place to get something to live upon. I am also teaching a singing school. They take great pleasure in learning to sing. We can already carry three parts of several tunes. I am well contented to live here, so long as I am in such great business. I believe I shall persuade the men in this castle, at least

He is a rational, sprightly, active young man; and I believe you will find him to be very honest and faithful. He comes only to do you good. His friends at Montauk have sent to me, earnestly desiring that he might come there and teach their children; but I have often heard that you desired greatly to be taught, and I hope he will do more good among you, and therefore I send him to you. I hope you will be kind to him as one of your own people, and help him to live among you. I hope you will help him to get a house, and let him have some of your land to plant and sow; and he will, besides teaching your children, help and instruct you in managing husbandry; which you must learn if you expect God will increase your number, and build you up, and make you his people.

I hear that some of the Indians think it to be a mean thing, and below men to work in the field, that it belongs only to women. This thought is not right nor pleasing to God.

The first work he sat man about, and that before he ever had sinned, when he was more honorable than any mere man has ever been since, was to till the ground to get his living by it. And after man had sinned, God told him he should get his living by the sweat of his face, and he has commanded us in the fourth commandment to work six days in the week. And often in his word testified his displeasure against those who will not work for a living. This earth is all God's land, and he will have it all cultivated. So long as there are not people enough to inhabit the earth, God lets the wild beasts have it for their dwelling place; and a few lazy savage people he suffers to live a hungry miserable life by hunting. But when the children of men grow numerous, and want the earth to cultivate for a living, the wild beasts must give place to them, and men must improve the land for God; if they do not they are bad tenants and must be turned off as such. If you will not cultivate God's land, you cannot expect that God will greatly multiply you. I speak this only for your good: I propose no advantage to myself nor to any other, but you and your posterity by it.

When you improve your land, and provide a living for yourselves and families in that way, you will live much easier and better than you now do or can do by hunting. And when your game is gone, you will not have occasion to remove to another place, or to go a great way to catch wild creatures to live upon as Indians have been forced to do; but you will live as well without them as with them, by the produce of your own farms. And then you will be under circumstances to have ministers and school masters settled among you; and will be able to support them according to the laws of Christ, to teach you and your children the great things that concern your peace with God, and the eternal salvation of your precious souls; and so you may soon become a learned and knowing people. And then you will be in no danger of being imposed upon and cheated, as you have been by bad men, who care not what becomes of Indians, if they can only get your lands, and cheat and wrong you in other things. I pity you greatly on these accounts; and I wish you would mind what I say to you. I greatly desire you may become a great, and good, and very happy people.

David Fowler can tell you how God has dealt with Indians in New England, and how they now begin to see their error, and amend their doings.

I thank you for the kindness, which some of you have shewn to my dear Mr Kirkland, whom I sent into your country last fall. His heart is bent to do good to the Indians. He denies himself

the most of them, to labour next year. They begin now to see, that they could live better if they cultivated their lands than they do now by hunting and fishing.

"I ask the continuance of your prayers, that God would give me grace, and fill my heart with love of God and compassion to perishing souls: and that God would make me an instrument of winning many souls to Christ, before I leave this world.

"Please to accept much love and respect, from your affectionate and unworthypupil, "DAVID FOWLER."

The famine which visited western N. York this year obliged the Oneidas to remove in search of food to another quarter, and David Fowler returned to N. England for further aid. We have no means of following up the remainder of his career but he is stated to have been alive in 1811 at Oneida, an industrious farmer and useful man.—ED.

all the pleasure and honors which he might have here among his friends, only to do you good. I hope you will continue your kindness to him, and treat him as my child. I hope God will make him an instrument of great good to the Indians.

I wish you all the happiness in this world and the world to come. I design by God's help to do all the good I can to the poor miserable Indians as long as I live; and when you can pray to God for yourselves, then pray also for me. I hope I shall live in heaven with many of you, and that we shall rejoice together in beholding our glorified Redeemer forevermore. Amen.

Lebanon, April 29, 1765. ELEAZAR WHEELOCK.

REVD MR WHEELOCK TO SIR WM JOHNSON.

Lebanon, 29th April, 1765.

Sir, May it please your Excellency,

The Bearer, David Fowler, has been for some Time in this School; and is a youth of good Abilities, whose activity & Prudence, Fortitude & Honesty have much recommended him to me. He comes with Design if he meets with proper encouragment to settle down among the Oneyada's (unless some other place more inviting presents) in the capacity of a School Master; and also (so far as that Business will allow) has a Design to set them an Example of Agriculture for his Support: and do what he can to recommend that manner of living to the Indians.

And if he can be accomodated to his mind he has Thoughts as soon as he has prepared a Habitation &c to return and marry a very amiable Girl, whom I have been educating for the Purpose, and who will be a good Assistant in prosecuting the Design.

And as the Life and Success of the whole, under God very much depends upon your Excellency's countenance; I have advised him to submitt the whole to your Direction and conduct, not doubting but, so far as the crowd of your Affairs will allow you will favour him with such Instructions, and Recommendation, as you shall think needful, or useful for him.

If Mr Kirtland's Conduct, in Indian Affairs, has been agreable to you, and the Prospect of his usefulness be such as is worthy Encouragment, a Recommendation from your Excellency would be of great service therein.

I conclude you have seen in the public Prints, the Resolves of this Board of Corrispondents on the 12th ultº, to send severel Missionaries, and School Masters into your country. But having no Fund, we have been seeking a meet Person to accompany Mr Occom, or some other Indian from this school, to Europe to ask the Charity and Assistance of good people towards the support of the Plan we have laid.

The Board of Corrispondents in N. Jersey, have been applied to for Mr Brainerd,[1] but for several Reasons he cant be obtained. I have now wrote Mr Charles J. Smith to undertake in that affair, but who will be the man is not yet determined. Mr John Smith Merchᵗ in Boston is going to England in May or June, who will be employed in the affair so far as may be consistant with his Business and Character, if no Clergyman can be obtained for that purpose. And a Recommendation of the Affair to Gentlemen at Home, by your Excellency, may be of very great service to the Furtherance of it, and likely of much greater service to it than any other man's, as your Connections are, and your Character now rising in the Kingdom.

1 Rev. JOHN BRAINERD was brother to the celebrated David B. and [illegible] him an Indian Missionary. He graduated in Yale in 1746. His labours were chiefly among the Indians of New Jersey. He died in 1780

At a Conference with the Six Nations & Delawares at Johnson Hall
April 24th 1765 (19)

Present

Sir Wm Johnson Bart
Guy Johnson Esqr
Capt Daniel Claus Deputy
Capt Henry Fry
John Butler Esqr
Wm Kirkland
Wm Arthur Jun Esqr

Capt Tho Morris
Capt Wm Howard
Lieut Wm Brandt
Lieut Wm Brown

Interpreters

Henry Montour
Wm Berthuis

Present David Owaoga Kony & Delawares
with the Sachems & Warriors of
which Sir Wm Johnson informed the Chiefs of Canajoharie of

What I have to say at this Time is only to the Delawares, and
to the Senecas who are present, the rest may depart
when they please. The reason that the Deputy sent for the Delawares
to come to me from Ohio, was, that those
that remained here from Ohio with them long ago.

It was then thought necessary that those Delawares
who fled to the Illinois at Pennsylvania should make proper submissions
& Join in the Treaty with those from Ohio, but some Difficulties
have hitherto detained them. The Deputy from Ohio have been
here for above Two Months waiting for the Delawares from them
& have continually put us off with foolish lying Excuses, they
throwing the blame on You, & You on them, and now that
at last they are arrived have brought no Prisoners with them, the Great
Part of the Senecas & their Allies pay more Attention than that
Tribe, & had no business to come without bringing
all the Captives, Deserters, Frenchmen, & Negroes among them,
which were in your Country, & this You Senecas gave me Hostages
for at Niagara, that they should be delivered up immediately together
with the Squaw Easter & her Boy soon after my return from thence.

Now pray what can be the End of their coming at all, Hope
You don't imagine the English will be so weak as to give up the
People in their Hands, till they see all their own Flesh & Blood &

(22)

If you do You will find yourselves much mistaken, for
I desire to know what you have to say for yourselves, in not
Delivering up the Squaw Esther, Long coat, & all our People last year
as you solemnly engaged to do in the presence of all y.r Nation
for her wages &c.a, and why they are not now come, for I
Caution you not to think of imposing upon me, or so should
You tell me any of y.r ridiculous old Story's, such as that they ran
away, or could not walk for want of Shoes, or was not be assembled
or that You heard bad news at Home, or on the road, because
I know all such Excuses are Falsehoods, I wont take with me. —
I expect y.r Answer to this, before
I proceed farther —— Albt ——

Sad.t nar Chief of the Onnajies,
then spoke, & returned Sir Wm many thanks for
his performance of Ceremony & Condolence agreable to
their Custom, after wch with 3 Strings Wampum He
returned y.e Compliment on behalf of their Nation
& Towns, & Sd that as it was Sir Wms Intent & Desire
with calling the 6 Nat.s so Long, they cleared the Road
the pain, in hopes he would Speak freely & Explain to
his Brethren now met ——

Then added that as one of their Chiefs men
was sick they must desire giving Sir Wm an Answer
till to Morrow. ——

Sir Wm after the Council broke up took
Gillbuck, & other Chiefs of y.e Delawares into his Study &
spoke a great deal to them concerning their wicked & Selfish
behaviours of late, and assured them that nothing would
save them now but their complying with every thing he should
require, at the same time inveighed upon their Ingratitude
of the Senecas, who had hitherto made use of them as their Tools

Lod.n Die 2.d Die 3.d The Onondagas &c
Acquainted Sir Wm by a Messinger, that they intended
Speaking to the Senecas & Delawares, & would be glad he
was present. Sir Wm Agreed to, they Met in Council

Room. When the Onaga Speaker Tyawarunt spoke as follows.

Brethren of the Senecas & Allowans (21)

We are hum met to the Number of four Nations in the presence of Sir Wm Johnson, to the end that he may see & be convinced of your inclination & desire to bring you to Give a direct and Just Answer such as may be deemed Just & Depended upon, that our Wives and our Children may live in peace, and have longer involved in Warlike distresses. You have been for a long time in a bad Road It is therefore high time that you return back into that of your Ancestors, who always employed themselves in good affairs & Continually told us that they were never the Authors of Bloodshed & Death. For this reason we are overjoyed that you are now come, after having been so long called upon. You very well know the promise made by you at Niagara to Sir William, your Engagement then was reasonable, & did not require too much of you. You had therefore best to blot out all the past, and act a better part for the future than you have hitherto done, and this is most strongly recommended to you in the Names of the Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Mohocks

At a Conference with the Several Nations

April 30th 1764

Present as before

Mr. Kirkland

The Ind.s of the 6 Nations assembled when the Speaker of the Delawares addressed the Interpreters as follows.

Brothers Mohocks You desire We are resolved to do every thing for you, we likewise expect that you will do so to us, that you will not refuse our request. You know you have made us Promises & the same as such we expect that You will not refuse what we Earnestly desire We are determined to act for the future better & to walk in the Road of our Forefathers, we wish you may do the same, For it is strongly recommended to us to give up all the English in our hands, we Expect that you will give up all their Flesh & Blood who are amongst you as we are resolved to do with them in our possession.

+ Onond.s Mohocks Cayugas & Oneidas

The

(22)

The Seneca Speaker answered

Nephews — We have attended to all you said Yesterday
10 R
our Ears & our Hearts & every Word, We are glad to hear
you now speak about Delivering up the Murtherers and blood
and we readily agree to do so on our parts
of the English, and we wish you may be sincere in what you say.
It was your own faults that these people were not delivered up
last Year; you then refused to do so, & said the English would put
you to death if you came down, and you have Still refused it on
every occasion tho' often desired by us. For our parts we hope it
will now be done but we are glad that you are not sincere & don't
intend that your people will act the part you intend by changing your
Minds. Some of our Chiefs being now in Liberty we hope able
to meet Tomorrow, and to enter properly upon Business. ——

Then

Sir Wm then told that he was Sorry to see them Come so
little prepared. That they had detained him from Business
great part of the day & now had nothing to say but trifling
& disputing amongst themselves. That he was Sorry to see the
five Nations obliged to wait the pleasure of a few Sachems —
but hoped they would be better prepared tomorrow. ——

At a Conference May 1st.
Present as before

Canagrae a Chief of the Senecas Spoke as follows

Brother Canada We are now all Assembled here to
hear what you have to say but first the Delawares
are to Speak with you, as they are Extremely Desirous to finish
the Ceremonies usual on these Occasions

Then

[illegible] Delaware [illegible] on behalf of the long coat
Brother

(23)

It is a long time since you shook me by the hand to bring me to my senses, I must confess we were out of our senses but we are now enabled to follow your advice & have resolved to act no more foolishly We therefore now take the bloc out of your hand with which you struck you as you have now brot us to our senses.

a Belt of Wam.

Brother.

Hearken now to what I have to say, I now with this belt cover over the Mound which I gave you upon which since I have taken out the dead

a Belt of Wam

Brother

Hearken to your dead Coat, whom we Cover the graves of your People, Covering them with Earth & smoothing it over

a Belt of Wam

Brother.

We do approve of your Iniquity & Cover the graves of your People, Covering them with Earth & smoothing it over

June 3 things.

We Engrave it here to Remember it Right & by this Belt Gather the bones of all your people who were killed and we take up a large pine tree by the Roots under which we bury them, Covering them over with a Great Rock so that none of our Posterity may ever know. —

a Belt of Wam.

Brother, We now as a proof of our good intentions do with this Belt Clear the Sky, and make the Sun Shine bright so as that we may hereafter see nothing but fine clear Weather. —

a Belt of Wam.

Brother, With this belt I wash & Cleanse your Inside with the best & Clearest Water, purge you from all Unchastity. —

a Belt of Wam.

Brother.

We beg you will believe we are now Sincere, & that we now take hold of the Chain of Friendship with you, we likewise Stretch out our hands to the place from whence we have fetch the Two Drops of y^r Blood sic Children now present &c. And we leave the long Coat with his family as Hostages to us as you our good intentions. —

a Belt of Wam

By other I last finished at Easton to you the affair of the long coat I now Engage you on the part of my self as well as the rest of the Chiefs of the great Chain of Friendship that I will do all I can to promote peace between you & the long coat which we are willing to do by our Burying of Hatchets as deep as possible by which we are well pleased with your Satisfaction. —

a Belt of Wam

11 P. Then Gaastra the Sun ca thus stood up and said.

Brother. The Delawares having finished I am now to address you on behalf of our Nation to assure you of their good Disposition, & that they were always disposed to do whatever you desired, at your request they agreed to the Siege of Niagara & assisted in the Reduction thereof. You have now desired to know why the Shawnese did not come down agreable to promise. Brother, we can assure you we intended to keep our Words with You, but we are only just this Day beginning to Plant our Corn, in the Season of this Country we shall inform you further & make every thing easy. Our people were in great Want at home & dispersed scattered about in Distant places they have been gone to bring in to replace two persons who were Detained as Children in our Families at home, whom poor Women were in great Reluctance resolved as a proof of our sincerity to go without Delay & fetch them to you every one, Therefore Leave as Hostages with you the Return —

Answer of the three Nations. — Abelt & Rows

I have attended to what you have said upon the Belt to us, You may be assured that we think of nothing but peace & that we will deliver up all the People at six nations to us, & we send Messengers to collect them immediately, as the Delawares have agreed to leave Hostages for the performance of their promise I agree to stay here as an Hostage on behalf of my Nation for the like purpose & should the Messengers not be able to succeed in getting the Prisoners I shall then by your permission go myself accompanied with Mr Berthuis the Interpreter, when I doubt not of obtaining them all. —

To which Skenando answered the Belt given by the Chiefs

Brethren of the Six Nations

I have attended to what you have said to us the Delawares & shall take the same into consideration had You come earlier to the Conference as I expected I might have answered you to day but it being now late, I shall consider of an Answer which I shall deliver you tomorrow

Then

Then the Speaker of Onondaga addressed the Supt. Genl. as follows

Brethren

We have heard what you said to our Bror. the Lower Nations and we are intirely well satisfied with it as well as to hear that you have hostages as Security for the performance of your promises. We therefore return you thanks for the part you have acted. —

At a Conference with all the before mentd. Indians at Johnson hall May 2d. 1765.

Present

Sir Wm Johnson Bart. Dan.l Claus } Esqrs Dep.ys Genl.s
John Johnson Esqr. Guy Johnson } for Indn. affairs.
Onl. Arthur, Wm. Claus, Wm. Kaiser.

Butler, Berthuis, Montour, Interpreters. —

Sir Wm addressed them as follows.

Brethren of the Six Nats

I now met you in order to answer what was Yesterday said by the Senecas & Delawares, and I assure you I have given due attention to what I have to say. —

It could not but fill me with Astonishment to find that after all the promises made by the Senecas last Year, & after they had given up Hostages that the English and the Delawares should be forthwith delivered up together with the two Delaware Chiefs they nevertheless neglected to do so, but on the contrary required me much more to send them Cattle without them. I have already spoken very fully & warmly on that Subject and you have answered me with large promises which I hope will be Sincere. It now remains that I answer what you have said upon the Subject, and first, I shall speak to the Delawares. —

& Warriors of the Chiefs Delawares

You Yesterday went thro' the Ceremony of Condolana with the Belt & String of Wampum, which you say have been sent to you by your Uncles, & with it you buried our bones promising to deliver up our Prisoners, & leave Hostages till they were restored. —

This You may think was doing a great deal but I must tell you that is very little, & nothing when I consider the Cruelty & Barbarity you have

12. K. have foolishly been Guilty of, and did we require any Compensation adequate to our losses, Your whole Nation would not be able to answer it. — I know all your Customs, I know it is usual to return the Ceremony of Condolence ~~but if~~ but if you get your Brother to receive the Ceremony of Condolence ~~you must not expect~~ for Losses you have brought upon yourselves by your Causelessly commencing hostilities in a time of profound peace, the most that you can possibly Expect is that your part Conduct be forgotten, and I now tell you by this belt that in case it appears that you do not faithfully and Expeditiously perform the promises now made, and live honestly and peaceably for the future, all past Affairs shall be buried and forgotten and you must think yourselves solely indebted for this to the Clemency of the King of England, and to the Generosity of my Master your Father. — abelt

You say you now take hold of the Covt Chain, I caution you to take particular Care to hold fast by it, for if you ever let it slip I can't answer for your ever getting it again, & you may feel the want of it when it's too late. You say you'll leave the Last Hostage Viz. if you bring back our people I must tell you that I shall by no means accept of one Man, & I desire you may leave the Squaw & Children likewise, If you Expect that I shall pay any regard to what you have said. — You likewise say you will return two Drops of our Blood, but you must not imagine that I shall believe you have no more, for I well know there are several amongst you, and I Expect that you will deliver up every person without Exception within 10 Days within from this day otherwise you cannot Expect to be received into the Covt Chain, and I can't think you so ignorant as to Expect it whilst our people remain Prisoners amongst you. abelt I am glad to find the Delawares of Allegany have given Your Warriors good advice & I hope they will Speedily feel the Consequences, If they abide by it & by what I have recommended they may once more enjoy peace, hunting, and trade.

abelt

Brethren of the Six Nations.—

You must be sensible the greatest part of your Nation have been our most inveterate Enemys during the late hostilities. I will not now enlarge upon that head as it was the Subject of our treaty at Niagara last Summer, all I have to say upon it now is that I Expect you will consult your own Interest & happiness, & to that end carefully avoid a Breach with your Brethren the English for the time to come, on this all your happiness entirely depends, and if you or any part of your late Enemies, become rightly to your senses, you will find the Necessity of strictly abiding by all your Engagements. Your not bringing down the rest of the prisoners immediately after the delivery of those last year time enable to your engagements has had a very bad appearance, & you cannot excuse yourselves. ~~If you cannot strictly perform your promises & conditions at Niagara as to your bringing down your prisoners & your complaints will remain as they were before~~ You have therefore nothing left to convince the English of your Sincerity but by your future Actions, Words will not be sufficient. and therefore I Expect that you will within 40 Nights from hence, bring me down every prisoner yet Amongst you, & every Deserter, in which you cannot Deceive me for I know their Number, & unless you perform this punctually I Expect you will leave another of your Chiefs together with Guarantees or Hostages for the discharge of your Engagements.—

Wabbi—

Conoghquieson the Aged stood up & produced 2 Oneida Indians Ludowick Shikellamy and Sahogtoraine, whom he appointed Sachems on behalf of their Nation. Sir Wm. approved of & recommended to them to act a proper part & preserve the peace subsisting between them & the English.——

Then the Squash Cutter, on behalf of the Delawares stood up & said.

Brot. I am very Glad to hear your Good Words, and resolved to obey Your Advice, & therefore I agree to stay here together with the Grey Coat and we shall give proper directions to our Young Men to return & Collect every Drop of your Good Cousins Ms & Sheldrake them immediately.—

Sir Wm then Explained to the Five Nations what had been said to the Delawares, & told them that they would have a Conference with the Five Chiefs of each Nation on other Affairs in the Afternoon.—

Then

The Seyawaruta Speaker of Onondaga Stood up Onbehalf of the Onondagas, Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas & thanked the Governor for Communicating to them the Appointment of the Two Sachems & Delivered up the Onneidas belt to the Mohocks as Chief of the Confederacy.

Then the Conference ended

At a private Conference with the Sachems & Chiefs of each Nation Present as before

Sir Wm addressed them as follows

Brethren

I am now to speak to you on some affairs which greatly Concerns us both and I Expect you will give me your attention & act a becoming part upon the occasion.

You know the Treacherous & Cruel part acted by some of ye people at Loggstown & att the Ohio two Years ago, you then plundered numbers of the Traders who were Supplying you with Goods, Some of them you promised to protect & save their Effects, but you did not keep your Words, Several of these unhappy Sufferers are thereby reduced to great necessity, Some of them are thrown into Jail because they could not pay their debts. this has induced them to apply to me & desire I would Lay before you their distresses & that you might give them a Tract of Land to Compensate in some measure for their great Losses.

I need not tell you how incumbent it is upon you to agree to their request, as you must all be sensible they were ruined by your people in a time of peace, and when they were supplying your necessitys, this Conduct is sufficient to make the Traders deny any of you coming to their Country, and therefore I think it indispensably your Interest to grant their request, which tho it will be but a small recompence will however shew the World that you repent of what past & like honest Men are desirous of making restitution for the damages you have committed, I Expect you will without Delay give me an Answer, and I wish it may be a favorable one, as it will be for your own Credit.

Brethn

The next thing I am to take notice of is, at the desire of the General who Commands all the Army in this Country, he has represented to me the necessity there is for the Troops to have Gardens, & Corn about the Forts, and altho' it is the Custom in all other places that all the Ground within Cannon shot shall belong to the Fort, he has yet such a regard for you that he would not make any use of it without you were first made acquainted & approved of. This is an Instance of so much Goodness and Condescension, that I Expect you will not hesitate a Moment to give up the use of the Ground within Cannon shot round all the Forts for the use of the Kings Army and I know you will the readier do that as such Ground is near a Fort can be of no use to you, but is only intended for the Service of the Garrison. but as the Garrison of Fort Pitt is larger than the rest & a great way from our Settlements, I have no doubt but you will give up a larger Quantity of Ground there for the use of the Soldiers. and if you agree to this I am perswaded they will look upon you in a much more friendly light than formerly, so that I Expect a speedy & agreeable answer.

Brethn The Last but the most important Affair I have at this time to mention is with regard to the Settling a Boundary between you & the English. I sent a Message to some of y.r Nation sometime ago to have acquainted you that I should confer with you at this Meeting upon it. The King whose Generosity & Forgiveness you have already Experienced both very desirous to put a final end to Disputes between his people and yours concerning Lands, and to do you such Justice, has fallen upon the Method of a Boundary between our Provinces & the Ind.s which no White men shall dare to invade, as the best & surest method of ending such like Disputes, & Securing your property to you beyond a possibility of disturbance. This will I hope appear to you so reasonable, so just on the part of the King, and so advantageous to you, & your posterity, that I can have no doubt of your chearfully Joyning with me in Settling such a Divisive Line as will be best for the advantage of both White men & Indians & as shall best agree with the Extent of your Provinces & the Good you shall enjoy upon that occasion so soon as I am fully impowered, but in the mean I am desirous to know, in what manner you would chuse to

Edward

Ind. 5

Extend it, and what you will agree heartily to and abide by in Gen.
terms, at the same time I am to acquaint you that whenever
the Whole is Settled, and that it shall appear you have so far
Consulted the increasing State of our people as to make any consid.
Cessions of Ground where it is most wanted, that then you will
receive a Considerable present in return for your friendship.

Then the Meeting broke off.

At a Conference May 3d.

Present as before.

The Ind. Nats having assembled to answer Sir Wms
Speech, of Yesterday, the Onondaga Speaker on behalf
of the rest addressed him as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We have heard all you said to us Yesterday, and
we give you many thanks for your advice & Directions
to us which we shall take due Notice of.—

As we are willing to shew our good Disposition by our
Actions, we shall come into every thing you propose that
is reasonable, and we hope it will render us more regarded
by the English. There are Serious articles, and we
shall Consider both Sachems & Warriors about them, & by
to morrow be able to answer you upon them. But with
regard to what you spoke to us about the Things desired that
we should agree about a Line between us & the English, We must
desire to know of you how you intended the Line should go &
how far.—

They then Named the Interpreters to make known
as follows.

On behalf of the Senecas
Gaustrax
Thayendaranegea

On behalf of the Delawares
Onindaraakhon Long Coat
Tyohaporose Speach Cutter.—

Brother Sir Williams

We thank you for taking what I said in so serious a manner
with regard to what you desire concerning the Line. You desire
each Nation attend early Tomorrow morning to hear & speak further
upon that Subject.—

May 9th

The Ind.s continued all the forenoon in Council, while 4 Clock. when they Assembled. Present as before.

The Onondaga Spoke & addressed the Gov.r as follows—

Brother, We Yesterday gave our Ears to what you said to us, and we have Deliberated upon it our Selves. Now by you will Open your Ears & hearken to what we have to say in Answer to it. —

Gave 3 Strings

Brother — We have heard what you told us concerning the intentions of the Great King, about a Peace between us & the French, and we have considered that such a thing will be very necessary, provided the White people will abide by it.

Brother, The chief Cause of all the Late Wars was about Lands, we saw the English coming towards us from all parts, and they have cheated us so often that we could not think well of it. We are afraid that in a little time you would be at our very Castles, for this reason We thank the Great King for his good Intentions, and we hope he will make his people to keep within bounds which they have not yet done, We therefore agree that a Boundary shall be fixed between us, That it shall run from Fort Oswego along to the Mohawk Castle & from thence along the Great River to Harris's Ferry on the River Susquehanna agreable to what we have drawn here upon a piece of Bark. —

Brother, Abell

We have told you our Minds if it does not please you it is none of our Faults, We were always ready to give, but the English Deal Jarsly with us, they are more Cunning than we are, they get our Names upon Paper very fast, & we often don't know what it is for. — We would do more to please the King, but it is hardly in our power, & some of us don't like it because we are so often imposed upon. One of our Nations is going to be cheated out of almost all the Land between the Mohawk & the big River by people at Albany to whom they never made any such Grant nor ever rec.d any thing for it. We spoke to you once before about it & then are their Chiefs now who say that since they first heard of it they never spoke to you on it? Gave Belts.

belts & beggd you would get Justice for them but it is not done
they put a belt over to the Ring about it, but they have not yet
had any Satisfaction ..

Brother, You ju how it is with us, if the English would
serve us honestly, we should be more Generous & there would be
peace all thro' the Land but it is hard that one of our own
Nations who live so near should be so much stronger than we
this makes people suspect us for we are strong & you
afraid you'll come to[illegible] soon. — We beg then that you will
send our belts to the King, tell him how it is with us, & that
we hope he will set us a good Example, & give the Mohocks their
Land soon before we settle any other Matters, for our Necks have
been long stretched out to hear from him, and if we don't hear
soon, some of our Young peoples heads will begin to turn, &
they won't regard what we say about peace they'll tell us it is
not true for if it was our Confederacy would obtain Justice as soon
they applied for it. —

a Belt.

Brother We have finished what we had to say for the present
& hope you will Answer us to morrow upon it, at wch time we
shall speak to you on the other matter.

Sir Wm told them he wod
ans. them in the Morning Then Ended. —

At a Conference May 5th
Present as before
Sir Wm addressed the Ind.

Brethr. It surprized Your Speech Yesterday much surprized
me for we appeared desirous to settle a boundary between the
English and yours, and Sensible of the advantages of it, at the same time
You have Settled a boundary which is ridiculous, & which shews me
that you don't mean what you say, & are not desirous to pursue
what has been recommended to you, neither does it proceed from your
ignorance, for you convinced me Yesterday by the remarks you made
on the great Map, that You are well Acquainted with the whole Country
& the situation of all the places on the frontiers. Notwithstanding which
you

you have in your boundary, but W a large Tract of Country which you
all know has been long since purchased & settled & the Land is
patented 100 Miles beyond Fort Edward, a great distance
farther beyond the Mohock Castle, & the Line you make from there to Harris
Ferry, [illegible] cuts off our Towns & Settlements particularly in Pensylvania
which you know has been fairly purchased & allowed of by you, & to
which you can make no claim. — You have taken no notice of our Complaints
—on the — The Affair of the Mohocks is of old standing, & I have never
Neglected it. I can prove by papers I have here that I laid it before
Gov. Clinton 15 years ago, & that at the Grand Council at Albany
in 1754 I did at I could the Mohocks who were promised to have
it finally [illegible] settled into. Harris Patent for it & it is not a long
matter to break it, — The Mohocks having given an assurance
[illegible] about it ever since the Report that [illegible] has
it has not as yet effected this [illegible] & has not [illegible]
I have stated their Complaints & doubt not but they will
be redressed. That is the only large Tract which at present
concerns them, & therefore I am sorry to find you should make it an
objection to the good Work which the King recommends. — That
Things require much time with White People, I have often recommended
patience to them, & I wish they would follow my advice, and not
interrupt a Business which is of so great importance. I wanted only at
present to know your General sentiments upon this Subject, and I
wish they had been more favorable because it would have been as
much for your Interest as that of the English. — —

To which the Six Nats. then answered

Brother: We have heard you with attention, & we are much obliged
to you for shewing us what is best for our interests, we shall therefore
take it farther into Consideration, because we are willing to shew our
Good Disposition, we hope our behavior upon this occasion will have
a proper effect upon the Great King and induce him to hearken to our
Complaints. — We don't doubt but that you have done what you
could for us, and we wish it may be taken notice of, otherwise we must
think ourselves greatly wronged, and our Minds cannot be at peace.
Tomorrow we shall answer you more particularly & to your Satisfaction.

Then

K. John King Tamaa addressed the ne. Nations

Brethren. I would advise you all to Listen with Ears full open into the Counsels your Ko. Clarraghagey has recommended to you, & to Root from your hearts. Let us follow the Example of our Ancestors whose bones are now turned into Dust, they were Righteous, took care of every thing that concerned Peace... Let us do the same. Let us make a Line for the benefit of our Children, that they may have Lands which can't be taken from them, and Labour in doing that, shews the King that we are Generous, for that we will Leave him Land enough for his people, then he will regard us, & take better care that his people do not cheat us. —

May 6th

The Sachs Nats assembled to give their Answer.

Present as before.

Thy Honour Speaker addressed Sir Wm (first expressing all he had said to them at the former Congresses.

Brother

We are now assembled to answer what you said to us Yesterday. We find that as regarding the boundary line concerning which we have not given you satisfaction, we hope we shall now please you better, and we beg you will attend to our Ans.r & pardon our Mistakes & the manner of our Expression, as we have always been accustomed to speak our Thoughts freely, tho' rather as we heard from the French that you had Designs upon us, & we heard from you that they had the same, but of late we find you had both for our glory our Sires & Children your the same Motives. At length we have agreed together to make a Session to the Kings of the Lands we shall now describe beginning at Yorge, your Father Boards of Susquehanna since down to the Sea of Shemokin or Great Island with S. Hollanders or Dirge, on the this, & from thence up the W. Branch of Susquehanna & up the Creek from thence to the Head Springs of the same to the this, thence along the Ridge to the Cherokee River, & up the same to its Head this side Upon Condition that you have a regard for our Warriors who always pass thro' that Country, and we are very happy in being all Assembled here both Sachems & Warriors at this time, & as we have for has been formerly the Case on such Occasions, we can now all act together, as all who? occasion at hand & what they shall do by which it can be preserved in our Minds.

We have never Refused your Lands in many places, we have given proofs of our Friendship on which we have been promised an compensation which we have not received. We Assisted your Army last Year & many of our people were forgotten & left to Famish, altho' & we have been promised a large Trade, which is not coming as yet. Proper Supplies at each Post

We beg you will consider these things & have regard to your promises & your requests, as we pay due regard to your desires at present & that therefore you will take these things into Consideration & afford us a plentiful Trade, & proper Supplies at the Posts as you have promised. We in Equitable

Expectation of this that we have now Ajued to your proposals &
for the sake of Establishing Tranquillity, is therefore recommend
it Earnestly to you to consider what we have said, Which we further to
add that we will consider our hungry people will sometimes kill a Cattle
Thread bare & Corn, if they do so before it may be wanted when We shall be
all Natt. We therefore pray that whenever you finally settle this Affair What
[illegible] all
Brothers all yr Gov.rs must about it, you wd appoint the
Congress to be in some place more convenient What you would
think of Albany Shall further with your
Then Thos. King said to the Sachems Nation

Brothrs. - I hope you will now consider what we have Ajued to
by what you Brother has said, for we have now all Men,
will drive Women, & Children been Witness of this Transaction which
you off for is done publickly, Nor can it be said our Chiefs have red.
the night
but you
will have the
Land wch
you want
from the
Tribes
Consider
well before
you refuse
it with truth
deny it. — Therefore shd We forget what is now done.
It will be a great Reflection upon us, as none of us can

Then Jno. King Spoke as follows

Brothrs. - We have now Assembled all the Chiefs of Onondaga to
May 12th 1768 Consider about the Boundary Line observing that they had not
closed it to the Eastward, which was certainly highly necessary
The Onondaga Speaker Answered
Brothers. We have attended to you, We already have
Considered about closing the Line, but we find it a difficult matter to
Determine, as so many Tribes & Branches of our Confederacy have their
residence about the Susquehanna we think to continue the Line
up that River to Cherry Valley Lake, & from thence to the German Flatts
would be very advantagious to you, because our Brethn the Oneidas
Say you have our Right or Title on the South side the Mohock River above
Hatts Land, however for the present we shall not extend the Boundary Line
higher than Owege, but when the Affair comes to be finally determined we
shall think further about it. Then Sonoyhquieson said, Brot.
You know that we are Owners of the Land Westward of the German Flatts
We hope we are not to be defrauded out of it, but we have reason to think oddly of it

That Speech being Explained to the Six Nations — (37)
Song Signified Chief of Onida, Stood up & Said. —
Brother

— — — —

Wm R. At a Conference May 8th

Present as before

Sir Wm spoke as follows

Brethn ~~You are not to have any Liquor to your~~
~~Speech 2 Days ago & I desire you'll attend to it~~

to the Delawares have yesterday agreed to all the Articles & ~~Treaty~~ Peace which I proposed to them & shall now produce the Parchment which we are to Sign together, & afterwards give you an Answer. & Ratify all matters with them

Brethn of the Delawares

I am to the Parchment to which you are to affix the Marks of yr Tribes in my presence & the End that the present Treaty may be known to our Posterity, and the Childrn may know the Transactions of their Fathers Explained You all heard it Explained, I shall now Explain it to you again & then repeated the Whole & Explained

After wch the Delaware Deputys subscribed thereto in the presence of the Chiefs - and did likewise Long Lost & Peace shewed the Brethn of the Delawares Chiefs of yr Wiss quan and Delawares

& I Do now in Consequence of what you have Agreed to Receive you into the Covt Chain of Friendship, & I hope you will always be sensible of the Great Obligations you are under to the English for the Forgiveness you have met with.

This Covt Chain cannot be taken too much Care of, Your hunting Your Trade, & happiness depends upon it So long as you all Hold it fast it will continue bright Clean & Strong, but if some of your people shall let Slip any of the Links, and if you do not Immediately bring them to their Sences this Sacred Chain will be in Danger of Contracting Rust, and we shall be obliged to Cut it off for the preservation of the rest. but I hope you are Grown Wiser & that you will remember what hath passed at this Congress, that you will tell it all to all your people & repeat it frequently among st you which will be the only way for you to preserve it & to Enjoy the Benefit of your Friendship with the English

Gave the Belt of the Covt Chain

Received a Belt with Six Rows of Wampum & made the following Speech ~~& Gave a Belt~~ of Peace from the Six Nations to the Delawares

[illegible] Cayuga being Wed. P.M. last.
[illegible] Lt Bujold.

Gentlemen I am pleased to hear that you at length approve of my former advice, and are determined to collect your people together at Cayuga, it is certainly right, & what your hearts have done before. I am sorry I cannot at present give you to allow your people [illegible] but I hope you will find those indued [illegible] with [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] immediately [illegible] to you, [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] home, to [illegible] for your Warrant [illegible] Cayuga.

I am &c

Gentlemen I have laid the papers before Genl Haldimand for the Commander in Chiefs direction.

Sachems told them that it was not in his power to give them an order for provisions at Oswego, more than would be sufficient to carry them home.

19 L. 1

(40)

Mayn. Lyte. Deputy Mr. Lyte

The Natives of Tanna assembled, and their Chief Nariou spoke as follows ——

1st. Friend, All Medeu being now settled to our satisfaction at this Meeting, it gives us all great satisfaction. You attended to the Settlement our People together, & now to hire to dwell decided. We being now all of one mind are resolved to follow your directions in every thing for the future, & pursue as soon as we can home to settle & plant all our People together, & when done we beg of you to assist us with a little powder & shot in order, as the Ships to be posted at Tanna Port will never be able to keep them in regular if we can't Regulate all y.e Natives.

Mr. Tapaaia

Chief Nariou of Tanna spoke as follows

1st. Friend I am desired by all the Natives Station to request you would give them an order for some Provisions at Aneityo, from whence it can easily be by Water, much nearer than Tanna so far as that for it, is necessarily occasioned by the absence of our young Men who accompanied the Army last year, we hope you will take this of us, & grant our Requests

L. Nariou

Sir Wm. D. then told him that it was not late, and that he was to write several Letters for the Post, he must defer answering them till the Morning. ——

Speech of the Six Nations
to Long Coat & Squash Cutter

I hope I have heard what you said and I am glad that you
are so disposed to give this thing proposed. You may think yourselves
very happy that your Great Master on this side, and those
on the other side of the water, have not forgiven you, and
long ago put you to death for your breach of faith. You
have not kept no mercy. I expect the prisoners will
be delivered up immediately, & I know you can easily apprehend
the Negroes, when that is done your people shall be restored, as
for those amongst the Indians, You know they are with their Masters
Plantations, & therefore cannot be considered as in Captivity.

After we had sat six days took them by the hand for
the first time. Then they shook hands
with the Six Nations Chiefs.

Having now finished Matters with the Delawares
and also heard all you have had to say on their Affairs I
am now to end what I have to say to you, as with the Delawares
I am to speak upon that shall by the first opportunity
lay the same before the great King, which is all can be at
present done in it. I wish what you have told me is sincere
from your hearts as I desired you to speak, I only wanted to hear
what you had to say upon it, and that whatever was agreed to be
done from yourselves freely. In answer to what I spoke
to you the day before I shall now speak to you & I desire you'll attend
to it. As to what you said that the French told you of us, What
we told you of them, it has nothing to do with this Affair, &c.
If the French were in our place they would not ask you leave
to settle a boundary, they would fix it where they pleased.
They have given up the whole Country by a Treaty to the King of
England, but notwithstanding our Monarch is too Just to
take any Land or make Settlements without your Leave or Consent
all he keeps in the back part of the Country, is the Forts which
the French had which accompany the Trade & Navigation of
the Lakes & Rivers. At these posts the King intends there shall
be proper persons to manage Business with you, See that you are
fairly

fairly dealt with, there are not yet appointed. You know
it is not in my power to appoint them till the King gives me
Orders, & when those Comp over, I trust all shall be fixed
& I hope affairs will go on better, Adieu —

I have treated with you now in a public manner
I trust you would follow that Example in your Land affairs
& you would then have less to Complain of. I know you
have sold much Land, and I know you have received a good
deal of money on that Score, & if any Purchaser shall appear to have
been ill.d from you by fraud, his Majesty will do you Justice
what more can you Expect. A Bench of Magistrates
I know all you have done for the service of the King, and I also
know in what any of you have acted amiss. You have attended
the Armys often, and you know you have got great rewards
for it. I have been Employed 3 Years Months in Clothing &
rewarding those who went with the Army last year as they
returned here severally, and I Expect you will always have a
just Gratitude for the Treatment you receive, & for the Lenity
with which the Offenders amongst you have met with. Let it
make a deep Impression on your Minds, & make you abide
chadily by all your former & present Engagements, & as what
you have proposed about the boundary is your own free proposal
and since you say you are the Owners of all the Land you
spoke about, I Expect never to hear any Grumbling about it
& that you will never suffer any other people to settle a little to it
for if you do, or if attempts to Evade it hereafter you cannot
be considered as an honest people, If the King approves of
what is done, & that Orders are rec.d for settling it in form, you
shall have notice of it, & you shall be met for that purpose in some
Convenient place, where I Expect you will behave yourselves more
Orderly than you have done here, ~~& that you will not have settled~~
~~Meeting you can Expect no power~~ but will be considered as people
~~who don't Regard their Brethren or their property for no settled Law~~
~~will you ever have Peace~~ to the contrary yet I know that you will not suffer this to
~~obtain in your Country~~ —

Adieu

Brethrn. You often talk of the Wise Customs of your forefathers and Wish you would observe such of them as were really so and which were best calculated for promoting & Continuing peace. Your Grandfather Peace at Onondaga was always attended to, and I expect you will often Meet & Repeat y^r Engagements there, and that none of you do for the future neglect to attend that Council when summoned for by such Neglect, your Engagements will become Weakened & your affairs will fall into Confusion. Abeel

Brethrn of the Senecas — I expect that you will often think of all I have said at this Congress, and that you will amply fullfill all the Engagements you have now entred into in the presence of the Whole Confederacy Line assembled, and likewise that you will Shew us by your Actions & Conduct Not by words alone that you sincerely repent of your late behavior. You must also lay aside your foolish Jealousys, & shut your Ears against Lyes, Evil reports, & Tales for this must be your Conduct if you regard your real Interest, instead of Quarrelling with so Strong a people as the English who have it in their power to reduce you to the greatest Necessity, & will certainly all Join at you if you ever break your Engagements. — Think upon this often and dwell it yourselves & avoid such a dangerous step, consider all other advice as hurtfull to you, & I hope you are become wise enough at last to see that you are deeply interested in the observences of my Words upon this occasion. I shall always be your friend whilst you make them the Rule for your Conduct and I can give you no other Councils which can more promote your peace or happiness. Abeel

Here ended

The Onondaga Speaker addressed the Interpreters — Senecas & Delawares —

Brethrn I recommend it to you to Consider well & that you have not appointed Hostages People to remain here as Hostages to fill the former ones upon Onion River & Genesee if they do not Return & Quietly here without attempting to Escape. & Trade in such a manner as shall be agreable to Gorah Warrenhigagey for should you act otherwise it will retard the Good Work in hand.

Gave Abeel to the Senecas

When Thos. Hunt addressed the Warrior Brethren

pardon & favourable construction of what is here offered, and with a due sense of all past obligations joined to the most cordial sentiments of Esteem, I beg leave to subscribe myself

My Lords,

Your Lordships' most obedient
& most humble servant
Wm Johnson

The Rt Honble the Lords of Trade.

Proceedings of Sir William Johnson with the Indians.

[Plantations General Papers, 25, (K. 4.)]

At a Conference with the Six Nations and Delawares at Johnson Hall April 29th and May 22, 1765.*

Present—Sir William Johnson Baronet
Daniel Clause Esqr, Guy Johnson Esqr } Deputy Agents
Capn Hendk Fry, John Butler Esqr } Justices
Captn Johnston
Lieut Hendk Wemp
Mr Barnt Wemp
Mr Kirtland
Mr Arthur &c &c.

Interpreters Henry Montour Mr Perthuis David Owens for the Delawares

Thomas King stood up and went through the Ceremony of Condolence with the Six Nations in the Name of Sir William Johnson with 3 strings of Wampum, which ended, Sir William addressed the Indians.

Bretheren of the Six Nations—

What I have to say at this time relates solely to the Delawares, and the Senecas who were as I am informed the Occasion that the Treaty with the Delawares has been protracted to this time.

It was thought necessary that those Delawares who fled to the Senecas at Chenussio, should make proper submission and join in the Treaty with those from Ohio, but some of you Senecas have detained them, The Deputys from Ohio have been here for above Two months waiting for the Delawares from Chenussio, who have continually put us off with foolish lying excuses, they throwing the blame on you and you on them, and now that they are arrived have brought no Prisoners with them, though I sent both the Senecas and them a Message to inform them that they had no business to come without bringing all ye Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen & Negroes which were in that Country, and this, you Seneca's gave me hostages for at Niagara, that they should be delivered up imediately (together with the Squash Cutter and Long Coat) after my return from thence.

Now pray what can be the end of their coming at all, I hope you don't imagine the English will be so weak as to give up the people in their hands, till they see all their own Flesh and

* N. B. As the Delaware Dep'ys, and also many of the Six Nations were at Johnson Hall, long before the 29th of April, there were many conferences previous to that Day, but which were not necessary to be inserted.

Blood, if you do you will find yourselves much mistaken; I desire therefore to know what you have to say for yourselves, in not delivering up the Squash Cutter, Long Coat and all our People last year as you solemnly engaged to do in the presence of all the Six Nations, Coghnawageys &c^{a} and why the latter are not now come, but I caution you not to think of imposeing upon me, or go about to tell me any of your ridiculous old storys such as that they ran away, or could not walk for want of shoes, or could not be assembled, or that you heard bad news at home, or on the road, because I know all such excuses are falsehoods and wont take with me. I expect your answer to this before I proceed further. A Belt

Gastarax Chief of the Chenussios then spoke and return'd Sir William many thanks for this performing the Ceremoney of Condolence agreeable to their Custom, After which with 3 Strings Wampum he returned the Compliment on behalf of their and the other Nations adding that as Sir William's throat must be sore with calling the Six Nations so long, they cleared it, and removed the pain, in hope he would speak freely and freindly to his Bretheren now met. 3 Strings

Then added that as one of their Chief men was sick, they must defer giving Sir William an answer till to-morrow.

Sir William after the Council broke up took Killbuck and four other chiefs of the Delawares into his Study, and spoke a great deal to them conserning their wicked and foolish behaviour of late, and assured them of Chenussio that nothing would save them now, but their complying with every thing he should require, at the same time insisted upon their acting independent of the Senecas, who had hitherto made use of them as their Tools.

Eod^{m} Die P M. The Onondagas &c^{a} acquainted Sir William by a Messenger, that they intended speaking to the Senecas, and Delawares, and would be glad he was present, being agreed to, they met in the Council Room, when the Onondaga Speaker *Tyawarust* spoke as follows

Bretheren of the Senecas, and Delawares. We are here met to the number of* four nations in the presence of Sir William Johnson, to the End that he may see and be convinced of our unwearied endeavours to bring you to give a direct and just answer, such as may be deemed full and depended upon, that our Wives and our Children may live in peace, and be no longer involved in numberless distresses.—You have been for a long time in a bad road, it is therefore high time that you return back into that of our Ancestors, who always employed themselves in good affairs, and continually told us that they were never the authors, of bloodshed & death. For this reason we are overjoyed that you are now come, after having been so long called upon.—You very well know the promise made by you at *Niagara* to Sir William Johnson, your Engagement then was reasonable, and did not require too much of you.—You had therfore best to blot out all the past, and act a better part for the future than you have hitherto done, and this is most strongly recommended to you in the names of the Onondagaes, Cajyugas, Oneidas and Mohawks.

* These were the Onondajas, Mohocks, Cayugas and Oneidas who independt of the rest, took upon them to give an Exhortation to the Senecas and Delawares.

At a Conference April 30th P. M.

PRESENT— as before

The Speaker of the Delawares addressed the Chenussios as follows.

Uncles,

As we are resolved to do every thing for the best, We likewise expect that you will do so too, and that you will not refuse our request. You know you made us Women and therfore as such we expect that Men will not refuse what we earnestly desire. We nre determined to act for the future better, and to walk in the Road of our Ancestors, We wish you may do the same, and as it is strongly recommended to us to give up all the English in our hands, We expect that you will give up all their Flesh & Blood who are amongst you, as we are resolved to do with those in our possession.

The Seneca Speaker answered.

Nephews,

We have attended to all you said, and taken due notice of every word. We are glad to hear you now speak about delivering up the Flesh and Blood of the English, and we readily agree to do so on our parts, We wish you may be sincere in what you say, it was your own faults that these people were not delivered up last year, You then refused to do so, and said the English would put you to death if you came down, and you have still refused it on every occasion though often desired by us; For our parts we hope it will now be done, but we fear that you are not sincere and don't intend it, and that you will act the part of Women by changing your minds.—Some of our Chiefs being now indisposed We hope all to meet to morrow and to enter properly upon Business.

Sir William then told them that he was sorry to see them come so little prepared—that they had detained him from Business great part of the day and now had nothing to say but trifleing and disputing amongst themselves, that he was sorry to see the Five Nations obliged to wait the pleasure of a few Sachems but expected they would be better prepared to morrow.

At a Conference May 1st

PRESENT— as before

Gaustrac a chief of the Senecas spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagy

We are now all assembled here to make answer to what you have desired, but first the Delawares are to speak with you, as they are extremely desirous to perform the Ceremonies usual on these Occasions.

Then Onussaraquita a Delaware chief stood up on behalf of the Long Coat and that Nation & said

Brother,

It is a long time since you shook me by the Head to bring me to my senses, I must confess we were out of our sences, but we are now resolved to follow your advice & have resolved to

act no more foolishly. We therfore now take the Ax out of your head with which we struck you, as you have now brought us to our senses. A Belt 8 Rows

Brother, Hearken now to what I have to say, I now with this belt cover over the Wound which I gave you, and from whence I have taken out the Axe. A Belt 10 Rows.

Brother, Hearken to your Brother the Long Coat, who now levels the Graves of your People, covering them with earth and smoothing them over. 3 Strings.

Brother, We do as a proof of our Sincerity by this belt gather the bones of all your People who were killed, and we take up a large Pine Tree by the Roots, under which we bury them, covering them over with a great Rock so that none of your Posterity may see them.

A Belt 9 Rows

Brother, We now as a proof of our good intentions do with this Belt clear the sky, and make the Sun shine bright so as that we may hereafter see nothing but fine clear weather.

A Belt 6 Rows

Brother, With this Belt I wash and cleanse your inside with the best and clearest water, purging you from all uncleanness A Belt 7 Rows

Brother, We beg you will belive we are now sincere, and that we now take hold of the Chain of Friendship with you, We likewise stretch out our hands to the place from whence we came and fetch the two Drops of your Blood (i. e. Children) remaining amongst us. And we leave the Long Coat with his family as Hostages to shew you our good intentions.

A Belt 7 Rows

Brother, Having finished what I had to say on behalf of the Long Coat, I now assure you on the part of myself as the Chief Warrior that we take hold likewise of the Covenant Chain of Friendship, and will do all we can in promoting peace together with the Long Coat to which we are greatly prompted by your Bretheren of Allegany who will doubtless be much pleased with our Transactions. A Belt 5 Rows

Then Gaastrax the Seneca Chief stood up and said,

Brother the Delawares having finished I am now to address you on behalf of our Nation to assure you of their good Disposition, and that they were always disposed to do whatever you desired at your request it was they agreed to the siege of Niagara and assisted in the Reduction thereof, at your request they allowed of building the Fort at the Rapids, and made a large Cession of land to the King last year, You have now desired to know why the Prisoners did not come down agreeable to promise, Brother we assure you we intended to keep our word with you, but we are only just this day begining to talk upon these Matters, in the Course of this Congress we shall inform you farther and make every thing easy, Our People were in great want at Home and the Prisoners scattered about in distant places, they have been given in to replace several persons and are considered as Children in our familys at home who must part with them with great reluctance, but we are resolved as a proof of our sincerity to go without delay and fetch them to you every one, & will leave hostages with you till our return

A Belt 8 Rows

Bretheren of the Five Nations, I have attended to what you have said upon this Belt to us, You may be assured we think of nothing but peace, and to that end will deliver up all the English People as is recommended to us, and will send Messengers to collect them imediately, and as the Delawares have agreed to leave hostages for the performance of their promise I

agree to stay here as an hostage on behalf of my Nation for the like purpose, but should the Messengers not be able to succeed in geting the Prisoners, I shall then beg Sir William Johnson's permission to go myself accompanied with Mr Perthuis the Interpreter when I doubt not of obtaining them all. Return'd the Belt given by ye 4 Nat^{s}

To which Sir William answered

Bretheren of the several Nations I have attended to every thing which was said by you and the Delawares and shall take the same into Consideration, had you come earlier to the Conference as I expected I might have answer'd you to day, but it being now late, I shall consider on an answer which I shall deliver to you to morrow.

Then the Speaker of Onondaga addressed the several Nations as follows

Bretheren, We have heard what you said to our Brother the Gora* and we are extremely well satisfied with it as well as to hear that you are to leave hostages as Security for the performance of your promise, We therefore return you thanks for the part you have acted.

At a Conference with all the before mention'd Indians May 2^{d}

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson Baronet
John Johnson Esqr Mr Arthur
Daniel Clause Esqr } Deputy Mr Kirtland
Guy Johnson Esqr } Agents Mr Kreiser

Butler, Perthuis, Montour Interpreters.

Sir William addressed them as follows.

Bretheren of the Five Nations

I now meet you in order to answer what was yesterday said by the Senecas and Delawares, As I have already spoken very fully and warmly on the subject, and have been answered with large promises which I hope are sincere it now remains that I answer what they yesterday said upon the subject, and first, I shall speak to the Delawares.

Chiefs and Warriors of the Delawares, You yesterday went through the Ceremony of Condolence, took the axe out of our Head, I never before heard that Women caried an Axe, I always heard their business was to pound corn, I shou'd be glad to know who gave you the Axe, You then buried our Bones promiseing to deliver up our prisoners and to leave hostages till they were restored.—This you may think was doing a great deal, but I must tell you, 'twas very little, 'twas nothing when I consider the Crueltys and Barbaritys you have so lately been guilty of, and did we require any Compensation adequate to our losses, your whole nation will not be able to answer it—I know all your Customs, I know it is usual to return the ceremony of Condolence, but your late conduct does not intitle you to receive the Ceremony of Condolence for losses you have brought upon yourselves by causelessly commencing hostilitys in a time of profound peace, the most that you can possibly expect is that your past conduct be forgotten, and I now tell you by this Belt, that in case you faithfully and expeditiously perform the promises now made, that you agree to what I shall farther

* *Gora*, implies a person in authority under His Majesty, the Governors are addressed with that title, & the Indians always make use of it to Sir Wm. Johnson.

propose, and live honestly and peaceably for the future, all past affairs shall be buried and forgotten, and you must think yourselves solely indebted for this to the Mercy and Grace of the King of England. A Belt.

You say you now take hold of the Covenant Chain, I caution you to take particular care to hold fast by it, for if you ever let it slip, I can't answer for your ever geting it again, and you may feel the want of it when it's too late. You say you'l leave the *Long Coat* as a hostage till you bring back our people, I must tell you that I shall by no means accept of one Man and I desire you may leave the *Squash Cutter* here likewise, if you expect I shall pay any regard to what you have said.—You likewise say you will restore two Drops of our Blood, but you must not imagine that I shall believe you have no more, for I well know there are several amongst you, and I expect that you will deliver up every person without Exception within 40 nights from this day, otherwise you cannot expect to be received into the Covenant Chain, and I can't think you so ignorant as to expect it whilst our people remain prisoners amongst you. A Belt

I am glad to find the Delawares of Allegany have given your Warriors good Advice, and that they pay a due regard thereto, shoud they reject it, they will severely feel the consequences, if they abide by it, and by what I have recommended they may once more enjoy peace, hunting and Trade. A Belt.

Bretheren of the Senecas, You must be sensible that the greatest part of your Nation have been our most Inveterate Enemys dureing the late Hostilities. I will not now enlarge upon that Head as it was the subject of our Treaty at *Niagara* last Summer, all I have to say upon it now is that I expect you will consult your own interest & happiness, and to that end carefully avoid a breach with your Bretheren the English for the time to come, on this all your happiness entirely depends, and if you repent of your late conduct, and are come rightly to your senses, you will find the necessity of strictly abideing by all your engagements. Your not bringing down the rest of the Prisoners imediately after the delivery of those last year to me agreeable to your Engagements, has had a very bad appearance, and you cannot excuse yourselves. You have therefore nothing left to convince the English of your sincerity but by your future actions; Words will not be sufficient, and therefore I expect that you will within 40 Nights from hence, bring me down every prisoner yet amongst you, and every Deserter, in which you cannot deceive me for I know their number, and untill you perform this punctually I expect you will leave another of your Chiefs of Karathyadirs[1] with *Gaustrax* as hostages for the discharge of your engagements. A Belt

Canaghquieso then stood up and produced Two Oneida Indians *Adoondaraghkirha* and *Soheghtrane* whom they appointed Sachems on behalf of their Nation and gave a Belt to the Mohawks and a String to Sir William who approved of the Persons, and recommended it to them to act a proper part, and preserve the peace subsisting between them & the English.

Then the Squash Cutter on behalf of the Delawares stood up and said.

Brother

I am very glad to hear your good words and resolved to obey your advice, and therfore I agree to stay here together with the Long Coat, and we shall give proper directions to our

[1] Called *Karaghiyadirha*, on Guy Johnson's Map of the Country of the VI. Nations. Supposed to be now Belvidere, Alleghany Co., N. Y.—Ed.

young men to return and collect every drop of your blood remaining amongst us and shall restore them imediately.—Sir William then explained to the Five Nations what had been said to the Delawares, and told them that he wanted a Conference with the Chiefs of each Nation on other Affairs in the afternoon.

Then Teyawarunte speaker of Onondaga stood up and on behalf of the Onondagaes, Mohawks, Senecas, Cajyougas &c. thanked the Oneidas for communicating to them the appointment of the two Sachems and delivered up the Oneidas Belt of appointment to the Mohawks, as Chief of the Confederacy.

At a Conference with the Chiefs of each Nation.

PRESENT— as before

Sir William addressed them as follows.

Bretheren

I am now to speak to you on some Affairs which greatly concerns us both and I expect you will give me your Attention and act a becoming part upon the occasion.

You know the treacherous and cruel part acted by some of your People at Logs Town[1] and about the Ohio two years ago, you then plundered numbers of the Traders who were supplying you with goods, some of them you promised to protect and save their effects, but you did not keep your words, several of these unhappy sufferers are thereby reduced to great necessity, some of whom are thrown into Goal because they cou'd not pay their debts, this has induced them to apply to me and to desire I would lay before you their distresses, that you might give them a Tract of land to compensate in some measure for their great losses.—I need not tell you how incumbent it is upon you to agree to their desire, as you must all be sensible they were ruined by some of your people in a time of peace, and when they were supplying your necessity's, this conduct is sufficient to make the Traders very shy of going towards your country, and therefore I think it indispensably your interest to grant their request, which though it will be but a small recompence, will however shew the world that you repent of what's past, and like honest men are desirous of making some restitution for the damages you have committed, I expect you will without delay give me an answer, and I wish it may be a favourable one, as it will be for your own Credit.

Bretheren, The next thing I am to take notice of is, at the desire of the General who commands all the Army in this Country, he has represented to me the necessity there is for the Troops to have Gardens, and Corn about the Forts, and although it is the Custom in all other places that all the ground within cannon shott shall belong to the Fort, he has yet such a regard for you that he would not make any use of it without you were first made acquainted and approved it, this is an instance of so much goodness and condescension that I expect you will not hesitate a moment to give up the Ground within cannon shott round all the Forts for the use of the King's Army, and I know you will the readier do that as such ground so near a Fort can be of no use to you, as it is only intended for the service of the Garrison.—but as the garrison of Fort Pitt is larger than the rest and a great way from our settlements, I have no doubt but you will give up a larger quantity of ground there for the use of the soldiers,

[1] See note in VI., 831.—ED.

and if you agree to this I am perswaded they will look upon you in a much more friendly light than formerly so that I expect a speedy and agreeable answer.

Bretheren, The last but the most important Affair I have this time to mention is with regard to the settleing a boundary between you and the English. I sent a message to some of your Nations some time ago to acquaint you that I should confer with you at this Meeting upon it.— The King whose generosity & forgiveness you have already experienced being very desirous to put a final end to disputes between his people and you concerning Lands, and to do you strict justice, has fallen upon the plan of a Boundary between our Provinces and the Indians (which no White Man shall dare to invade) as the best and surest method of ending such like disputes, and securing your property to you beyond a possibility of disturbance. This will I hope appear to you so reasonable, so just on the part of the King, and so advantageous to you, and your posterity, that I can have no doubt of your chearfully joining with me in settling such a Division Line as will be best for the advantage of both White Men and Indians, and as shall best agree with the Extent and Encrease of each Province, and the Governours whom I shall consult upon that occasion so soon as I am fully empowered, but in the mean time I am desirous to know in what manner you would choose to extend it, and what you will agree heartily to and abide by in general terms, at the same time I am to acquaint you, that whenever the whole is settled, and that it shall appear you have so far considered the encreaseing state of our People, as to make any convenient Cessions of Ground where it is most wanted, that then you will receive a Considerable Present in return for your Friendship.

At a Conference May 3d

PRESENT— as before

The several Nations having assembled to answer Sir William's Speech of Yesterday, the Onondaga Speaker on behalf of the rest Addressed him as follows,

Brother Warraghiyagey,

We have heard all you said to us yesterday, and we give you many thanks for your advice and directions to us, which we shall take due notice of.

As we are willing to shew our good Disposition by our Actions, we shall come into every thing you propose that is reasonable and we hope it will render us more regarded by the English.—These are serious Articles, and we shall consider both Sachems and Warriors about them, and by to morrow be able to answer you upon them, but with regard to what you spoke to us about the King's desire that we shou'd agree about a Line between us and the English, We must desire to know of you, how you intended the Line should go and how far.

They then named the Hostages to remain whose names are as follows,

On behalf of the Senecas

Gaustrax *Kayendarūnghqua*

On behalf of the Delawares

Anindamoakes alⁿ Long Coat

Yughkapoose Squash Cutter

Sir William answered

Bretheren, I thank you for taking what I said into serious consideration, with regard to what you desire to know concerning the line, if one Sachem from each Nation attends early to morrow morning I shall speak further upon that subject.

May 4th The Indians continued all the Forenoon in Council, and till 4 P. M. when they assembled.

PRESENT— as before

The Onondaga Speaker addressed Sir William as follows.

Brother, We yesterday opened our ears to what you said to us, and we have deliberated on it ever since. We now beg you will open your ears, and hearken to what we have to say in answer to it. Gave 3 Strings.

Brother, We have heard what you told us concerning the Intentions of the Great King, about a line between us and the English, and we have considered that such a thing will be very necessary, provided the White People will abide by it.

Brother, The Chief cause of all the late Wars was about Lands, We saw the English coming towards us from all parts, and they have cheated us so often, that we could not think well of it. We were afraid that in a little time you would be at our very Castles, for this reason we thank the Great King for his good Intentions, and we hope he will make his People to Keep within Bounds which they have not yet done, We therfore agree that a boundary shall be fixed between us and that it shall run from *Fort Edward* along to the *Mohawk* Castle, and from thence along the great Mountains to *Harriss's* Ferry[1] on the River Susquehanna agreeable to what we have drawn here on a Piece of Bark. A Belt.

Brother, We have told you our minds, if it does not please you, it is none of our faults, We were always ready to give, but the English don't deal fairly with us, they are more cunning than we are, they get our names upon paper very fast, and we often don't know what it is for. —We wou'd do more to please the King, but it is hardly in our power, and some of us don't like it because we are so often impos'd upon. One of our Nations is going to be cheated out of almost all the land between the Mohawk and the big River by People at Albany to whom they never publickly made any such grants nor ever received any thing for it. We spoke to you once before about it, and here are their Chiefs now who say that since they first heard of it they were promised Justice by the several Governours at Albany long ago. they have likewise spoke to you on 12 different Belts and beged you would get Justice for them, but it is not done, they sent a Belt over to the King about it, but they have not yet had any satisfaction.

Brother, You see how it is with us, if the English would be more honest, we should be more generous and there would be peace all through the Land, but it is hard that one of our own Nations who live so near you, and have suffered so much upon your Accounts should be so greatly wronged, this makes us apprehensive that the English will soon stretch their Arm over our lands. We beg then that you will send our belts to the King, and tell him how it is with us, and that we hope he will sett us a good example and give the Mohawks their Land soon, before we settle any other matters, for our Necks have been long stretched out to hear from him, and if we don't hear soon, some of our young peoples heads will begin to turn, and they

[1] Now Harrisburgh, Pa. — Ed.

wont regard what we tell them about peace, they'll tell us it is not true, for if it was our Confederacy would obtain justice when they applyed for it. A Belt.

Brother, We have finished what we had to say for the present and we hope you will answer us to morrow upon it, at which time we shall speak to you on the other Matters.

Sir William told them he would Answer them in the Morning.

At a Conference May 5th

PRESENT— as before

Sir William addressed the Indians

Bretheren, Your speech yesterday much surprised me, you appeared desirous to settle a Boundary between the English and you, and sensible of the advantage of it, at the same time you have described a Boundary which is ridiculous, and which shews me you don't mean what you say, & are not desirous to pursue what has been recommended to you, neither does it proceed from your Ignorance, for you convinced me yesterday by the remarks you made on the great map, that you are well acquainted with the whole country, and the scituation of all the places on the Frontiers. Notwithstanding which you have in your Boundary cutt off a large Tract of Country which you all know has been long since purchased and settled, the Land is patented 100 miles beyond *Fort Edward* and a great distance beyond the *Mohawk Castle* and the Line you make from thence to Harris's Ferry instead of adding to, cuts off several Towns & Settlements particularly in *Pensilvania* which you know has been fairly purchased and allowed of by you, and to which you can make no claim.—And you have taken no notice of the other Governments.—The affair of the Mohawks is of old standing, and I have never neglected it, I can prove by papers I have here that I laid it before Govr Clinton 15 years ago, and that at the Grand Congress at Albany in 1754 I did what I cou'd for the Mohocks who were promis'd to have the matter strictly examined into, there is a patent for it, and it is not an easy matter to break it.—The Mohawks have given me infinite trouble about it ever since the report that it was to be surveyed, it has not as yet affected their hunting, as it has never been surveyed or settled, and I have stated their Complaints and doubt not but they will be redressed. That is the only Large Tract which at present concerns them, and therefore I am sorry to find you should make it any objection to the good work which the King recommends. These things require much time with the white People, I have often recommended patience to them, and I wish they would follow my advice, and not interupt a Business which is of so great Importance. I wanted only at present to know your general sentiments upon this subject, and I wish they had been more favourable because it would have been as much for your Interest as that of the English

To which the six Nations then answered,

Brother,

We have heard you with attention, and we are much oblidged to you for shewing us what is best for our Interest, we shall therfore take it farther into consideration, because we are willing to shew our good Disposition, We hope our behaviour on this occasion will have a proper effect upon the Great King, and induce him to hearken to our Complaints.—We don't doubt but what you have done what you could for us, and we wish it may be taken notice of,

otherwise we must think ourselves greatly wronged, & our minds cannot be at peace. To morrow we shall answer you more particularly and to your Satisfaction.

Then Thomas King addressed the several Nations.

Bretheren,

I would advise you all to enter with chearfullness into the business your Brother Warraghiyagey has recommended to you and to do it from your hearts. Let us follow the example of our Ancestors whose bones are now turned into dust, they were Wisemen and took care of every thing that concerned peace, Let us do the same, and let us make a Line for the benefit of our Children, that they may have lands which can't be taken from them, and let us in doing that shew the King that we are Generous, and that we will leave Him land enough for his people, then he will regard us, and take better care that his people do not cheat us.

May 6th The several Nations assembled to give their Answer.

PRESENT— as before

The Onondaga Speaker addressed Sir William, first repeating all he had said to them at the former Congresses.

Brother

We are now assembled to answer what you said to us yesterday, regarding the Boundary Line, concerning which we have not given you satisfaction, We hope we shall now please you better, and we beg you will attend to our answer, and pardon our Mistakes and the manner of our Expression as we have always been accustomed to speak our thoughts freely, the rather as we heard from the French that you had designs upon us, and we heard from you that they had the same, but of late we heard you both had the like motives. At length we have agreed together for Ourselves, our Wives and Children to make a Cession to the King of the Lands we shall now describe, beginning at Owego, on the East Branch of the Susquehanna thence down the East side of the River to Shamoken (or Fort Augusta[1]) and running up the West Branch of Susquehanna on the South side thereof, and from thence to Kittaning[2] or Adigo on the Ohio, thence along down the Ohio to the Cherokee River,[3] and up the same to its head this side upon Condition that you have some regard for our Warriors who always pass through that Country and give them always a free passage & We are very happy in being all assembled here, both Sachems and Warriors at this time and not as has been formerly the case on such occasions, We can now all act together as all shou'd receive a share for what they ceded, by which it will be preserved in our minds. We have never refused you lands in many places, we have given proofs of our friendship on which we have been promised a recompence which we have not received. We assisted your Army last year, and many of our people were forsaken and left to famish, and we have been promised a large Trade, and to fix Interpreters &c[a] at each post, which is not come as yet, We beg you will consider these things, and have regard to your promises and our requests, as we pay due regard to your desires at present, that therfore you will take these things into your consideration, and afford us a plentiful Trade, and proper Interpreters at the Posts as you have promised.—It is in expectation of this that we have now

[1] See note, *supra*, p. 286. [2] In Armstrong Co., Pa. [3] Now the Tennessee River. — Ed.

agreed to your proposals, and for the sake of Establishing Tranquility, We therefore recommend it earnestly to you to consider what we have said, We have farther to add that you will consider our Hungry People will sometimes kill your cattle and tread down your Corn, if they do so now it may be worse when we assemble all Nations, We therefore beg that whenever you finally settle this affair, and that all your Governours meet about it, you wou'd appoint the Congress in some place more remote, and that you wou'd bring Provisions thither with you. The request of the Traders shall be complyed with and we shall agree to give them some lands near Fort Pitt and also to your desire concerning some lands about the Forts for the use of your Garrisons.

Then Thomas King said, to the several Nations.

Bretheren, I hope you will now remember what we have agreed to and what your Brother has said, for we have now all Men, Women and Children been witness of this Transaction, which is done publickly nor can it be said our chiefs received any Bribes, therefore shou'd we forget what is now down, it will be a great Reflection upon us, as none of us can with Truth deny it.

At a Conference May 6th P. M.

PRESENT— as before.

Sir William assembled all the Chiefs & spoke to them concerning the Boundary Line observing that they had not closed it properly to the Eastward, which was certainly highly necessary.

The Onondaga Speaker answered.

Brother, We have attended to you, and we have already considered about closeing the line, but we find it a difficult matter to determine, as so many Tribes and Branches of our Confederacy have their Residence about the Susquehanna, we think to continue the line up that River to Cherry Valley Lake, and from thence to the German Flatts would be very advantages to you, because our Bretheren the Oneidas say you have no right or title on the South side the Mohawk River above that place, however for the present we shall not extend the Boundary Line higher than *Owego*, but when the affair comes to be finally determined we shall think farther about it.

Then Canaghquiesa said

Brother

You know that we are Owners of the Land Westward of the German Flatts, we hope we are not to be cheated out of it, but we have reason to think oddly of it as a German is gone to live at our large field *Orisca* which is our property, we beg you'l drive him off, for he has no right to it, for we well know the lands we sold from the rest, and we tell you this because we wou'd not do any thing in it till we spoke to you about it. We think we are strangely dealt with, Our Fathers were asked to sell Farms, and whenever they agreed to it, the White People took Woods and all, which we knew nothing of till we saw people coming into our Country. Brother, Since that is the case let us know what the White People claim, and we'll tell honestly what we sold.

Sir William answered

Bretheren, As I only wanted to know your sentiments in General about a Boundary, I am content the line remains for the present as far as you recommend. As to what you mention'd running to the German Flatts it can't be agreed to, there are good Titles with[t] that line. What the Oneidas say about the Man at *Orisca* I did not hear of till now, if he is unjustly settled, he will remove on proper warning. Whenever I can hear of your being wronged, I shall use my Interest to get Justice for you, but you would have much less cause to complain if your People wou'd never meddle in Land Affairs with[t] the Knowledge of the whole Nation.

At a Conference with the Delaware Deputy's from Ohio, in the presence of the Six Nations May 7th.

PRESENT— as before

Sir William spoke as follows.

Chiefs of the Delawares, you are now here assembled in Consequence of the terms offered you by Col[o] Bouquet[1] when he marched into your Country, your friends the Shawanese at the same time bound themselves to send Deputys to me, but you know their Hostages ran away, and they have not since fulfilled their Engagements. You now see yourself, safe here, and well taken care off, these silly people might have experienced the same treatment, but allthough they never found the English act a treacherous part, yet were their own hearts so bad that they would not trust them, but you see they were mistaken in their Apprehensions. Let this therefore teach you a relyance on British Clemency hereafter, and prove a Lesson of humanity and mercy which you must stand in need of. You met me at Detroit in 1761. You could not since have forgotten the Engagements you then entered into before so many Nations, but notwithstanding all your solemn promises, two years afterwards I saw you cutting the throats of your Bretheren the English, and exerciseing all manner of Cruelty's which you have continued to do, till within these few months, when a Body of Troops was sent against you. You likewise amused and deceived the Commanding Officer who went by way of the Lakes, by telling him that you had ceased all hostilities when at the same time you were carrying them on with all the vigour you could and continued to do so for some months after. I do not mention these Instances of your former faithlessness from any ill nature at present towards you, as you are now in Consequence of your Promises of Amendment forgiven by the English, my reason for repeating them is that you may see your conduct in a true light, that you may be brought to acknowledge the little reason we have to rely on any of your Engagements from the repeated Instances we have of your breach of them, that you may be the more sensible of the obligations you lye under to the King for his clemency in passing over all your Acts of Cruelty, that you may cautiously guard against inflaming his just resentment for the future, by ungreatfully commencing hostilities on a people who have shewn you so much candor and humanity.

It should therfore and I expect it will be your peculiar study hereafter by your peaceable and friendly deportment to efface the remembrance of your past behaviour to convince the English that you are heartily sorry for what is past, and that you will never more be guilty of a breach of promise, neither will you hearken to the French Emissarys who have been

[1] See note, *supra*, p. 352. — Ed.

amongst you, or attend to those bad birds who go about to sow discontent amongst your People, and who must in the end prove the destruction of all who take notice of them. What I have now said I hope you will treasure up in your minds and tell them to your Children, and I expect you will now open your Ears to the terms of peace I am to propose to you, that you will chearfully subscribe to them & faithfully observe them hereafter, for shou'd you ever fail in any Article this Treaty will be a standing evidence of your perfidy, and you must never expect any forgiveness.—Then explained the Articles of Peace.

To which the Delaware answered.

Brother. We have been very attentive to all you have said to us and we are very glad to hear it, We shall consult upon it, and in the Afternoon give you an Answer.

At a Conference with the Delawares in the Presence of the rest. May 7th P. M.

PRESENT— as before.

Killbuck the Delaware Chief spoke as follows.

Brother. Hearken to me who am sent here from the Ohio with another of our People to you to trent upon Peace, we now Brother agreeable to what we were directed, do with this String open your Eyes, wipeing them with a fine cloth, so that you may see as before, with this string we remove any dirt wh may have got into your Ears, that you may hear clearly what we have to say, and with this string we purge your Inside from any thing evil against us, so that we may once more meet upon Business and that all past Transactions be forgotten.

Gave 3 Strings

Brother, I have been sent here as a Deputy from our Chiefs *Costeloga*, *King Beaver* and Teatapercaum alias Samuel on behalf of all our Nation, and ordered on my arrival here to take this belt and with it to wipe away all the blood from about you and to cleanse it from your Bed, so that you may be clean as formerly A Belt 6 Rows

Brother, Hearken to me, I was desired on my Arrival here to take this Belt and after Collecting all your Bones therin to pluck up a large White Pine Tree, and bury them under its roots where a strong stream of water ran so swift that its course could not be known, so that you might forget them. A Belt 6 Rows.

Brother, I was likewise desired by our Chiefs after I had buried your Bones to take the Tree I had plucked up, and sett it over the place covering it with Earth, and afterwards laying sods over it so that it could never be thought it had been plucked up, and that our Posterity might never find it. A Belt 8 Rows

Then repeating every word which Sir William had said, as also every Article proposed to them he said.

Brother, I have repeated all you laid before us, and I agree in every particular to what you have said, I return thanks to the Great King for laying before us what evil we did, and for giving us peace afterwards, for which we shall be always greatfull, and I do engage on behalf of our Nation that they shall agree thereto in every particular, I readily agree to make restitution to the Traders, provided the Six Nations will enable us to do so.

A large Belt 11 Rows

Brother, The other day you told us every thing for our good, and we pay great regard thereto, and thank the King for this peace, and as you recommended to us to take a fast hold

of the Covenant Chain of Friendship, I do now lay hold of the same and least it should slip I take this Belt, and tye a knot upon it and to make it still stronger I add another knot, and to that I add a third seiseing it with both my hands so that it never can slip, but that it may remain firm for the benefit of us and our posterity, and that we may live peaceably and happily together. And as a farther proof of my sincerity I now tell you that I shall do whatever you desire, and remain patiently here whilst you desire it, so that you need not to imagine I shall leave you till you think proper this is what I was desired to say by the Chiefs of our Nation.

A Belt 9 Rows

Then the Squash Cutter stood up & said.

Brother, We have heard all you said and attended to it, (here repeated the whole) We are very glad to hear that the King will forgive what is past on our sincere repentance, we do now therefore chearfully take hold of the Covenant Chain of Friendship, resolved to hold firmly by it, though any Nation should trample us under their feet, We have been long desirous to enter into it and last year sent you 10 drops of your blood to Niagara by the Six Nations and are now resolved to deliver up the other two drops remaining as also the Negro's, but they being free, we wish you wou'd stretch out your hand and fetch them, we have no Frenchmen or Deserters, nor any more Prisoners, the rest are with our Uncles the Senecas. We think it hard that those of our people taken by your Indian party's last year should remain with the Indians but notwithstanding we shall deliver up all we have and chearfully take hold of the Covenant Chain of Friendship with both hands promising never to let it go, but to abide by every thing agreed to by the rest. A Belt 7 Rows

Then the Onondaga speaker addressed Sir William on behalf of the Senecas and after repeating all Sir William had said on the subject of Condolence, returning him thanks for performing that Ceremony and covering the Grave of *Gaustrax* the Seneca Chief's grandchild,— adding that Gaustrax, was very thankfull for having his Grief removed and wou'd now attend the Council as before. 3 Strings

Then Sir William addressed the Delawares.

Bretheren, I have heard what you said and am glad my words have had a proper effect upon you, that you appear sensible of your past conduct and have so chearfully agreed to the terms of peace. I shall therefore tomorrow produce the Articles drawn on Parchment for you to subscribe to, and wish you may always abide by them.

Bretheren of the Six Nations, I expected to have been enabled to answer your last speech this day, but by your assembling so late, I must defer it till to morrow when I shall conclude all matters.

At a Conference May 8

PRESENT— as before

Sir William spoke as follows

Bretheren, As the Delawares have yesterday agreed to all the Articles of Peace which I proposed to them, I shall now produce the Parchment which we are to sign together and afterwards give you an Answer, and finish all matters with them.

Bretheren of the Delawares, This is the Parchment to which you are to affix the Marks of your Tribes in my presence to the end that the present Treaty may be known to your Posterity,

and that your Children may have the Transactions of their Fathers explained. You all heard it explained, I shall now explain it to you again.—here repeated the whole—After which the Delaware Deputy's from Ohio subscribed thereto in the presence of the rest.—As did also the Long Coat and Squash Cutter the two Chiefs of the Susquehanna Delawares.

Bretheren, I do now in consequence of what you have agreed to receive you into the Covenant Chain of Friendship, and I hope you will be always sensible of the great obligations you are under to the English for the forgiveness you have met with.—This Covenant Chain cannot be taken too much care of, your Hunting, your Trade and happiness depends upon it so long as you all hold it fast it will continue bright, clean & strong, but if some of your people let slip any of the Links, and if you do not imediately bring them to their senses, that part of the chain will be in danger of contracting rust, and we shall be oblidged to cutt it off for the preservation of the rest. but I hope you are grown wiser and that you will remember what hath passed at this Congress, that you will tell it to all your people, and repeat it frequently amongst you, which will be the only way for you to preserve it and to enjoy the benefit of your alliance with the English. Gave the Belt of the Covenant Chain

Then by a black and white belt made for that purpose opened and made clear the Road of Peace from their Settlement to the English, and desired they would always assist in keeping it good. A Belt.

Long Coat & Squash Cutter

I have heard what you said and I am glad that you sincerely repent and agree to every thing proposed. You may think yourselves very happy that your great offences are forgiven, and I hope it will make you abide by your engagements, for if ever you break them hereafter you must expect no mercy. I expect the Prisoners will be delivered up imediately, and I know you can easily apprehend the Negroes, when that is done your People at New York shall be restored, as for those amongst the Indians, you know they are with their Uncles the Six Nations, and therefore cannot be considered as in Captivity.

After which Sir William took them by the Hand for the first time, *then they shook* hands with the Six Nation Chiefs

And Sir W^m told the latter he would speak with them to morrow

At a Conference May 9th

PRESENT— as before

Sir William spoke as follows.

Bretheren of the Six Nations,—

Having finished matters with the Delawares and also heard all you have had to say on the Affair of the Boundary, I am now to answer your Speech made two days ago which I have attended to and shall by the first opportunity lay the same before the great King, which is all can be at present done in it. I wish what you have told me is sincere and from your hearts as I desired you to speak, I only wanted to hear what you had to say upon it, and that whatever was agreed to should come from yourselves freely. As to what you said that the French told you of us, and that we told you of them, it has nothing to do with the present affair, if the French were in our place they would not ask you leave to settle a Boundary they

wou'd fix it where they pleased, they have given up the whole Country by a Treaty to the King of England, but notwithstanding our Monarch is too just to take any land, or make any settlements without your consent all he keeps in the back part of the Country, is the Forts which the French had, which are necessary to the Trade and Navigation of the Lakes and Rivers. At these posts the King intends there shall be proper persons to manage business with you, and see that you are fairly dealt with, these are not yet appointed, and you know it is not in my power to appoint them till the King gives me orders, when these come over, persons shall be fixed and I hope Affairs will go on better. A Belt.

I have treated with you in a publick manner I wish you would follow that example in your Land Affairs, you would then have less to complain of. I know you have sold much lands, and I know you have received a great deal of Money on that Score, and as to any Tracts which shall appear to have been obtained from you by fraud, His Majesty will do you Justice, what more can you expect. A bunch of Wampum.

I know all you have done for the service of the King, and I also know in what any of you have acted amiss, you have attended the Armys often, and you know you have got great rewards for it. I have been employed for some months in cloathing and rewarding those who went with the army last year, as they returned here severally, and I expect you will always have a just gratitude for the Treatment you received, and for the Lenity which the offenders amongst you have met with. Let it make a deep impression on your Minds, and make you abide steadily by all your former and present Engagements, and as what you have proposed about the Boundary is your own free proposition, and since you say you are the Owners of all the land you spoke about, I expect never to hear any grumbling about it, and that you will never suffer any other people to sett up a title to it for if you do, or if any of you attempt to evade it hereafter, you cannot be considered as an honest People; if the King approves of what is done, and what orders are received for settleing it in form, you shall have notice of it, & you shall be met for that purpose in some convenient place, where I expect you will behave yourselves more orderly then you have done here A Belt.

Bretheren, You often talk of the wise customs of your Forefathers and I wish you wou'd observe such of them as were realy so, and which were best calculated for promoteing and continueing peace. Your Grand Fire Place at Onondaga was always attended to, and I expect you will often meet and repeat your engagements there, and that none of you do for the future neglect to attend that Council when summoned, for by such neglect, your engagements will become weakened and your affairs will fall into Confusion. A Belt.

Bretheren of the Senecas, I expect you will often think of all I have said at this Congress, and that you will amply fulfill all your Engagements you have now enter'd into in the presence of the whole Confederacy here assembled, & likewise that you will shew us by your Actions & Conduct, and not by words alone that you sincerely repent of your late behaviour, You must also lay aside your foolish Jealousys, and shut your Ears against Lyes, & evil Reports, This must be your Conduct if you regard your real Interest, instead of quareling with so strong a People as the English who have it in their power to reduce you to the greatest necessity, and will certainly all join against you, if you ever break your Engagements.— Think upon this often amongst yourselves and avoid such a dangerous step, consider all other advice as hurtfull to you, and I hope you are become wise enough at last to see that you are deeply interested in the observance of my Words on this occasion. I shall always be your friend whilst you make them the rule of your conduct, and I can give you no other Councils which can more promote your peace or happiness. A Belt

Then the Onondaga Speaker addressed the Senecas & Delawares—

Bretheren, I recommend it to you to consider what has past at this Congress and that you have appointed Hostages to remain here till the Prisoners come down. It is therfore expected that you will strongly recommend it to them to remain quietly here, without attempting their escape and behave in such a manner as shall be agreeable to Gora Warraghiyagey, for shou'd they act otherwise it will overset the good work in hand. Gave a Belt to the Senecas

At a Conference May 10th

PRESENT— as before

The Onondaga Speaker stood up and after repeating what Sir William had said yesterday on the first bunch of wampum, returned the King and him many thanks for what was proposed to them, and declared their approbation thereof, and assured him that when next called to a General Meeting they would use all their Endeavours to keep their young People orderly, so that Business may go on without any Interuption returned a bunch of Wamp^m

After repeating what Sir William said on the second Belt, the speaker answer'd as follows.

Brother, You may assure the King that what we agreed to the other day concerning the Boundary was the Unanimous resolution of the whole Confederacy, and even of our Nephews the Delawares, that is, that the Line shall begin at Shamokin, run from thence along the West Branch of the Susquehanna to a place on Ohio named Adigo, thence down the Ohio to the Cherokee River, and so up to the source thereof, and that we will firmly abide therby, and not change our resolution as you seem to think. A Belt.

After repeating the substance of the 3^d Belt which Sir William spoke upon Yesterday, they answer'd as follows.

Brother, The Plan proposed for Trade as mentioned by you, gives us all great pleasure, as on a fair and plentifull Trade, and civil Treatment at the Posts our greatest happiness depends we earnestly wish to see it so settled, and hope you will be carefull in the Choice of persons who are to inspect the same. A Belt.

Brother, We took particular notice of what you said to us concerning the Line or Boundary which we agreed to, and strictly observe what you said thereon.—Be assured we have the affair so much at Heart that we will embrace this opportunity by our Cousins the Delawares (who live at Ohio) of Acquainting the several Nations in that Quarter of our present Resolution, and that shall be done at a Publick meeting in the Shawanese Country, where all the Western Nations often hold their Councils, this you may depend upon shall be done without loss of time, and we doubt not of reconcileing all them Nations to it, and we once more assure you of our good disposition, and desire for a General Peace which now seems at hand, as the Delawares have so sincerely repented, and come to your terms in our presence and we expect that the Shawanese will also come to the same A Belt.

The Mohawk Sachem Canadagaia Then returned Sir William many thanks for the good advice he gave them yesterday, relative to the Council at Onondaga, and assured him they would now strictly follow his advice, and the rules of their Ancestors, being now all firmly united in the chain of friendship, there was nothing to prevent their compliance, repeated their thanks and all acknowledged what he recommended was for their Interest A Belt

Then the Onondaga Speaker was called by the Senecas and spoke for them as follows

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey and you Bretheren of the Five Nations, I heartily thank you both for the wholesome advice you gave us yesterday and do assure you most solemnly we will comply with all you required, and acquaint both Sachems and Warriors with what passed at this Treaty, which we are certain will be very agreeable to them all, and as soon as we have shewn your Belt to all our People, & acquainted them with the purport thereof, we will by the return of your people now going for the Prisoners send you a Belt in exchange

Then Ganaghquiesa Oneida Chief stood up and answered the speech of the Delaware Warriors (of Chenussio) made yesterday to the Five Nations as follows.

Cousins*

We attended to your Complaint made to our Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey and us yesterday against your Chief Man *Long Coat*, which although a heavy charge we desire you would allow him to continue as he is untill what you have now engaged be performed, & that he remains a Hostage as first agreed upon untill the delivering of the Prisoners &c^{a} when you may Act therein as you think best Gave 3 Strings

Sir William then answered the Delawares on the Belt they spoke with yesterday, as follows.

Bretheren the Warriors of the Delawares As your Uncles have spoke their sentiments on what you yesterday laid before them & me concerning the displacing your Chief Man *the Long Coat* I have only to add that it would give me great pleasure to see their Chief Men act a good part, as that would be for the Interest of their Nation, wheras a Contrary Conduct must tend to their ruin, however at present will say noth^{g} further, but leave it on the footing their Uncles recommended A Belt

Then the Onondaga Speaker told Sir William the Six Nations had finished every thing they had to say.

The Seneca Chief spoke next

Brother, As our Nephews the other day agreed to give up what Prisoners are yet amongst them, for the Performance of which they leave you their two chief men hostages and did then desire we would do the same, it was assented to directly and our two Chief Men agreed to remain with you as Hostages for the performance, We have now only to desire you will send *Ohoa* the Interpreter with some more of your People as soon as you please with three of our Men appointed for that purpose to collect and bring them all down without exception as we are determined to do every thing required of us A Belt

Then Killbuck on behalf of the Ohio and Chenussio Delawares spoke as follows.

Brother (holding up the Chain of Friendship given to him by Sir William after signing the Treaty of Peace) We return the Great King and you thanks for allowing us once more to lay hold of this Chain which I do most heartily in the presence of the Six Nations, and will proclaim it to all our People on our Arrival, which will make them happy, then taking a Belt of their own delivered it to Sir William wth a repetition of many thanks to His Majesty for forgiveing what they had done, & the strongest assureances of their ever holding fast by it, and hoped he would not let it slip Gave a Cov^{t} Chain Belt

Brother attend, I sincerely thank you for opening the road of Peace to us, and by this Belt I do in behalf of our Nation remove all obstructions &c^{a} out of this Road and will ever assist in

* This Speech is an Ansr to one made the day before by the Delawares who were desirous to remove their former Chief as they alledged he had been the cause of their commencing hostilities.

keeping it clear & level for your & our People, that both our Women & Children may use the same with Pleasure Gave the Road Belt

Then Sir William returned his thanks to the Six Nations for their conduct dureing the present meeting and their ready complyance to all things propos'd to them told them he would imediately acquaint His Majesty with what passed, and them with His answer and sentiments on the whole

Then Sir William acquainted them that he had a present for them, from His Majesty which he would deliver them to-morrow.

At a Private Conference

The Warriors of Cayuga assembled, and their Chief Warrior spoke as follows

Brother, All matters being now settled to both our Satisfactions at this Meeting, which gives us all great Satisfaction. You often advised us to collect our People together and not to live so dispersed, We being now all of one mind are resolved to follow your Directions in every thing for the future, therfore purpose as soon as we reach home to fall about gathering all our People together, which when done we must beg of you to assist us with a Smith to keep our Arms and Tools in Order, as the Smiths to be posted at the several Posts will never be able to keep them in repair, this is the earnest request of all your Warriors. A Belt

Then *Tagaaia* Chief Sachem of Cayuga spoke as follows,

Brother

I am desired by all the Women of our Nation to request you would give them an Order for some provisions at Oswego, from whence we can carry it by Water much better than to come so far as this for it as we are realy poor (occasioned by the absence of our young men who accompanyed the army last year) we hope you will take pitty of us, and grant our request.

A Belt

Sir William told them that as it was now late and that he was to write several letters for the post, he must defer answering them till the Morning.

At a Conference May 11th

The Cayugas being met Sir William answered them on what they said last Night.

Bretheren, I am pleased to hear that you at length approve of my former advice, and are determined to collect your People together at Cayuga, it is certainly right, and what you should have done before, I am sorry I cannot at present take upon me to allow you a Smith at your Town, I hope you will find those intended at the Post sufficient for your wants

A Belt

Then, told them that it was not in his power to give an Order for Provisions at *Ontario* more than would be sufficient to carry them home. returned their Belt

The Indians being all assembled Sir William after making a long discourse to them, on several subjects and recommending gratitude to them for the many favours they had received of his Majesty, exhorted them to be punctual for the time to come in all their Engagements, which would be the surest means of regaining the Friendship of the English, on which their greatest happiness depended & lastly cautioned them to behave well as they passed home

through the Inhabitants. Then he delivered them a very valuable present and desired their Sachems and Chief Warriors would make a just distribution thereof. After w^h^

The Onondaga Speaker stood up, and by order of the Six Nations returned His Majesty many thanks for his kindness to them, assured Sir William they would follow his directions being sensible they were calculated for their Good, and lastly, that they would be ready to attend the Grand Meeting to settle the Boundary when called, and would abide by what they now agreed to

Then they divided the Goods amongst them and went to their several Encampments.

The 12th 13th & 14th was spent in private meetings and giving the Chiefs of each Nation private presents, after which they all sett off for their respective Castles well contented.

The Provisions was sent to Conajoharee, and the present of Rum to the German Flatts, to prevent their drinking as they passed by the Inhabitants.

Eod^m^ Die. Sir William dispatched Mr Perthuis one of his Interpreters with 6 Men in a Battoe, who are to bring down all the Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen & Negroes from amongst the Senecas and Delawares, He is to go by the way of Oswegoe to Irondequat, from thence by Land to all the Seneca Towns.

The Indians began to De Camp on the 15th and continued to do so till the 22nd, leaving behind them about thirty Persons being the familys of four Chiefs who remained as Hostages.

The foregoing is a true Copy of the proceedings at the several conferences therein mentioned and has been carefully compared with the Indian Records.

G. Johnson Dep. Agent
Act^g^ as Sec^y^ 'till the Vacancy is filled.

Treaty of Peace concluded with the Delawares by Sir William Johnson.

[Plantations General, XXV., 1 d.]

Treaty of Peace with the Delawarre Nation enter'd into by their Deputies before Sir William Johnson, Baronet His Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Northern Department of North America &c. &c. &c.

Article 1.

That in consideration of the Delawares sincere Promises of future good behaviour of their having delivered up to Colonel Bouquet a large number of English who were their Prisoners, and of their chearfully according to the subsequent Articles and faithfully observing them for ever hereafter, His Majesty is graciously pleased to pardon what hath passed, and they shall be once more received into the Covenant Chain of Friendship with the English.

Article 2.

That the Delawares of Susquehanna who fled from their habitations on the Approach of the Parties of Indians and Rangers sent against them last year by Sir William Johnson, be

Copy

At a Conference with the Six Nations and Delawares at Johnson Hall April 29th: 1765.

Present

Sir William Johnson Baronet		Capt[n] Johnston
Daniel Claus Esq[r]	Deputy Agents	Lieu[t] Hend[k] Wemp
Guy Johnson Esq[r]		Mr Barnt Wemp
Capt[n] Hend[k] Fry	Justices	Mr Kirtland
John Butler Esq[r]		Mr Arthur H[s] H[s]

Interpreters

Henry Montour

Mr Perthuis

David Owens for the Delawares

Thanas King stood up, and went through the Ceremony of Condolance with the Six Nations in the Name of Sir William Johnson with 3 Strings of Wampum; which ended, Sir William addressed the Indians.

Brethren of the Six Nations,

What I have to say at this time relates solely to the Delawares, and to the Senecas, who were, as I am informed, the Occasion that the Treaty with the Delawares has been protracted to this time.

NB. as the Delaware Deputys & also many of the Six Nations were at Johnsons Hall long before the 29th of April there were many Conferences previous to that Day, but which were not necessary to be inserted. ... } 31

It was thought necessary, that those Delawares who fled to the Senecas at Chenussio, should make proper Submission, and join in the Treaty with those from Ohio; but some of your Senecas have detained them: the Deputies from Ohio have been here for above two months waiting for the Delawares from Chenussio, who have continually put us off with foolish lying Excuses, they throwing the blame on you and you on them; and now that they are Arrived have brought no Prisoners with them. Though I sent both the Senecas and them a Message to inform them, that they had no Business to come without bringing all the Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen & Negroes, which were in that Country; and this, you Senecas gave me Hostages for at Niagara, that they should be deliver'd up immediately (together with the Squash Cutter and Long Coat) after my Return from thence.

Now pray what can be the end of their coming at all in Shape you don't imagine the Delawares will be so weak as to give up the Prisoners in their Hands, till they see all their own Flesh & Blood. If you do, you will find yourselves much mistaken.

J

I desire therefore to know what you have to say for yourselves in not delivering up the Squash Cutter, Long Coat, and all our People last year, as you solemnly engaged to do in the presence of all the Six Nations, Coghnawageys'd, and why the latter are not now come: but I caution you not to think of Imposing upon me or go about to tell me any of your ridiculous Old Stories, such as that they Ran away, or could not walk for want of Shoes, or could not be assembled, or that you heard bad News at Home or on the Road, because I know all such Excuses are Falshoods, and won't take with me. — I expect your Answer to this before I proceed further. — a Belt

Gastarax Chief of the Chenussios then Spoke, and returned Sir William many thanks for his performing the Ceremony of Condolance — agreeable to their Custom; after which with 3 Strings Wampum he returned the Compliment on behalf of their and the other Nations: Adding that as Sir William's throat must be sore with calling the Six Nations so long, they Cleared it and Removed the Pain; in hopes he would Speak freely and friendly to his Brethren now met.

3 Strings

Then added, that as one of their Chief Men was Sick, they must defer giving Sir William an Answer till to Morrow.

Sir

Sir William after the Council broke up took Hillbuck and four other Chiefs of the Delawares into his Study, and Spoke a great deal to them concerning their Wicked and foolish Behavior of late, and showed them, of Chemung, that nothing would save them now but their complying with every thing he should require; at the same time insisted upon their acting independant of the Senecas, who had hitherto made use of them as their Tools.

Cod.m Die P.M. The Onondagan, &c. acquainted Sir William by a Messenger that they intended speaking to the Senecas, and Delawares, and would be glad he was present; being agreed to, they met in the Council Room, when the Onondaga Speaker Tyawarunil spoke as follows.

Brethren of the Senecas & Delawares,

We are here met to the Number of * four Nations in the Presence of Sir William Johnson to the End that he may see, and be convinced of our unwearied endeavors to bring you to give a direct & just Answer

* These were the Onondagas, Mohocks Cayugas, and Oneidas who, Independant of the Rest, took upon them to give an Exhortation to y.e Senecas and Delawares } Such

Such, as may be deemed full and depended upon, that our Wives and our Children may live in peace and be no longer Involved in Numberless Distresses. You have been for a long time in a bad Road; it is therefore high time, that you return back into that of our Ancestors, who always employed themselves in good affairs, and continually told us, that they were never the Authors of Bloodshed and Death. For this Reason we are overjoyed, that you are now come after having been so long called upon.

You very well know the Promise made by you at Niagara to Sir William Johnson, your Engagement then was Reasonable, and did not require too much of you. You had therefore best to blot out all the past and act a better part for the future, than you have hitherto done, and this is most Strongly recommended to you in the Names of the Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas & Mohawks.

At a Conference April 30th P M.

Present as before

The Speaker of the Delawares addressid the Chenussios, as follows,

Uncles,

As we are Resolved to do every thing for the best, We likewise expect that you will do so too.

And

and that you will not refuse our Request.
You know you made us Women, and therefore
as such we expect that Men will not refuse,
what we Earnestly desire. We are determined
to Act for the future better and to Walk in the
Road of our Ancestors, we wish you may do
the same, and as it is strongly recommended
to us to give up all the English in our hands,
We expect that you will give up all
their Flesh and Blood, who are amongst you,
as we are Resolved to do with those in
Our Possession.

The Seneca Speaker Answered.

Nephews,

We have attended to all you
said and taken due Notice of every Word.
We are glad to hear you now Speak about
delivering up the Flesh and Blood of the
English, and we readily agree to do so
on our parts. We wish you may be Sincere
in what you say; it was your own fault
that those People were not delivered up
last year, you then refused to do so, and
said the English would put you to Death,
if you came down, and you have since
refused it on every occasion, though often

desired

desired by us; for our parts we hope it will now be done, but we fear that you are not sincere and don't intend it, and that you will act the part of Women by changing your Minds. — — Some of our Chiefs being now undisposed; We hope all to meet to morrow, and to enter properly upon Business. —

Sir William then told them, that he was sorry to see them come so little prepared. that they had Detained him from Business great part of the Day, and now had nothing to Say but trifling and disputing amongst themselves; that he was sorry to see the five Nations obliged to wait the pleasure of a few Sachems, but expected they would be better prepared to-morrow.

At a Conference May 1st.

Present as before

Gaustrax a Chief of the Senecas

Spoke as follows,

Brother Warraghiyagy, We are now all Assembled how to make answer to what you have Desired; but first the Delawares are to speak with you, as they are extremely Desirous to perform the Ceremonies usual on these Occasions.

Their

Then Onussaraquita a Delaware Chief
Stood up on behalf of ye Long Coat & that Nation
& said.

Brother

It is a long time since you
shook me by the Head to bring me to my
Senses; I must confess we were out of our
Senses, but we are resolved to follow your
Advice & have resolved to act no more
foolishly. We therefore now take the Axe
out of your Head, with which we struck
you, as you have now brought us to our
Senses. A Belt 8 Rows.

Brother,

Hearken now to what I have
to say; I now with this Belt cover over
the Wound which I gave you, and from
whence I have taken out the Axe.

A Belt 10 Rows

Brother;

Hearken to your Brother the
Long Coat who now Levels the graves
of your People, Covering them with Earth
and Smoothing them over.

3 Strings

Brother

We do as a proof of our Sincerity

by

by this Belt gather the Bones of all your People who were killed, and we take up a Large Pine Tree by the Roots under which we Bury them, Covering them over with a great Rock, so that none of your Posterity may see them.

A Belt 9 Rows.

Brother,

We now as a proof of our good Intentions do with this Belt clear the Sky, and make the Sun shine bright, so as that we may hereafter see nothing but fine clear Weather.

A Belt 6 Rows.

Brother,

With this Belt Wash & Cleanse your inside with the best and Clearest Water, Purging you from all uncleanness.

A Belt 7 Rows.

Brother,

We beg you will believe we are now Sincere, and that we now take hold of the Chain of Friendship with you; we likewise Stretch out our Hands to the place from whence we came, and fetch the two Drops of your Blood (i:e children) remaining amongst us. And we leave the long Coat with his family as Hostages to shew you our good Intentions.

A Belt 7 Rows

Brother

Brother,

Having finished what I had to say on behalf of the Long Coat, I now assure you on the part of myself as the Chief Warrior, that we take hold likewise of the Covenant Chain of Friendship, and will do all we can in promoting Peace, together with the long Coat, to which we are greatly prompted by your Brethren of Aligany, who will doubtless be much pleased with our Transactions.

A Belt 5 Rows.

Then Gaastrax the Seneca Chief stood up and said,

Brother,

The Delawares having finished, I am now to Address you on behalf of our Nation, to assure you of their good Disposition; and that they were always disposed to do whatever you desired; at your Request it was they agreed to the Siege of Niagara and assisted in the Reduction thereof, At your Request they allowed of Building the Fort at the Rapids, and made a large Cession of Land to the King last year.

you

You have now desired to know, why the Prisoners did not come down agreeable to promise; Brother, we assure you we intended to keep our Words with you, but we are only just this day beginning to talk upon theve Matters, in the Course of this Congress we shall inform you further, and make every thing easy; Our People were in great Want at home and the Prisoners Scattered about in Distant Places, they have been given in to Replace several Persons, and are considered as Children in our Families at Home, who must part with them with great Reluctance; but we are resolved as a proof of our Sincerity to go without Delay and fetch them to you every one, & will leave Hostages with you 'till our return.

A Belt 8 Rows.

Brethren of the Five Nations, I have attended to what you said upon this Belt to us. You may be assured we think of Nothing but Peace, and to that end will deliver up all the English People, as is recommended to us, and will send Messengers to Collect them Immediately; and as the Delawares have agreed to leave Hostages for the performance of their Promise, I agree to stay here as an Hostage on behalf of my Nation for the like purpose;

But

but should the Messengers not be able to succeed in getting the Prisoners, I shall then beg Sir William Johnson's Permission to go myself Accompanied with Mr Perthuis the Interpreter, when I doubt not of obtaining them all.

Returned the Belt given by ye Nations.

To which Sir William Answered,

Brethren of the several Nations

I have attended to every thing which was said by you and the Delawares, and shall take the same into Consideration, had you come earlier to the Conference as I expected, I might have answered you to day, but it being now late, I shall consider on an Answer, which I shall deliver to you to morrow.

Then the Speaker of Onondaga addressd the Several Nations as follows.

Brethren,

We have heard what you said to our Brother the Gora,* and we are extremely well satisfied with it as well as to hear that you are to leave Hostages as Security for the Performance

* Gora implies a Person in Authority under His Majesty, the Governors are addressd by that Title & the Indians always make use of it to Sir Wm Johnson } of

of your Promises: We therefore return you thanks for the part you have acted.

At a Conference with all the beforement.d Indians May 2.d

Present

Sir Will.m Johnson Baronet		M.r Arthur
John Johnson Esq.r		M.r Rutland
Daniel Clause Esq.r	Deputy Agents	M.r Kreiser
Guy Johnson Esq.r		

Butler, Perthuis, Montowe, Interpreters

Sir William Addressed them as follows,

Brethren of the Five Nations,

I now meet you in order to Answer what was yesterday said by the Senecas and Delawares; as I have already spoken very fully and Warmly on the Subject, and have been Answered with large Promises which I hope are Sincere, it now remains that I Answer what they yesterday said upon the Subject; and first I shall Speak to the Delawares.

Chiefs and Warriors of the Delawares,

You yesterday went through the Ceremony of Condolance, took the Axe out of our Heads, I never before heard that Women carried an Axe; I always heard their Business was to Pound Corn; I should be glad to know who gave you the Axe. You then Buried our Bones, promising to deliver up

our

our Prisoners and to leave Hostages till they were restored. — This you may think was doing a great Deal, but I must tell you 'twas very little, 'twas Nothing, when I consider the Cruelty and Barbarity you have so lately been guilty of, and did we require any Compensation Adequate to our losses, Your whole Nation would not be able to answer it. — I know all your Customs, I know it is usual to return ye Ceremony of Condolance, but your late Conduct does not intitle you to receive the Ceremony of Condolance for losses you have brought upon yourselves by carelessly commencing Hostilities in a time of Profound Peace; the most that you can possibly expect is, that your past Conduct be forgotten; and I now tell you by this Belt, that in case you faithfully and Expeditiously perform the Promises now made, that you agree to what I shall further Propose, and Live Honestly and Peaceably for the future, all past affairs shall be Buried & forgotten; and you must think yourselves Solely indebted for this to the Mercy and Grace of the King of England.

A Belt.

you

You say you now take hold of the Covenant Chain
I caution you to take particular Care to hold fast
by it, for if you ever let it slip, I can't answer for you
ever getting it again; and you may feel the Want
of it when its too late. You say you'll leave the Long
Coat as a Hostage, till you bring back our People.
I must tell you that I shall by no means accept
of one Man, and I desire you may leave the Squash
Cutter here likewise, if you expect I should pay
any regard to what you have said. — You
likewise say you will restore two Drops of our
Blood, but you must not imagine that I shall
believe you have no more; for I well know there
are several amongst you, and I expect that you will
deliver up every person without Exception within
40 Nights from this Day, otherwise you cannot
Expect to be received into the Covenant Chain, &
I can't think you so ignorant as to expect it, whilst
our People remain Prisoners amongst you.

A Belt.

I am glad to find the Delawares of Aliquany
have given your Warriors good Advice, and that
they pay a due regard thereto; should they
reject it, they will severely feel the Consequences;
if they abide by it and by what I have recommended
they may once more enjoy Peace, Hunting and Trade.

A Belt.

Brethren

Bretheren of the Senecas.

You must be sensible, that the greatest part of your Nation have been our most inveterate Enemies during the late Hostilities I will not now Enlarge upon that Head, as it was the Subject of our Treaty, at Niagara last Summer; all I have to say upon it now is, that I expect you will consult your own Interest and Happiness. And to that end carefully avoid a Breach with your Bretheren the English for the time to come; on this all your happiness entirely depends and if you repent of your late Conduct, and are come rightly to your Senses, you will find of Necessity of Strictly abiding by all your Engagements.

Your not bringing down the rest of the Prisoners immediately after y Delivery of those last year to me, agreable to your Engagements, has had a very bad Appearance, and you cannot Excuse yourselves. You have therefore nothing left to Convince the English of your Sincerity, but by your future Actions. Words will not be Sufficient: And therefore I expect that you will within 40 Nights from hence bring me

down

Down every Prisoner yet amongst you, & every Deserter in which you cannot deceive me; for I know their Number; and until you Perform this Punctually I expect you will leave another of your Chiefs of Kararkyadies with Gaustrax as Hostages for the Discharge of your Engagements

A Belt.

Canaghquiese then stood up and produced two Oneida Indians, — — — Adoonderaghkirra and Soheghtrane, whom they appointed Sachems on behalf of their Nation, and gave a Belt to the Mohawks, and a String to Sir William, who approved of the Persons and recommended it to them to act a proper part and preserve the Peace Subsisting between them & the English. —

Then the Squash Cutter on behalf of the Delawares stood up and said.

Brother,

I am very glad to hear your good Words, and resolved to obey your advice & therefore Agree to Stay here, together with the Long Coat And we shall give proper directions to our Young men to return & Collect every Drop of your Blood remaining amongst us, and shall restore them immediately. —

Sir

Sir Williams then Explained to the five Nations, what had been said to ye Delawares, and told them that he wanted a Conference with the Chiefs of each Nation on other affairs in the afternoon.

Then Teyawarunte Speaker of Onondaga, Stood up, and on behalf of the Onondagas, Mohawks, Senecas Cajyougas &c. thanked the Oneidas for Communicating to them the appointment of the two Sachems, and delivered up the Oneidas Belt of Appointment to the Mohauks as Chief of the Confederacy.

At a Conference with ye Chiefs of each Nation

Present as before.

Sir William addressd them as follows

Brethren.

I am now to Speak to you on some affairs which greatly Concern us both, and I expect that you will give me your Attention, and act a becoming part upon the Occasion.

You know the Treacherous & Cruel part Acted by some of your people at Logs Town & about the Ohio - Two years ago, you then Plundered Numbers of the

Traders

Traders, who were supplying you with Goods;
some of them you promised to protect & save
their Effects, but you did not keep your Words.
Several of these unhappy Sufferers are thereby
reduced to great Necessity, some of whom are
thrown into Goal, because they could not pay
their Debts, this has induced them to apply
to me and to desire I would lay before you their
Distresses, that you might give them a Tract
of Land to compensate in some Measure for
their great losses. — I need not tell you, how
incumbent it is upon you to agree to their —
desire, as you must all be sensible they were
ruined by some of your People in a time of
Peace, and when they were supplying your
Necessities. This Conduct is sufficient to make
the Traders very shy of going towards your —
Country, and therefore I think it indispensably
your Interest to grant their request, which,
though it will be but a small recompence,
will however shew the World, that you Repent
of what's Past, and, like honest Men, are
Desirous of making some restitution for the
Damages you have committed, I expect you
will without Delay give me an Answer, and
I wish it may be a favorable one, as it will be
for your own Credit.

Brethren

Brethren,

The next thing I am to take Notice of is, at the desire of the Genral who Commands all the Army in this Country. He has represented to me the Necessity there is for the Troops to have Gardens and Corn about the Forts, and although it is the Custom in all other Places, that all the Ground within Cannon Shot shall belong to the Fort, he has yet such a regard for you, that he would not make any use of it without you were first made Acquainted and approved of. This is an Instance of his much Goodness and Condescension; that I expect you will not hesitate a Moment to give up the Ground within Cannon Shot round all the Forts for the use of the Troops. I know you will see the reason that such ground near a Fort can be of no use to you as it is only intended for the Service of the Garrison. But as the Garrison of Fort Pitt is larger than the rest, and a great way from our Settlements, I have no Doubt but you will give up a larger

Quantity

Quantity of Ground there for the use of the Soldiers. And if you agree to this, I am persuaded they will look upon you in a much more friendly light than formerly, so that I expect a Speedy and Agreable Answer.

Brethren,

The last but the most important Affair I have at this time to mention, is with regard to the Settling a Boundary between you and the English. I sent a Message to some of your Nations some time ago to acquaint you, that I should Confer with you at this Meeting upon it. — The King, whose Generosity and forgiveness you have already Experienced, being very desirous to put a final end to Disputes between his People and you concerning Lands, and to do you Strict Justice, has fallen upon the Plan of a Boundary between our Provinces & the Indians, (which no White Man shall dare to invade) as the best and surest method of ending such like disputes, and securing your Property to you beyond a Possibility of Disturbance.

This will, I hope, appear to you so reasonable, so just on the part of the King, and so advantageous to you and your

Posterity

Posterity, that I can have no doubt of
your Chearfully Joining with me in
Settling such a Division Line, as will
be best for the Advantage of both white
Men and Indians, and as shall best
agree with the Extent and Increase of
each Province, and the Governors whom
I shall Consult upon that Occasion, so
soon as I am fully impowered; but in the
mean time I am desirous to know,
in what Manner you would chuse
to Extend it, and what you will agree
heartily to, and abide by in General Terms,
at the same time, I am to Acquaint you,
that whenever the whole is Settled, and
that it shall appear you have so far
Consulted the encreasing State of our
People, as to make any Cessions of Ground
where it is most Wanted, that then you
will receive a Considerable Present in
Return for your Friendship.

At a Conference, May 3d
Present, as before.

The Several Nations having assembled
to answer Sir William's Speech of yesterday,
the Onondaga Speaker on behalf of the rest
addressed him, as follows.

Brother.

Brother Warraghiyagey,

We have heard all you said to us — yesterday, and we give you many Thanks for your Advice and Directions to us, which we shall take Due Notice of. As we are willing to shew our good Disposition by our Actions, we shall come into every thing you propose that is reasonable, and we hope it will render us more regarded by the English. These are Serious Articles, And we shall consider both Sachems and Warriors about them, and by to morrow, be able to answer you upon them, but with regard to what you Spoke to us about the King's Desire, that we should agree about a Line between us and the English, We must desire to know of you, how you intended the Line should go & how far.

They then Named the Hostages to remain whose Names are as follows

On behalf of the Senecas

Gaustrax

Kayendarunghqua

On behalf of the Delawares

Anindamoakenal. Long Coat

Yaghkapoose Squash Cutter

Sir William Answered.

Brethren,

Brethren,

I thank you for taking what I said into Serious Consideration. With regard to what you desire to know Concerning the Line, if one Sachem from each Nation attends early to-morrow morning, I shall speak farther upon that Subject.

May 4th.

The Indians continued all the Forenoon in Council and till 4 P. M. when they Assembled. Present as before.

The Onondaga Speaker Addressed Sir Williams as follows.

Brother,

We yesterday opened our Ears to what you said to us, and we have Deliberated on it ever Since. We now beg you will open your Ears, and hearken to what we have to say in Answer to it.

Gave 3 Strings

Brother,

We have heard what you told us concerning the Intentions of the great King, about a Line between us

and

and the English, and we have Considered that such a thing will be very Necessary, provided the White People will abide by it.

Brother,

The Chief Cause of all the late Wars was about Lands; we saw the English coming towards us from all parts, and they have Cheated us so often, that we could not think well of it. We were afraid, that in a little time you would be at our very Castles; for this reason we thank the great King for his good Intentions, and we hope he will make his People to keep within bounds, which they have not yet done. We therefore agree, that a Boundary shall be fixed between us, and that it shall run from Fort Edward along to the Mohawk Castle, and from thence along the great Mountains, to Harris's Ferry on the River Susquehanna, agreeable to what we have drawn here on a Piece of Bark. A Bell.

Brother,

We have told you our Minds; if it does not please you, it is none of our Faults; We are always ready to give, but the English don't deal fairly with us; they are more Cunning than we are; they get our Names upon Paper

very

very fast, and we often don't know
what 'tis for. We would do more to
please the King, but it is hardly in
our Power; and some of us don't like it,
because we are so often imposed upon;
One of our Nations is going to be cheated
out of almost all the Land between the
Mohawk and the big River by People
at Albany, to whom they never Publicly
made any such Grants, nor ever received
any thing for it. We spoke to you once
before about it, and here are their Chiefs
now, who say, that since they first
heard of it they were promised Justice
by the several Governors at Albany
long ago; they have likewise spoke
to you on 12 Different Belts, and beg'd
you would get Justice for them, but it
is not done; they sent a Belt over to
the King about it, but they have not
yet had any Satisfaction.

Brother,

You see how it is with us:
if the English would be more Honest,
we should be more generous, and there
would be Peace all through the Land;

Brother

but it is hard, that one of our own Nations, who live so near you, and have suffered so much upon your Accounts, should be so greatly wronged.

This makes us apprehensive, that the English will soon Stretch their Arm over our Lands. We beg then, that you will send our Belts to the King, and tell him, how it is with us, and that we hope he will set us a good Example, and give the Mohawks their Land soon, before we Settle any other Matters; for our Necks have been long Stretched out to hear from him, and if we don't hear soon, some of our young Peoples Heads Will begin to turn, and they won't regard what we say about Peace; they'll tell us it is not true, for, if it was, our Confederacy would Obtain Justice, when they Applied for it.

A Belt

Brother,

We have finished what we had to say for the present, and we hope you will Answer us tomorrow upon it; at which time we shall Speak to you on the other Matters.

Sir William told them he would answer them in the Morning.

At a Conference May 5th.

Present as before.

Sir

Sir William addressd the Indians;

Brethren,

Your Speech yesterday much surprized me; you appeared desirous to Settle a Boundary between the English and you; and, Sensible of the Advantage of it at the same time, you have described a Boundary which is Ridiculous, and which Shews one you Don't mean what you say, and are not desirous to pursue what has been recommended to you, neither does it proceed from your ignorance, for you Convinced me yesterday by the Remarks you made on the great Map, that you are well acquainted with the Whole Country and the Situation of all the Places on the Frontiers. Notwithstanding which, you have, in your Boundary, Cut off a Large Tract of Country, which you all know has been long since Purchased and Settled; the Land is Restricted 100 miles beyond Fort Edward, and a great distance beyond the Mohawk Castle, and the Line you make from thence to Harris's Ferry, instead of adding to, Cuts off Several Towns and Settlements

Particularly

particularly in Pensilvania, which you know has been fairly purchased and allowed of by you, and to which you can make no Claim. — And you have taken no Notice of the other Governments. — The affair of the Mohawks is of old Standing, and I have never Neglected it, I can prove by papers I have here, that I laid it before Governor Clinton 15 years ago, and that at the Grand Congress at Albany in 1754 I did what I could for the Mohawks, who were promised to have the Matter Strictly Examined into; there is a Patent for it, and it is not an Easy Matter to break it. — The Mohawks have given me infinite Trouble about it, ever since the Report that it was to be Surveyed; it has not as yet affected their Hunting, as it has never been Surveyed, or Settled; and I have Stated their Complaints, and doubt not but they will be redressed. — That is the only large Tract which at present concerns them, and therefore I am sorry to find you should make it any Objection to the good Work which the King recommends. These things require much time with white People. I have often — recommended Patience to them, and I wish they would follow my advice, and not

interrupt

interrupt a business, which is of so great Importance, I wanted only at present to know your general sentiments upon this Subject, and I wish they had been more favorable, because it would have been as much for your Interest as that of the English. —

To which the Six Nations then Answered.

Brother,

We have heard you with Attention, and we are very much obliged to you for shewing us what is best for our Interest. we shall therefore take it further into Consideration, because we are Willing to shew our good Disposition; We hope our behavior on this Occasion will have a proper Effect upon the great King, and induce him to hearken to our Complaints. — We doubt not but that you have done what you could for us, and we wish it may be taken Notice of; otherwise we must think ourselves greatly wronged, & our minds cannot be at Peace. — Tomorrow we shall Answer you more particularly, & to your Satisfaction.

Then

Then Thomas King addressd ye Several Nations,

Bretheren,

I would advise you all to enter with Chearfulness in the busines your Brother Warraghiyagey has recommended to you, and to do it from your Hearts. Let us follow the Example of our Ancestors, whose Bones are now turned into Dust; they were wise Men, and took care of every thing that concerned Peace. Let us do the same, and let us make a Line for the Benefit of our Children, that they may have Lands which can't be taken from them; and let us in doing that, shew the King, that we are Generous: And that we will leave him Land enough for his People; then He will regard us, and take better care, that his People do not cheat us.

May 6th

The Several Nations assembled to give their Answ

Present as before.

The Onondaga Speaker addressed Sir Willia first repeating all he had said to them ye former Congresses.

Brother,

We are now assembled to answer wh you said to us yesterday regarding the Bounda Line, concerning which we have not given Satisfact

Lands

Satisfaction. We hope we shall now please you better, and we beg you will attend to our Answer, and Pardon our Mistakes and the Manner of our Expression, as we have always been Accustomed to Speak our thoughts freely, the rather as we heard from the French that you had designs upon us, and we heard from you that they had the Same; but of late we find you both had the like Motives. At length we have agreed together for our Selves, our Wives, and Children to make a Cession to the King of the Lands we the last Describe, beau[illegible]anna, thence down the side of the River to Shamokin (or Fort Augusta) & running up the West Branch of Susquehanna on the South Side thereof, & from thence to Kittanning or Adigo on the Ohio, thence along down the Ohio to the Cherokee River, and up the Same to its head this Side, upon Condition that you have some regard for our Warriors, who always pass through that Country, and give them always a free passage; and we are very happy in being all assembled here, both Sachems and Warriors, at this time, & not as has been formerly the Case on such Occasions

Then

Occasions. We can now all Act together, as all should receive a share for what they Ceded, by which it wies be preserved in our minds. We have never refused you Lands; in many Places we have given Proofs of our Friendship, on which we have been promised a Recompence, which we have not received. — We assisted your Army last year, and many of our People were forsaken & left to Famish; and we have been promised a large Trade, and to fix Interpreters at Each Post, which is not come as yet. We beg you will consider these things, and have regard to your Promises, and our Requests, as we pay due regard to your desires at present, that therefore you will take these things into your Consideration, & afford us a Plentifull Trade, and proper Interpreters at the Posts, as you have Promised. — It is in Expectation of this, that we have now agreed to your Proposals, and for the Sake of Establishing Tranquillity. We therefore recommend it Earnestly to you to consider what we have said; We have further to add, that you will consider our Hungry People will sometimes Kill your Cattle, & tread down your Corn, if they do so now, it may be worse when we assemble all Nations; We therefore beg that whenever you finally settle this affair, & that all your Governors meet about it, you would appoint

the

Lands

the Congress in some place more remote, and that you would bring Provisions thither with you. – The request of the Traders shall be complied with, and we shall agree to give them some Lands near Fort Pitt, and also to your desire concerning some Lands about the Forts for the use of your Garrisons.

Then Thomas King said to y.e Six Nations Brethren,

I hope you will now remember what we have agreed to, and what your brother has said; for we have now all, men, Women, and Children here Witnesses of this Transaction, which is done Publicly, nor can't be said our Chiefs received any Bribes; therefore should we forget what is now done, it will be a great Reflection upon us, as none of us can with Truth deny it.

At a Conference May 6.th P.M.

Present as before.

Sir William assembled all the Chiefs and spoke to them concerning y.e Boundary Line, observing that they had not closed it properly to the Eastward which was certainly highly Necessary.

Thes

The Onondagas Speaker Answered.

Brother,

We have attended to you, & we have already Considered about closing the Lines, but we find it a difficult matter to determine, as so many Tribes and Branches of our Confederacy have their Residence about the Susquehanna, we think to continue the Line up that River to Cherry Valley Lake, and from thence to the German Flats would be very Advantageous to you, because our Brethren the Oneidas say you have no Right or Title on the South side the Mohawk River above that Place; however for the present we shall not extend the Boundary Line higher than Owego, but when the affair comes to be finally determined, we shall think further about it.

Then Canaghquiesa said.

Brother,

You know that we are owners of the Land Westward of the German Flatts, we hope we are not to be cheated out of it: but we have reason to think oddly of it, as a German is gone to live at our large Field, Oriska, which is our Property; we beg you'll Drive him off, for he has no Right to it; for we well know the

Lands

and

Lands we sold from the rest, and we
tell you this, because we would not do
any thing in it 'till we spoke to you
about it. — We think we are strangely
dealt with, our Fathers were asked to sell
Farms, and, whenever they agreed to it,
the White People took Woods and all, —
which we knew nothing of, 'till we saw
People coming into our Country. Brother,
Since that is the Case, let us know what
the White People Claim, & we'll tell
Honestly what we sold. —

Sir William Answered.

Brethren,

As I only wanted to know your
Sentiments in General about a Boundary,
I am content the Line remains for the
present as far as you recommend; as to
what you mentioned running to the German
Flats, it cannot be agreed to; there are good
Titles with that Line. What the Oneidas
say about the Man at Oriscas, I did not
hear of till now; if he is unjustly settled,
he will remove on proper warning. Whenever
I can hear of your being wronged, I shall
use my Interest to get Justice for you;

Cato

but you would have much less Cause to Complain, if your People would never meddle in Land affairs without the knowledge of the whole Nation.

At a Conference with the Delawares Deputies from Ohio in the presence of the Six Nations, May 7th

Chiefs of the Delawares,

You are now here assembled in Consequence of the Terms offered you by Colonel Bouquet, when he marched into your Country; — your friends the Shawanese at the same time bound themselves to send Deputies to me, but you know their Hostages ran away, and they have not since fulfilled their Engagements. — You now see yourselves safe here, and will take Care of; these Silly People might have experienced the same treatment, but although they never found the English Act a Treacherous part, yet were their own hearts so bad that they would not trust them, but you see they were mistaken in their Apprehension; Let this therefore teach you a Reliance on British Clemency hereafter, and prove a Lesson of Humanity and Mercy, which you must stand in Need of. — You met me at Detroit in 1761, you could not since have forgotten the Engagements you then entered into before so many Nations, but notwithstanding

all

all your solemn promises, two years
afterwards, I saw you cutting the Throats
of your Brethren the English, & Exercising
all manner of Cruelty, which you have
continued to do till within these few
Months, when a Body of Troops were sent
against you. — You likewise amused and
deceived the Commanding Officer, who went
by way of the Lakes, by telling him that
you had Ceased all Hostilities, when at the
same time you were carrying them on
with all the Vigor you could, & continued
to do so for some Months after. I do not
mention these Instances of your former
faithlessness from any ill Nature at present
towards you. As you are now in Consequence
of your Promises of Amendment forgiven
by the English, my Reason for repeating
them is, that you may see your Conduct
in a true Light, that you may be brought
to Acknowledge the little reason we have
to rely on any of your Engagements from
the repeated Instances we have of your
Breach of them; that you may be the more
sensible of the Obligations you lie under
to the King for His Clemency in passing

over

over all your Acts of Cruelty, that you may Cautiously guard against inflaming his just Resentment for the future by ungratefully commencing Hostilities on a people, who have shewn you so much Candor and Humanity.

It should therefore, and I expect it will be your peculiar Study hereafter by your Peaceable and friendly Deportments to Efface the remembrance of your past behavior, to Convince the English that you are heartily Sorry for what is past, and that you will never more be guilty of a Breach of promise, neither will you hearken to the French Emissaries, who have been amongst you, or attend to those bad Birds, who go about to sow discontent amongst your People, & who must in the End prove the Destruction of all who take Notice of them. What I have now said, I hope you will treasure up in your minds, and tell them to your Children, & I expect you will now open your Ears to the terms of Peace I am to propose to you; that you will chearfully Subscribe to them, and faithfully Observe them hereafter, for should you ever fail in any Article, this Treaty will be a Standing Evidence of your Perfidy, and you must never Expect any forgiveness.

Then

and

Then Explained the Articles of Peace.

To which the Delawares Answered.

Brother,

We have been very attentive to all you have said to us, and we are very glad to hear it. We shall consult upon it, and in the afternoon give you an Answer.

At a Conference with the Delawares in the presence of the rest.

May 7th P.M. Present as before.

Killbuck, the Delaware Chief, spoke as follows.

Brother,

Hearken to me, who am sent here from the Ohio with another of our People to you to treat upon Peace; we now, Brother, agreeable to what we were Directed, do with this String open your Eyes, Wiping them with a fine Cloth, so that you may see as before; with this String we remove any Dirt, which may have got into your Ears, that you may hear clearly what we have to say, and with this String we purge your inside from anything evil against us, so that we may once more meet upon Business, & that all past Transactions be forgotten.

Gave 3 Strings.

Brother

Brother,

I have been sent here as a Deputy from our Chiefs Oostëloga & King Beaver, and Scalapercaum, alias Samuel, on behalf of all our Nation, and ordered on my Arrival here, to take this Belt, and with it to wipe away all the Blood from about you, and to Cleanse it from your Bed, So that you may be clean as formerly.

A Belt 6 Rows

Brother,

Hearken to me, I was desired on my Arrival here to take this Belt, and after collecting all your Bones therein, to pluck up a large white Pine Tree, and bury them under its Roots, where a strong Stream of Water ran so swift that its course could not be known; so that you might forget them.

A Belt 6 Rows.

Brother,

I was likewise desired by our Chiefs, after I had buried your Bones, to take the Tree I had plucked up, and set it over the place, covering it with Earth, and afterwards laying sods over it, so that it could never be thought it had been plucked up, and that our Posterity might never find it.

A Belt 8 Rows.

Then

Then repeating every Word which Sir William had said, as also every Article proposed to them, he said.

Brother,

I have repeated all you said before us, and I agree in every particular to what you have said; I return thanks to the Great King for laying before us what Evils we did, and for giving us Peace afterwards, for which we shall be always grateful; and I do engage on Behalf of our Nation, that they shall agree thereto in every particular. I readily agree to make Restitution to the Traders, provided the Six Nations will enable us to do so.

A large Belt & Bows.

Brother,

The other day you told us every thing for our good, and we pay great regard thereto, and thank the King for this Peace; and do now recommended to us to take fast hold of the Covenant Chain of Friendship, I do now lay hold of the same, and lest it should slip, I take this Belt, & tie a Knot upon it, and to make it more Stronger, I add another Knot, and so that it

add

add a third, seizing it with both my Hands, so that it never can slip; but that it may remain firm for the benefit of us and our Posterity; And that we may live peaceably & happily together. And as a further proof of my sincerity, I now tell you, that I shall do whatever you desire, & remain patiently here whilst you desire it, so that you need not to imagine I shall leave you 'till you think proper. This is what I was desired to say by the Chiefs of our Nation.

A Belt 9 Rows

Then the Squash Cutter stood up, and said.

Brother,

We have heard all you said and attended to it, (here repeated the whole) We are very glad to hear, that the King will forgive what is past on our sincere Repentance, we do now therefore chearfully take hold of the Covenant Chain of Friendship, resolved to hold firmly by it, though any Nation should trample us under their Feet. We have been long desirous to enter into it, and last year sent you 10 Drops of your Blood to Niagara by the Six Nations, and are now Resolved to deliver up the other two Drops remaining, as also the Negroes, but, they being free, we wish you would Stretch out your Hand

and

and fetch them. We have no Frenchmen, or Deserters, nor any more Prisoners; the restare with our Uncles the Senecas. We think it hard, that those of our People taken by your Indian Parties last year should remain with the Indians, but notwithstanding, we shall deliver up all we have, and chearfully take hold of the Covenant Chain of Friendship with both hands, promising never to let it go but to abide by every thing agreed to by the rest.

A Belt 7 Rows

Then the Onondaga Speaker addressed Sir Williamson behalf of the Senecas, and after repeating all that Sir William had said on the Subject of Condolance, returning him thanks for performing that Ceremony, and covering the Grave of Gaustrax the Seneca Chief's Grandchild. — adding that Gaustrax was very thankfull for having his Grief removed, and would now attend the Council as before. — 3 Strings.

Then Sir William addressed ye Delawares.

Brethren,

I have heard what you said, and I am glad my Words have had a

proper

proper Effect upon you, that you appear sensible of your past Conduct, and have so chearfully agreed to the Terms of Peace. I shall therefore tomorrow produce the Articles drawn on Parchment for you to Subscribe to, and wish you may always abide by them. . .

Brethren of the Six Nations, . .

I expected to have been Enabled to answer your last Speech this Day; but by your assembling so late, I must defer it till tomorrow; when I shall conclude all Matters.

A Conference May 8.th

Present as before.

Sir William spoke as follows.

Brethren,

As the Delawares have yesterday agreed to all the Articles of Peace, which I proposed to them, I shall now, and finish the Parchment which is

afterwards to be signed by all the Delawares,

This is the Parchment to which you are to affix the Marks of your Tribes in my Presence; to the End that the present Treaty may be known to our Posterity; and that your Children

at

proper Effect upon you, that you appear Sensible of your past Conduct, and have so chearfully agreed to the Terms of Peace. I shall therefore tomorrow produce the Articles drawn on Parchment for you to Subscribe to, and wish you may always abide by them. —

Brethren of the Six Nations, —

I expected to have been Enabled to answer your last Speech this Day; but by your assembling so late, I must defer it till tomorrow; when I shall conclude all Matters.

At a Conference May 8th
Present as before.

Sir William spoke as follows.

Brethren,

As the Delawares have yesterday agreed to all the Articles of Peace which I proposed to them, I shall now produce the Parchment to which we are to Sign together & afterwards give you an Answer, and finish all Matters with them.

Brethren of the Delawares,

This is the Parchment to which you are to affix the Marks of your Tribes in my Presence; to the End that the present Treaty may be known to our Posterity; and that your

Children

Children may have the transactions of their Fathers Explained. You all heard it Explained; I shall now Explain it to you again. (here repeated the whole) after which the Delaware Deputies from Ohio Subscribed thereto in the presence of the Rest. — As did also the Long Coat and Squash Cutter, the two Chiefs of the Susquehanna Delawares.

Brethren,

I do now in Consequence of what you have agreed to, receive you into the Covenant Chain of Friendship, and I hope you will be always Sensible of the great Obligations you are under to the English for the forgiveness you have met with. This Covenant Chain cannot be taken too much care of; your Hunting, your Trade & Happiness depend upon it. So long as you all hold it fast, it will continue bright, Clean and Strong; but if some of your People let slip any of the Links, and if you do not immediately bring them

to

to their Senses, that part of the Chain will be in danger of contracting Rust, and we shall be Obliged to cut it off for the preservation of the rest. But I hope you are grown Wise, and that you will remember what hath passed at this Congress, that as you will see it to all your People, and repeat it frequently amongst you, which will be the only way for you to preserve it, and to enjoy the benefit of your alliance with the English.

Gave the Belt of the Covenant Chain.

Then by a black and white Belt made for that purpose Opened & made Clear the Road of Peace from their Settlements to the English, and desired they would always assist in keeping it good.

A Belt.

Long Coal and Squash Cutler,

I have heard what you said, & I am glad that you sincerely repent & agree to every thing proposed. You may think yourselves very happy, that your great Offences are forgiven, and I hope it will make you abide by your Engagements; for, if ever you break them hereafter, you must expect no Mercy.

I expect the Prisoners will be delivered up immediately, & I know you can easily apprehend the Negroes; when that is done, your People

ab

at New York shall be restored; as for those amongst the Indians, you know they are with their Uncles the Six Nations, and therefore cannot be considered as in Captivity.

After which Sir William took them by the Hand for the first time. then they shook Hands with the Six Nation Chiefs, and Sir William told the latter he would Speak with them tomorrow.

At a Conference May 9th.

Present as before.

Sir William spoke as follows.

Brethren of the Six Nations,

Having finished matters with the Delawares, and also heard all you have had to say on the affair of the Boundary, I am now to answer your Speech made two Days ago, which I have attended to, and shall by the first opportunity lay the same before the Great King, which is all can be at present done in it. I wish what you have told me is sincere and from your hearts, as I desired you to Speak, I only wanted to hear what you had to say upon it, & that whatever was agreed to, should come

from

from yourselves freely. As to what you said that the French told you of us, and that we told you of them; it has nothing to do with the present affair; if the French were in our place, they would not ask you leave to settle a Boundary; they would fix it where they pleased; they have given up the whole Country by a Treaty to the King of England; but notwithstanding our Monarch is too just to take any Land, or make any Settlements without your Consent; all he keeps in the back part of the Country is the Forts which the French had; which are necessary to the Trade and Navigation of the Lakes and Rivers. At these Posts the King intends there shall be proper persons to manage Business with you; and see that you are fairly Dealt with: these are not yet appointed; and you know it is not in my power to appoint them; till the King gives me Orders; when these come over, persons shall be fixed, and I hope affairs will go on better.

A Bell.

I have treated with you in a Public manner. I wish you would follow that Example in your Land Affairs, you would then have less to complain of. I know you have sold much Lands, & I know you have received a great deal of Money on that Score, and as to any Tracts which shall appear to have been obtained from you

by

by Fraud, His Majesty will do you Justice; what more can you Expect?

A Bunch of Wampum.

I know all you have done for the Service of the King. And I also know in what any of you have acted amiss. you have attended the Armies of two, and you know you have got great rewards for it. I have been employed for some months in Cloathing and rewarding those, who went with the Army last year, as they returned here Severally; & I expect you will always have a just Gratitude for the treatment you receive, and for the Lenity which the Offenders amongst you have met with. Let it make a deep impression on your minds, and make you abide Steadily by all your former and present Engagements; and as what you have proposed about the Boundary is your own free Proposition, and since you say you are the Owners of all the Land you spoke about, I expect never to hear any Grumbling about it, and that you will never suffer any other People to set up a Title to it; for, if you do, or

if

if any of you attempt to Evade it hereafter, you cannot be considered as an honist People; if the King approves of what is done, and that Orders are received for Settling it in form, you shall have Notice of it, and you shall be met for that purpose in some Convenient place, where I expect you will behave yourselves more Orderly than you have done here. A Bolt.

Brethren,

You often talk of the wise Customs of your Forefathers, and Wish you would observe such of them as were really so, and which were best Calculated for promoting and continuing Peace. Your Grand Fire place at Onondaga was always attended to; and I expect you will often meet and repeat your Ingagements there; and that none of you do for the Future Neglect to attend that Council when Summoned; for by such Neglect, your Ingagements will become Weakened, and your Affairs will fall into Confusion. A Bolt.

Brethren of the Senecas,

I expect you will often think of all I have said at this Congress; and that you will Duyly fulfill all the Ingagements you have now entered into in the presence of the

Whole

whole Confederacy here assembled, and likewise, that you will shew us by your Actions and Conduct and not by words alone;— that you sincerely repent of your late behaviour; you must also lay aside your foolish Jealousies, and shut your Ears against lies and Evil reports; this must be your Conduct, if you regard your real Interest instead of Quarrelling with so Strong a People as the English, who have it in their Power to reduce you to the greatest Necessity, and will certainly all join against you, if you ever break your Engagements.— Think upon this often amongst yourselves, and avoid such as dangerous Steps; consider all other advices as hurtfull to you; and I hope you are become wise enough at last to see, that you are deeply interested in the observance of my Words on this Occasion.— I shall always be your Friend, whilst you make them the Rule for your Conduct, and can give you no other Councils, which can more promote your Peace or Happiness.

A Belt.

Then

Then the Onandaga Speaker
addressid the Senecas & Delawares.

Brethren

I recommend it to you to Consider what has passed at this Congress, and that you have appointed Hostages to remain here 'till the Prisoners come down. It is therefore expected, that you will strongly recommend it to them to remain quietly here without attempting their Escape, and behave in such a manner, as shall be agreeable to Gora Warraghiyagey; for should they act otherwise, it will oversett the good Work in hand.

Gave a Belt to the Senecas.

At a Conference May 10th
Present as before.

The Onondaga Speaker Stood up, and after repeating what Sir William had said yesterday on the first Guneh of Wampum, returned the King and him many thanks for what was proposed to them, and declared their approbation thereof, and assured him that when next called to a general meeting they would use all their Endeavors to keep their young People orderly, so that Busines may goon without any Interruption. Returnd a Guneh of Wamp

After

After repeating what Sir
William said on the Second
Belt the Speaker Answerd as follows.

Brother,

You may assure the King, that what
we agreed to the other day concerning the
Boundary was the unanimous resolution
of the whole Confederacy, and even of our
Nephews, the Delawares, that is, that the
Line shall begin at Shamokin, run from
thence along the West branch of the
Susquehanna to a place on Ohio named
Adigo, thence down the Ohio to the Cherokee
River, and so up to the Source thereof, and
that we will firmly abide thereby, and not
change our Resolution as you seemed
to think.

A Belt.

After repeating the Substance
of the 3d Belt which Sir William
Spoke upon yesterday, they
Answered as follows.

Brother,

The Plan proposed for Trade
as Mentioned by you, gives us all great
pleasure, as on a fair and plentifull
Trade, and Civil Treatment at the

Posts

Then

Posts our greatest Happiness depends, we Earnestly wish to see it so Settled, and hope you will be Carefull in the Choice of Persons who are to inspect the same.

A Belt.

Brother,

We took particular Notice of what you said to us Concerning the Line or Boundary which we agreed to, and Strictly observe what you said thereon. — Be assured we have the affair so much at heart that we will embrace this — opportunity by our Cousins the Delawares (who live at Ohio) of acquainting the Several Nations in that Quarter of our present Resolution, and that shall be done at a Public meeting in the Shawanese Country, where all the Western Nations often held their Councils. This you may depend upon shall be done without loss of time, and we doubt not of reconciling all them Nations to it, and we once more assure you of our good disposition, & desire for a general Peace, which now seems at hand, as the Delawares have so sincerely repented and come to your Terms in our Presence, and we Expect that the Shawanese will also come to the same.

A Belt.

The Mohawk Sachem Canadagio.

Then

Then retur
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follow his
Ancestors, be
the Chain of
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recommende

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for then
Brother
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heartily thar
Advice you
assure you
with all you
Sachems & War
this Treaty,
be very agreea
long as we ha
all our People
with the pur

Posts our greatest Happiness depends, we Earnestly wish to see it so Settled, and hope you will be Carefull in the Choice of Persons who are to inspect the same.

A Belt.

Brother,

We took particular Notice of what you said to us Concerning the Line or Boundary which we agreed to, and strictly observe what you said thereon. — Be assured, we have the affair so much at heart, that we will embrace this — opportunity by our Cousins the Delawares (who live at Ohio) of acquainting the Several Nations in that Quarter of our present Resolution, and that shall be done at a Public meeting in the Shawanese Country, where all the Western Nations often hold their Councils. This you may depend upon shall be done without loss of time, and we doubt not of reconciling all them Nations to it, and we once more assure you of our good disposition, & desire for a general Peace, which now seems at hand, as the Delawares have so sincerely repented and come to your Terms in our Presence, and we Expect that the Shawanese will also come to the same.

A Bell.

The Mohawk Sachem Canadagio.

Then

Then returned Sir William many thanks for the good Advice he gave them yesterday Relative to the Council at Onondaga; and assured him they would now Strictly follow his Advice and the rules of their Ancestors, being now all firmly united in the Chain of Friendship there was Nothing to prevent their Compliance, repeated their thanks, and all acknowledged what he recommended was for their Interest.

A Belt.

Then the Onondaga Speaker was called by the Senecas, and spoke for them, as follows.

Brother Gorah Warrageyagey and you Brethren of the Five Nations, I heartily thank you both for the wholesome Advice you gave us yesterday, and do assure you most Solemnly we will comply with all you required, and Acquaint both Sachems & Warriors with what passed at this Treaty, which we are certain will be very agreable to them all. And as soon as we have shewn your Belt to all our People, and acquainted them with the purport thereof, we will

by

by the return of your People now going for the Prisoners send you a Belt in Exchange.

Then Ganaghquiesa Oneida Chief Rose up, and Answered the Speech of the Delaware Warriors of Chinussio made yesterday to the five Nations, as follows.

a Cousins,

We attended to your Complaint made to our Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey, and as yesterday against your Chief Man Long Coat, which although a heavy Charge, we desire you would allow him to continue as he is, untill what you have now engaged be performed, and that he remains as Hostage as first agreed upon; untill the delivery of the Prisoners &c. then you may act therein as you think best.

Gave 3 Strings

Sir William then Answered the Delawars on the Belt they Spoke with yesterday as follows.

Brethren,

The Warriors of the Delawares, as your Uncles have Spoke their Sentiments on what you yesterday laid before them, and me Concerning the displacing your Chief Man the Long Coat, I have only to add that it would

a This Speech is an Answer to one made the day before by the Delawares, who were desirous to remove their former Chief, as they alledged he had been the cause of their Commencing Hostilities

give

give me great Pleasure to see their Chief Man act a good part, as that would be for the Interest of their Nation; whereas a Contrary Conduct must tend to their Ruin: however at present will say nothing further, but leave it on the footing their Uncles Recommended.

A Belt.

Then the Onondaga Speaker told Sir William the Six Nations had finished every thing they had to say.

The Seneca Chief Spoke next.

Brother.

As our Nephews the other Day agreed to give up what Prisoners are yet amongst them, for the performance of which they leave you their two Chief Men Hostages, and did then desire we would do the same, it was assented to directly, and our two Chief Men agreed to remain with you, as Hostages for the Performance; We have now only to desire you will send Oboa, the Interpreter with some more of your People, as soon as you please, with three of our Men appointed for that

purpose

purpose to Collect and bring them all down
without Exception, as we are determined to do
every thing required of us.

A Belt.

Then Hillbuck, on behalf of the
Ohio and Chenussio Delawares, spoke as follows

Brother,

(Holding up the Chain of Friendship
given to him by Sir William after Signing the
Treaty of Peace) We return the Great King and
you thanks for allowing us once more to lay
hold of this Chain, which I do most heartily in
the Presence of the Six Nations, and will proclaim
it to all our People on our Arrival, which will
make them happy. Then taking a Belt of
their own, delivered it to Sir William, with
a repetition of many thanks to His Majesty
for forgiving what they had done, and the
Strongest assurances of their ever holding fast
by it: and hoped he would not let it slip.

Gave the Covenant Chain Belt.

Brother attend,

I sincerely thank you for Opening
the Road of Peace to us; And by this Belt I
do in behalf of our Nation, remove all obstructions
&c. out of this Road, and will ever assist in

keeping

Copy.

At a Conference with the Six Nations and Delawares at Johnson Hall April 29th. 1765.

Present

Sir William Johnson Bar.t		Capt. Johnston
Daniel Claus Esq.r	Deputy Agents	Lieut. Hend.k Wemp
Guy Johnson Esq.r		Mr. Barent Wemp.
Capt. Hend.k Fry	Justices.	Mr. Kirtland.
John Butler Esq.r		Mr. Arthur &c &c

Interpreters

Henry Montour

Mr. Panthier

David Owens for the Delawares.

Thomas King stood up and went thro the Ceremony of Condolence with the Six Nations in the Name of Sir William Johnson with 3 Strings of Wampum which ended, Sir William - - - - addressed the Indians

Brethren

Brethren of the Six Nations, -

What I have to say at this time relates solely to the Delawares, and to the Senecas, who were, as I am informed, the occasion, that the Treaty with the Delawares has been protracted to this time.

It was thought necessary, that those Delawares, who fled to the Senecas at Chemisio, should make proper submission and join in the Treaty with those of Ohio, but some of your Senecas have detained them, The Deputies from Ohio have been here for above two Months waiting for the Delawares from Chemisio, who have continually put me off with foolish lying Excuses, they Throwing

the

NB, a. the Delaware Deputies and also many of the Six Nations were at Johnson Hall long before the 30 of April, there were many Conferences previous to that Day but which were not necessary to be inserted.

the blame on you, and you on them, and now that they are arrived have + brought no Prisoners with them, though I sent both the Senecas and them a Message to inform them, that they had no Business to come without bringing all the Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen and Negroes which were in that Country and this You Senecas gave me Hostages for at Niagara, that they should be delivered up immediately (together with the Squash Cutter and long-Coat) after my return from thence.

Now pray what can be the end of their coming at all. I hope you do not imagine the English will be so weak as to give up the People in their Hands till they see all their own Flesh and Blood; if you do, you will find yourselves much mistaken; I desire therefore to know, what you have to

say

say for yourselves in not delivering up the Squash-Cutter, Long-Coat, and all our People last Year as you solemnly engaged to do in the Presence of all the Six Nations, Caghnawagey &c. and why the latter are not now come; but I caution you not to think of imposing upon me, or go about to tell me any of your ridiculous old Stories, such as that they ran away or could not walk for want of Shoes, or could not be Assembled, or that you heard bad news at home, or on the Road because I know all such Crimes are Subterfuges, one won't take with me. I expect your answer to this before I proceed any farther.

J. Bell.

Gasturax Chief of the Chemissies then spoke, and returned

Sir

Sir William many thanks for his performing the Ceremony of Condolence agreeable to their Custom; after which with 3 Strings Wampum he returned the Compliment on behalf of their and the other Nations, adding that as Sir William's throat must be sore with calling the Six Nations so long, they cleared it, and removed the Pain, in hopes he would speak freely and friendly to his Brethren now met.

3 Strings.

Then added that as one of their Chief Men was sick they must defer giving Sir William an Answer till to Morrow.

Sir William after the Council broke up, took Killbuck and four others Chiefs of the Delawares into his Study and spoke a great deal to them concerning their wicked and foolish Behaviour of late, and assured them of

Chenussio

Chenussio, that nothing would save them now but their complying with every thing he should require. at the same time insisted upon their acting independant of the Senecas, who had hitherto made use of them, as their Tools.

Tod.y Die PM. The Onondagas &c. acquainted Sir William by a Messenger, that they intended speaking to the Senecas, and Delawares, and would be glad he was present, being agreed to they met in the Council Room, when the Onandaga Speaker — Tyanoarunt spoke as follows

Brethren of the Senecas and Delawares. We are here met to the Number of four* Nations in the Presence

* These were the Onandagas, Mohocks, Cayugas and Oneidas, who independant of the rest took upon them to give an exhortation to the Senecas & Delawares

of Sir William Johnson, to the end that he may see and be convinced of our unwearied endeavours to bring you to give a direct and just Answer, such as may be deemed full and depended upon that our Wives and our Children may live in Peace, and be no longer involved in numberless Distresses. You have been for a long time in a bad Road; it is therefore high time, that you return back into that of our Ancestors, who allways employed themselves in good Affairs, and continually told us, that they were never the Authors of Bloodshed and Death. — For this reason we are overjoyed that you are now come after having been so long called upon.

You very well know the Promise made by you at Niagara to Sir William Johnson, your engagement there was reasonable, and did not require too much of you. — You had therefore

best

best to blot out all the past, and Act
a better Part for the future than you
have hitherto done, and this is most
strongly recommended to you in the
Name of the Onondagas Cajyugas,
Onnidas and Mohawks.

At a Conference
April 30 P.M.

Present as before.

The Speaker of the Delawars
addressed the Chenussio.; as follows,

Uncles,

We are resolved to do
every thing for the best We likewise
expect, that you will do so too, and
that you will not refuse our request.

You know you made us Women,
and therefore as such We expect,
that Men will not refuse what

We

We earnestly desire. We are determined to act for the future better, and to walk in the Road of our Ancestors; We wish you may do the same; and as it is strongly recommended to us to give up all the English in our hands; We expect that you will give up all their Flesh and Blood who are amongst you, as we are resolved to do with those in our possession

The Seneca Speaker answered.

Nephews.

We have attended to all you said and taken due Notice of every word, We are glad to hear you have spoke about delivering up the Flesh and Blood of the English and are willing to agree to do so on our parts; We wish you may be sincere in what you say; it was your own fault that

those

these People were not delivered up last year; you then refused to do so, and said the English would put you to death, if you came down, and you have still refused - - - - it on every occasion, though often desired by us; for our parts we hope it will now be done, but we fear that you are not sincere, and don't intend it, and that you will act the part of Women by changing your Minds. - Some of our Chiefs being now indisposed, We hope all to meet to Morrow, and to enter properly upon Business.

Sir William then told them, that he was sorry to see them come so little prepared, that they had detained him from Business great part of the day, and now had nothing to say but bustling and disputing amongst themselves:

that

that he was sorry to see the Five Nations obliged to wait the Pleasure of a few Sachems, but expected they would be better prepared to Morrow.

At a Conference May 1st.

Present, as before.

Gausrac a Chief of the Senecas spoke as follows,

Brother Warraghiyagy, We are now all assembled here to make answer to what you have desired, but first the Delawares are to speak with you, as they are extremely desirous to perform the Ceremonies usual on these Ouasions.

Then Onuscaraquata a Delaware Chief stood up on behalf of the Long-Coat and that Nation, and said,

Brother,

Brother—

It is a long time since you Sent me by the Head to bring me to my Senses; I must confess we were out of our Senses, but we are now resolved to follow your Advice, and have resolved to act no more foolishly; We therefore now take the Axe out of your Head with which we struck you, as you have now brought us to our Senses.

A Belt & Roll.

Brother,

Hearken now to what I have to say, I now with this Belt cover over the wound which I gave you and from whence I have taken out the Axe &c.

A Belt & Roll.

Brother,

Hearken to your Brother

the

the long Coat, who now Covers the Graves of your People, covering them with Earth, and smoothing them over.

3 Strings.

Brother.

We do, as a proof of our sincerity by this Belt gather the Bones of all your People, who were killed, and We take up a large Pine Tree by the Roots, under which we bury them, covering them over with a great Rock, so that none of your Posterity may see them.

1 Belt 9 Rows.

Brother.

We now, as a proof of our good Intentions do with this Belt clear the Sky and make the Sun shine bright, so as that we may hereafter see nothing but fine clear Weather.

1 Belt 6 Rows.

Brother.

Brother;

With this Belt I wash and cleanse your inside, with the best and clearest Water, purging you from all uncleanness.

A Belt 7 Rows

Brother;

We beg you will believe we are now sincere, and that we now take hold of the Chain of Friendship with you; we likewise stretch out our hands to the Place from whence we came and fetch the two drops of your Blood (i.e. Children) remaining amongst us. And we leave the long Coat with his Family, as Hostages to shew you our good Intentions.

A Belt 7 Rows.

Brother.

Having finished what I have to say on behalf of the

Long

Long Coat, I now assure you on the part of myself as the Chief Warrior, that we take hold likewise of the Covenant-Chain of Friendship, and will do all we can in promoting Peace together with the Long Coat, to which we are greatly prompted by your Brethren of Alligany, who will doubtless be much pleased with our Transactions.

A Bell & Rows.

Then Galistax the Seneca Chief stood up, and said;

Brother,

The Delawares having finished, I am now to address you on behalf of our Nation, to assure you of their good Disposition, and that they were always disposed to do whatever you desired; At your Request

it

it was they agreed to the Siege of Niagara and assisted in the reduction thereof. At your request they allowed of building the Fort at the Rapids and made a large Cession of Land to the King last Year. You have now desired to know why the Prisoners did not come down agreeable to Promise. Brother, we assure you we intended to keep our Words with you; but we are only just this day beginning to talk upon these Matters; in the course of this Evening we shall inform you further, and make every thing easy. Our People were in great want at home and the Prisoners scattered about in distant Places; they have ben given in to replace several Persons, and are considered as Children in our families at home who must part

with

with them with great reluctance, but we are resolved as a proof of our Sincerity to go without Delay and fetch them to you every one, and will leave Hostages with you till our Return.

A Belt & Rows

Brethren of the Five Nations,

I have attended to what you have said upon this Belt to us. You may be assured we think of nothing but Peace; and to that end will deliver up all the English People, as is recommended to us, and will send Messengers to collect them immediately; and as the Delawares have agreed to leave Hostages for the performance of their Promise, I agree to stay here as an Hostage on behalf of my Nation for the like purpose: but should the Messengers not be able to succeed in getting

the

the Prisoner, I shall then beg Sir William Johnson's permission to go myself accompanied with Mr. Paithuis, the Interpreter, when I doubt not of obtaining them all.

Returned the Belt given by the Nations.

To which Sir William answered,

Brethren of the several Nations,

I have attended to every thing which was said by you and the Delawares and shall take the same into consideration; had you come earlier to the Conference as I expected, I might have answered you to day, but it being now late, I shall consider on an answer which I shall deliver to you to-Morrow.

Then the Speaker of Onondaga addressed the several Nations, as follows.

Brethren,

Brethren.

We have heard what you said to our Brother Gora*, and we are extremely well satisfied with it as well as to hear that you are to have Hostages, as security for the performance of your Promises. We therefore return you thanks for the Part you have acted.

At a Conference with all the before mentioned Indians, May 2.

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.

John Johnson Esqr — Mr Arthur.

Daniel Claus Esq. } Dep^y Agents — Mr Kirtland.

Gay Johnson Esq. } Dep^y Agents — Mr Kreiser.

Butler

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*Gora implies a Person in Authority under His Majesty the Governors are addressed with that Title and the Indians always make use of it to Sir William Johnson.

Butler, Panthus, Montour, Interpreter.

Sir William addressed them as follows.

Brethren of the Five Nations.

I now meet you in order to answer what was yesterday said by the Senecas and Delawares; as I have already spoken very fully and warmly on the Subject, and have been answered with large Promises, which I hope are sincere; It now remains that I answer what they yesterday said upon the Subject, and first I shall speak to the Delawares.

Chiefs and Warriors of the Delawares;

YOU yesterday went through the Ceremony of Condolance, took the Axe out of our head, I never before heard that Women carried an

Axe.

Axe. I always heard their Business was to pound Corn; I should be glad to know who gave you the Axe. You then buried our Bones, promising to deliver up our Prisoners, and to leave Hostages till they were restored — This you may think was doing a great deal, but I must tell you it was very little, it was nothing when I consider Cruelties and Barbarities you have so lately been guilty of, and did we require any compensation adequate to our losses, your whole Nation would not be able to answer it — I know all your customs. I know it is usual to return the Ceremony of Condolence, but your late Conduct does not entitle you to receive the Ceremony of Condolence for losses you have brought upon yourselves, by unprovoked commencing Hostilities in a time

of

of profound Peace; the most that you can possibly expect is, that your past Conduct be forgotten; and I now tell you by this Belt, that in case you faithfully and expeditiously perform the Promises now made, that you agree to what I shall further propose, and live honestly and peaceably for the future, all past Affairs shall be buried and forgotten, and you must think yourselves solely indebted for this to the mercy and grace of the King of England.

A Belt.

You say you now take hold of the Covenant Chain. I caution you to take particular care to hold fast by it; for if you ever let it slip, I can't answer for your ever getting it again; and you

may

may feel the want of it, when it's too late. You say you'l leave the Long Coat as a Hostage till you bring back our People; I must tell you that I shall by no means accept of one Man, and I desire you may leave the Quaker Cutler here likewise, if you expect I should pay any regard to what you have said. — You likewise say you will restore two drops of our Blood, but you must not imagine, that I shall believe you have no more, for I well know there are several amongst you, and I expect that you will deliver up every Person without exception within 40 Nights from this day, otherwise you cannot expect to be received into the Covenant Chain, and I can't think you so ignorant as to expect it, whilst our People remain Prisoners amongst you.

A Belt.

I

I am glad to find the Delawares of Allegany have given your Warriors good Advice, and that they pay a due regard thereto. should they reject it, they will severely feel the Consequences; if they abide by it and do what I have recommended, they may once more enjoy Peace, Hunting and Trade.

A Belt.

Brethren of the Senecas,

You must be sensible, that the greatest part of your Nation have been our most inveterate Enemies during the late Hostilities. I will not now enlarge upon that Head as it was the Subject of our Treaty at Niagara last

Summer

Summer; all I have to say upon it now is, that I expect you will consult your own Interest and happiness, and to that end carefully avoid a Breach with your Brethren the English for the time to come: on this, all your happiness intirely depends, and if you repent of your late Conduct, and are come rightly to your senses, you will find the necessity of strictly abiding by all your Engagements.

Your not bringing down the rest of the Prisoners immediately after the delivery of those last year to me agreable to your Engagement has had a very bad appearance; and you cannot excuse yourselves.

You have therefor nothing left to convince the English of your sincerity but by your future Actions. Words will not be sufficient, and therefore

I

I expect you will within 10 Nights from hence bring me down every Prisoner yet amongst you, and every Deserter, in which you cannot deceive me; for I know their Number, and until you perform this punctually, I expect you will leave another of your Chiefs of the Karankyadirie with Canadrox, as Hostages for the discharge of your Engagements.

A Belt.

Canaghquieson then stood up, and produced two Oneida Indians Adeonderaghiriha and Schaghtrane whom they appointed Sachems on behalf of their Nation, and gave a Belt to the Mohawks, and a String to Sir William, who approved

of

I expect you will within 10 Nights from hence bring me down every Prisoner yet amongst you, and every Deserter, in which you cannot deceive me; for I know their Number, and until you perform this punctually, I expect you will leave another of your Chiefs of the Karaskyadire with Canastrose, as Hostages for the discharge of your Engagements.

A Belt.

Canaghquieso then stood up, and produced two Oneida Indians Adeonderaghihirha and Schieghtiane whom they appointed Sachems on behalf of their Nation, and gave a Belt to the Mohawks, and a String to Sir William, who approved

of

of the Persons, and recommended it to them to act a proper part, and preserve the Peace subsisting between them and the English.

Then the Squash Cutter on behalf of the Delawares stood up and said,

Brother,

I am very glad to hear your good Words, and resolved to obey your advice, and therefore I agree to stay here together with the Long Coat, and we shall give proper Directions to our young men to return and collect every drop of your Blood remaining amongst us, and shall restore them immediately; — Sir William then explained to the five Nations, what had been said to the

Delawares.

Delawares, and told them, that he wanted a Conference with the Chiefs of each Nation on other affairs in the afternoon.

Then Teyawarunte, Speaker of Onondaga stood up, and on behalf of the Onondagoes, Mohawks, Senecas, & Cajiyougas &c. thanked the Onidas for communicating to them the appointment of the two Colonies and delivered up the Onidas Belt of appointment to the Mohawks, as Chief of the Confederacy.

( ) A Conference with the Chiefs of each Nation,

Present, as before

Sir William addressed them as follows,

Brethren,

Brethren,

I am now to speak to you on some affairs which greatly concerns us both, and I expect you will give me your Attention, and act a becoming part upon the Occasion.

You knows the treacherous and cruel part acted by some of your People at Sag: Town and about the Ohio two years ago, you then plundered Numbers of the Traders, who were supplying you with Goods, some of them you promised to restore and save their Effects but you did not keep your Word: several of these unhappy Sufferers are thereby reduced to great Necessity, some of whom are thrown in to Goal, because they could not pay their Debts, this has induced them to apply to me, and to desire I would lay before you their Distresses, that you might give them

them a Tract of Land to compensate
in some Measure for their great Loss
— I need not tell you, how incumbent
it is upon you to agree to their desire,
as you must all be sensible they
were ruined by some of your People
in a time of Peace, and when
they were supplying your Necessities;
this Conduct is sufficient to make
the Traders very shy of going towards
your Country, and therefore I think
it indispensably your Interest to
grant their Request, which, though
it will be but a small recompence
will however shew the World, that
you repent of what is past, and
like honest men are desirous of
making some Restitution for the
Damages you have committed. I
expect you will without delay

give

give me an Answer, and I wish it may be a favourable one, as it will be for your own Credit.

Brethren,

The next thing I am to take notice of, is at the desire of the General, who commands all the Army in this Country; he has represented to me the Necessity there is for the Troops to have Gardens, and Corn about the Forts, and although it is the Custom in all other Places, that all the ground within Cannon shot shall belong to the Fort, he has yet such a Regard for you, that he would not make any use of it without you were first made acquainted and approved it; this is an Instance of so much Goodness and Condescension, that I expect you will not hesitate a Moment to give up

the

the Ground within Cannon shot
round all the Forts for the Use of
the Kings Army; and I know you
will the readier do that, as such
Ground so near a Fort can be of
no use to you, as it is only intended
for the Security of the Garrison.—
But as the Garrison of Fort Pitt
is larger than the rest, and a great
way from our Settlements, I have
no doubt but you will give up
a larger Quantity of Ground there
for the use of the Soldiers. and
if you agree to this, I am perswaded
they will look upon you in a much
more friendly light than formerly,
so that I expect a speedy and
agreeable Answer.

Brethren

The Last but the most
important Affair I have at this

time

time to mention, is with regard to the
settling a Boundary between you and
the English. I sent a Message to some
of your Nations some time ago to
acquaint you, that I should confer
with you at this meeting upon it. The
King, whose Generosity and forgiveness
you have already experienced, being
very desirous to put a final end to
disputes between his People and you
concerning Lands, and to do you strict
Justice, has fallen upon the Plan of
a Boundary between our Provinces
and the Indians (which no white Man
shall dare to invade) as the best and
surest Method of ending such like
Disputes, and securing your Property
to you beyond a possibility of
disturbance. This will I hope appear
to you so reasonable, so just on the

Part

Part of the King, & so advantageous to you and your Posterity, that I can have no doubt of your chearfully joining with me in settling such a Division-Line as will be best for the advantage of both White Men and Indians, and as shall be best agree with the extent and encrease of each Province, & the Governors, whom I shall consult upon that Occasion, so soon as I am fully impowered; but in the mean time I am desirous to know, in what Manner you would choose to extend it, and what you will agree heartily to and abide by in general Terms. at the same time I am to acquaint you, that whenever the whole is settled and that it shall appear you have so far consulted the encreasing State of our People

as

as to make any convenient Cessions of Ground where it is most wanted, that then you will receive a considerable Present in return for your Friendship.

At a Conference May 3.

Present as before.

The several Nations having assembled to answer Sir William's Speech of yesterday, the Onondaga Speaker in behalf of the rest addressed him, as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey.

We have heard all you said to us yesterday, and We give you many thanks for your Advice and Directions to us, which We shall take due Notice of.

As we are willing to shew our good disposition by our Actions,

we

we shall come into every thing
you propose that is reasonable,
and we hope it will render us
more regarded by the English. —
These are serious Articles, and
we shall consider both Sachems
and Warriors about them, and by
to morrow be able to answer you
upon them, but with regard to
what you spoke to us about the
King's desire, that we should agree
about a Line between us and the
English, We must desire to know
of you, how you intended the Line
should go, and how far.]

Then they named the Hostages
to remain, whose Names are as follows.

On behalf of the Senecas

Gaustrax.

Kayendarunghqua.

On behalf of the Delawares

Aniindamoaken alc. Longcoat.

yaghkapoose Squashcutter.

For

Sir William Answered.

Brethren,

I thank you for taking what I said into serious Consideration with regard to what you desire to know Concerning the Line; if our Sachem from each Nation attends early to morrow Morning, I shall speak further upon that subject.

May 4th

The Indians continued all the forenoon in Council & till 4 P. M. when they Assembled

Present as before.

The Onondaga Speaker Addressed Sir William as follows.

Brother.

We yesterday opened Our Ears to what you said to us, & we have deliberated on it our Sires. We now beg you will open your Ears, and hearken to what we have to say in answer to it.

Gave 3 Strings.

Brother

Brother.

We have heard what you told us Concerning the intentions of the Great King about a Line between us & the English. & we have considered, that such a thing will be very necessary, provided the White People will abide by it.

Brother,

The Chief Cause of all the late Wars was about Lands, we saw the English coming towards us from all parts & they have cheated us so often, that we could not think well of it. We were afraid that in a little time you would be at our very Castles, for this reason we thank the Great King for his good Intentions, & we hope he will make his people to keep within Bounds, which they have not yet done. We therefore desire, that a Boundary shall be fixed between us; & that it shall run from Fort Edward along to the Mohawk Castle, from thence along the Great Mountains to Harris's Ferry on the River Susquehanna; agreable to what we have drawn here on a piece of Bark.

A Belt.

Brother

Brother.

We have told you Our minds, if it does not please you, it be none of Our fault. We were always ready to give; but the English dont deal fairly with us; they are more cunning than we are. they get Our Names upon paper very fast, & we often dont know what it is for. We Meane to do more to please the King, but it is hardly in Our power, & some of us dont like it, because we are so often imposed upon; One of Our Nations is going to be cheated out of almost all the Land betwen the Mohawk & the big River by People at Albany, to whom they never publickly made any such Grant, nor never received any thing for it. We spoke to you once before about it, & here are their Chiefs now, who say, that since they first heard of it they were promised Justice by the several Governors at Albany long ago. they have likewise spoke to you on 12 different Belts. I begd you would get Justice for them, but it is not done, they sent a Belt over to the King about it, but they have not yet had any Satisfaction.

Brother.

Brother.

You se how it is with us, if the English would be more Honest, we should be more generous, & there would be peace all through the Land, but it is hard that one of Our own Nations, who live so near you & have suffered so much upon your Accounts, should be so greatly wronged. This makes us apprehensive, that the English will soon stretch their Arm over Our Lands. We beg Him, that you will send Our Belts to the King, & let him how it is with us, & that we hope he will set us a good Example, & give the Mohawks their Land soon, before we settle any other matters, for Our Necks have been long stretched out to hear from him, and if we don't hear soon some of Our young People heads will begin to turn, & they won't regard what we say about a Peace. They'll tell us it is not true for if it was, Our Confederacy would obtain Justice, when they applyed for it.

A. Belt

Brother

Brother,

We have finished what we had to say for the present, & we hope you will answer us to morrow upon it, at which time we shall speak to you on the other matters.

Sir William told them he would answer them in the Morning.

At a Conference May 5th

Present as before

Sir William addressed the Indians.

Brethren,

Your Speech yesterday much surprized me, you appeared desirous to settle a Boundary between the English & You, and sensible of the Advantage of it, at the same time, You have described a Boundary, which is ridiculous, & which shews me you don't mean what you say, & are not desirous to pursue what has been recommended to You; neither does it proceed from your Ignorance, for you convinced me yesterday by the Remarks

remarks you made on the great Map,
that you are well acquainted with the
whole Country, & the Situation of all the
places on the Frontiers. Notwithstanding
which you have in your Boundary, cutt
off a large Tract of Country, which you
all know has been long since purchased
& settled; the Land is Patented 100 Miles
beyond Fort Edward, & a great distance
beyond the Mohawk Castle, & the line
you make from thence to Harris's Ferry,
instead of adding to, Cutts off several Town
& Settlements particularly in Annoystomia,
which you know has been fairly purchased
& allowed of by you, & to which you can make
no Claim — and you have taken no notice
of the other Governments. — The Affair of
the Mohawks is of old standing, and I have
never neglected it, I can prove by papers
I have here, that I laid it before Govr
Clinton 15 Years ago, & that at the Grand
Congress at Albany in 1754, I did what
I could for the Mohawks who were promised
to have the matter strictly Examined
into; there is a patent for it, & it is not

on

an easy matter to break it. The Mohawks have given me infinite trouble about it ever since the Report that it was to be surveyed, it has not as yet affected their Hunting as it has never been surveyed or settled, and I have stated their Complaints, I doubt not but they will be Redressed. That is the only large Tract which at present Concerns them, and therefore I am sorry to find you should make it any objection to the good work which the King Recommends; Those Things require much time with rude People, I have often Recommended patience to them, & wish they would follow my advice, and not interrupt a Business which is of so great Importance. I wanted only at present to know your general Sentiments upon this Subject, and I wish they had been more favourable, because it would have been as much for your Interest as that of the English.

To which the Six Nations then answered.

Brother

We have heard you with attention, and we are much obliged to You

for

for shewing us what is best for Our Interest.
we shall therefore take it further into Consideration,
because we are willing to shew Our good disposition,
We hope Our behaviour on this Occasion will
have a proper Effect upon the Great King,
and induce him to hearken to Our Complaints.
We don't doubt but what you have done what
was could for us, and we wish it may be
taken notice of, otherwise we must think
Ourselves greatly wronged, and Our minds
cannot be at Peace; to morrow we shall answer
you more particularly & to your satisfaction

Then Thomas King Addressed
the several Nations.

Brethren,

I would wish you all to enter
with Chearfulness into the Business your
Brother Warraghiyagey has recommended
to you, & to do it from your Hearts. Let
us follow the Example of Our Ancestors,
whose Bones are now turned into Dust, they
were wise men, & took Care of every thing
that concerned Peace. Let us do the same.

and

and let us make a Line for the benefit of Our Children, that they may have Lands which cant be taken from them, and let us in doing that, shew the King, that we are generous, and that we will leave him Land Enough for his People, then he will regard us, and take better Care that his people do not cheat us"

May 6th

"All several Nations assembled to give their Answer"

"Present as before"

"The Onondaga Speaker Addressed Sir William first repeating all he had said to them at the former Congress"

"Brother;

We are now assembled to Answer what you said to us Yesterday, regarding the Boundary Line, Concerning which we have not given you Satisfaction. We hope we shall now please you better, and we beg you will Attend to Our Answer, and pardon Our Mistakes & the manner of Our Expression, as we have always been accustomed to speak Our thoughts freely, the rather as we heard from the French, that you had designs upon us, and we heard from you,

that

that they had the same, but of late we find
you both had the like Mothers. All wch
we have agreed together for Ourselves, Our
Wives & Children to make a Cession to the
King of the Lands we shall now describe,—
beginning at Curge, on the East Branch
of Susquehanna, thence down the East side
of the River to Shamokin (or Fort Augusta)
and running up the West Branch of
Susquehanna on the South Side thereof, and
from thence to Kittanning or Adige on the
Ohio, thence along down the Ohio to the
Cherokee River and up the same to its Head
this side, upon condition that you have
some regard for Our Warriors, who always
pass through that Country, and give them
always a free passage, and we are very happy
in being all assembled here, both Sachems
and Warriors, at this time, but as has
been formerly the Case on such Occasions.
We can now all act together, as all should
have a share for what they need, by
which it will be preserved in Our Minds.
We have never refused you Lands in
many places, we have given proofs of Our
Friendship

Friendship, on which we have been promised a
Recompence which we have not received We assisted
your Army last Year, and many of Our
People were forsaken & left to Famish, and we
have been promised a large Trade, and to see
Interpreters, We at each post, which is not come as
yet. We beg you will Consider these things,
and have regard to your promises & Our
Requests, as we pray due Regard to Your
Desires at present, that therefore you will take
these things into your Consideration, and afford
us a plentiful Trade, and proper Interpreters
at the Posts, as you have promised — it is in
Expectation of this, that we have now Agreed to
your proposals, & for the sake of establishing
Tranquility, We therefore recommend it earnestly
to you, to consider what we have said, we have further
to add, that you will Consider our hungry People
will sometimes Kill your Cattle & tread down
your Corn, if they do so now, it may be worse
when we assemble all Nations. We therefore beg,
that whenever you finally settle this Affair &
that all your Governors meet about it, You
would appoint the Congress in some place more
remote, & that you would bring Provisions
Thither

thither with you. The request of the Traders shall be Complyd with, & we shall agree to give them some Lands near Fort Pitt, & also to your desire concerning some Lands about the Forts for the use of your Garrisons.

Then Thomas King said to the several Nations.

Brethren,

I hope you will now remember what we have agreed to, and what your Brother has said, for we have now all Men, Women & Children, been Witness of this Transaction, which is done publickly, nor can it be said our Chiefs received any Bribes. Therefore should we forget what is now done, it will be a great Reflection upon us, we none of us can with truth deny it.

At a Conference May 6th 1768.

Present as before

Sir William Johnson told the Chiefs he had to them concerning the Boundary Line, observing that they had at their Request agreed to the Eastmost, which was certainly highly necessary.

The

The Onondaga Speaker Answered.

Brother,

We have attended to you, and we have already Considered about clearing the Line; but we find it a difficult matter to determine, as so many Tribes & Branches of Our Confederacy have their Residence about the Susquehanna, we think to Continue the Line up that River to Cherry Valley Lake, and from thence to the German Flatts would be very Advantageous to you, because Our Brethren the Cuscaras say, you have no right or Title on the South Side the Mohawk River above that place, however for the present we shall not Extend the Boundary Line Higher than Canaga, but when the Affair comes to be finally determined, we shall think further about it.

Then Canaghquiesa said.

Brother,

You know that we are owners of the Land Westward of the German Flatts, we hope we are not to be Cheated out of it, but we have reason to think oddly of it, the a German is gone to live at Our large field Oriska, which is Our property, we beg you would drive him off, for he has no right to it, for we will know the Lands we sold from the first

the

and, we tell you this because we would not do any thing in it till we spoke to you about it. We think we are strangely dealt with. Our Fathers were asked to sell them, & when ever they agreed to it, the white People took Wood & all which we know nothing of till we saw People coming into Our Country. Brother, since that is the Case, & we know, what the white People claims, we will tell honestly what we sold.

Sir William Answered.

Brethren,

As I only wanted to know your Sentiments in General about a Boundary, I am content the Line remains for the present as far as you recommend. As to what you mentioned running to the German Flatts it can't be agreed to, there are good Settlers without that Line. What the Onedas say about the Man at Oriska, I did not hear of till now, if he is unjustly settled, he will remove on proper Warning. Whenever I hear of your being wronged I shall use my Interest to get Justice for you, but you would have much less Cause to complain, if your People would never meddle in Land Affairs with the Knowledge of the whole Nation.]

At

At a Conference with the Delaware Deputys from Ohio in the presence of the Six Nations, May 7th

Present. as before,

Sir William spoke as follows.

Chiefs of the Delawares,

You are now here Assembled in Consiquence of the Terms offered You by Col: Bouquet, when he marched into Your Country. Your Friends the Shawanese at the same time bound themselves to send Deputys to me, but you know their Hostages ran away, & they have not since fulfilled their Engagements. You now see Yourself safe here, & well taken Care off; these silly People might have experienced the same treatment, but although they never found the English Act a Treacherous part, yet were their own hearts so bad, that they would not trust them, but you see they were mistaken in their apprehensions. Let this therefore teach you Indians on British Clemency hereafter, & prove a Lesson of humanity & Mercy,

which

which you must stand in need off. You
met me at Detroit in 1761. you could
not since have forgotten the Engagements
you then entered into, before so many
Nations, but notwithstanding all your
solemn promises two Years afterwards, I
saw you cutting the throats of your
Brethren the English, & Executing all
manner of Cruelty's, which you have
Continued to do till within these few months,
when a Body of Troops was sent against
You. You likewise amused & deceived the
Commanding Officer, who went by way
of the Lakes, by telling him that You
had Ceased all hostilities, when at the same
time you were carrying them on with
all the Vigour you Could, & continue to
do so for some Months after. — I do not
mention these Instances of your former
faithlessness from any Ill nature at
present towards You, as you are now in
Consequence of Your promises of
Amendment forgiven by the English;
my reason for repeating them is,

That

that you may see your Conduct in a true light;
that you may be brought to acknowledge the
little reason we have to rely on any of your
Engagements from the repeated Instances we
have of your breach of them; that you may be
the more sensible of the obligations you lye
under to the King for his Clemency in passing
over all Your Acts of Cruelty; that you may
Cautiously guard against inflameing his just
Resentment for the future, by ungratefully
commenceing Hostilities on a People, who have
shewn you so much Candor & Humanity

. I should therefore, and I
expect it will be your peculiar study hereafter,
by your peaceable & friendly Deportment to
Efface the Remembrance of your past behaviour,
to Convince the English, that you are heartily
sorry for what is past, & that you will never
more be guilty of a breach of promise; neither
will you hearken to the French Emissarys,
who have been amongst You, or attend to
those bad birds, who go about to sow
discontent amongst Your People, and

who

who must in the End prove the destruction of all who take notice of them. What I have now said I hope you will treasure up in your minds, & tell them to your Children; and I expect you will now open your Ears to the terms of Peace, I am to propose to You, that you will chearfully subscribe to them, & faithfully observe them hereafter; for should your ever fail in any Article, this Treaty will be a standing Evidence of your perfidy, and you must never expect any forgiveness.

Then explained the Articles of Peace. To which the Delaware answered.

Brother,

We have been very attentive to all you have said to us, and we are very glad to hear it. We shall consult upon it, & in the afternoon give you an Answer.

At a Conference with the Delawares in the presence of the rest. May 7th. P.M.

Present as before.

Killbuck

Killbuck the Delaware Chief spoke, as follows.

Brother,

Hearken to me, who am sent here from the Ohio with another of Our People to you to treat upon Peace, we now, Brother, agreable to what we were delired, do with this string open your Eyes, Wiping them with a fine Cloth, so that you may see, as before, with this String we remove any Dirt which may have got into your Ears, that you may hear clearly what we have to say, and with this string we purge your inside from any thing wil against so that we may once more meet upon Brotherly Love that all past Trasactions be forgotten.

Gave 3 Strings.

Brother.

I have been and here as a Deputy from Our Chiefs Castelogas, King Beaver and Tatapercaseen Alias Samuel on behalf of all Our Nation, I order on my Arrival here to take this Belt, and with it to wipe away all the Blood from about you, & to clean it from your Bed, so that you may be as formerly.

Abell 6 Nons.

Brother

Brother.

Hearken to me, I was desired on my Arrival here to take this Belt, & after Collecting all your Bones therein, to pluck up a large White Pine Tree, & bury them under its Roots, where a strong Stream of Water ran so swift, that its Course could not be known, so that you might forget them.

A Belt & Rows.

Brother,

I was likewise desired by Our Chiefs after I had Buried your Bones, to take the Tree I had plucked up, & set it over the place, Covering it with Earth, & afterwards laying sods over it, so that it could never be thought it had been plucked up; & that Our Posterity might never find it.

A Belt & Rows.

Then Repeating every Word which Sir William had said, as also every Article proposed to them, he said,

Brothers,

Brother,

I have repeated all you said before us, and I agree in every particular to what you have said, I return thanks to the Great King for laying before us what Evil we did, & for giving us peace afterwards, for which we shall be always gratefull, and I do engage on behalf of Our Nation, that they shall agree thereto in every particular, & readily agree to make restitution to the Traders, provided the Six Nations will enable us to do so.

A large Belt & Rows.

Brother,

The other Day you told us every thing for Our good, & we pay great regard thereto, and thank the King for this Peace, as You recommended to us to take a fast hold of the Covenant Chain of Friendship, I do lay hold of the same, & least it should slip I take this Belt and tye a Knot upon it, & to make it still stronger, I add another Knot, & to that I add a third seizing it with both my hands, so that it never can slip, but that it may remain firm

for

for the Benefit of us & Our Posterity; That
we may live peaceably & happily together;
And as a further Proof of my Sincerity, I
now tell you, that I shall do whatever you
desire, and remain patiently here, whilst you
desire it, so that you need not to imagine
I shall leave you till you think proper. This
is what I was desired to say by the Chiefs
of Our Nation.

A Belt, 9 Rows.

Then the Iquois Cattier stood up & said

Brother,

We have heard all you said
& attended to it, here repeated the whole. We
are very glad to hear, that the King will
forgive what is past on our sincere
repentance, we do now therefore Chearfully
take hold of the Covenant Chain of Friendship,
resolved to hold firmly by it, though any
Nation should trample us under their Feet.
We have been long desirous to enter into it,
& last year sent You 10 Drops of Your
Blood to Niagara by the Six Nations, and
are now resolved to deliver up the other two

Drops

Drops remaining as also the Negroes, but they being free we wish you would struck out your hands and fetch them; we have no Frenchmen or Deserters, nor any more Prisoners, the rest are with Our Uncles the Senecas. We think it hard, that those of Our People taken by your Indian Party last year should remain with the Indians, but notwithstanding we shall deliver up all we have, & chearfully take hold of the Covenant Chain of Friendship with both hands promising never to let it go, but to abide by every thing Agreed on by the rest.

A Belt 7 Rows.

Then the Onondaga Speaker addressed Sir William on behalf of the Senecas, & after repeating all Sir William had said on the Subject of Condolence, returning him thanks for performing that Ceremony & Covering the Grave of Gaustrax the Seneca Chiefs Grandchild, adding that Gaustrax was very thankful for having his Grief removed, & would now attend the Council, as before.

3 Strings.

Then

Then Sir William addressed the Delawares;

Brethren,

I have heard what you said, & I am glad my Words have had a proper Effect upon you, that you are sensible of your past Conduct, & have so cheerfully agreed to the terms of Peace. I shall therefore tomorrow produce the Articles drawn on parchment for you to subscribe to, & wish you may always abide by them.

Brethren of the Six Nations,

I expected to have been enabled to answer your last Speech this Day; but by your Assembling so late, I must defer it till to morrow, when I shall conclude all Matters.

At a Conference May 6th
Present as before.
Sir William Spoke as follows.

Bretheren,

As the Delawares have yesterday agreed to all the Articles of Peace which I proposed to them, I shall now produce the Parchment which we are to sign together, & afterwards give you an answer, and finish all matters with them.

Bretheren of the Delawares,

This is the Parchment to which you are to affix the Marks of your Tribes in my presence, to the end that the present Treaty may be known to Our posterity, & that your Children may have the Transactions of their Fathers explained. You all heard it explained, I shall now Explain it to you again.—here repeated the whole.—After which the Delaware Deputys from Ohio subscribed thereto in the presence of the rest.—As did also the long Coat, & Squash Culler, the Two Chiefs of the Susquehanna Delawares.

Bretheren

Brethren.

I do now in Consequence of what you have agreed to, receive You into the Covenant Chain of Friendship, and I hope you will be always sensible of the great obligations you are under to the English for the forgiveness you have met with. — This Covenant Chain cannot be taken too much care of, your hunting, your Trade, & happiness depends upon it; so long as you all hold it fast, it will continue bright, clean & Strong, but if some of your People let slip any of the Links, and if you do not immediately bring them to their senses, that part of the Chain will be in danger of Contracting Rust; and we shall be obliged to cutt it off for the preservation of the rest. But I hope you are grown wiser, & that you will remember what hath passed at this Congress, that you will tell it to all your people & repeat it frequently amongst them, which will be the only way for you to preserve it, & to enjoy the benefit of your Alliance with the English.

Gave the Belt of the Covenant Chain.

Then

Then by a Black & White Belt made for that purpose) opened & made clear the Road of Peace from their Settlements to the English, & desired they would always assist in keeping it good.

A Bell.

Long Coat & Squash Cutter.

I have heard what you said, and I am glad that you sincerely repent & Agree to every thing proposed. you may think yourselves very happy, that your great Officers are forgiven & I hope it will make you abide by your Engagements, for if ever you break them, after you must expect no mercy. I expect the Prisoners will be delivered up immediately & I know you can easily apprehend the Negroes, when that is done, your people at New York shall be restored, as for those amongst the Indians, you know they are with their Uncles the Six Nations, and therefore cannot be considered, as in Captivity.

After which Sir William took them by the Hand for the first time. Then they shook Hands with the Six Nation Chiefs. And Sir William told the latter he would speak with them tomorrow.

At

At a Conference May 9th.
Present as before.
Sir William spoke, as follows.

Brethren of the Six Nations,

Having finished matters with the Delawares, I also heard all you had to say on the Affair of the Boundary, I am now to answer your Speech made two Days ago, which I have attended to, I shall by the first opportunity lay the same before the Great King, which is all can be at present done in it. I wish what you have told me is sincere & from your hearts, as I desire you to Speak, I only wanted to hear what you had to say upon it, & that whatever was Agreed to should come from Yourselves freely. As to what you said, that the French told you of us, & that we told you of them, it has nothing to do with the present Affair, if the French were in Our place, they would not Ask you leave to settle a Boundary, they would fix it where they

pleased,

pleased, they have given up the whole Country by
to the King of England; but notwithstanding
Our Monarch is too Just to take any Land,
or make any Settlements without your Consent,
all he hopes in the back part of the Country, is
the Forts which the French had, which are
necessary to the Trade & Navigation of the Lakes
& Rivers. As these posts the King intends
there shall be proper persons to manage
Business with You, I see that you are justly
Dealt with, these are not yet appointed, & you
know it is not in my power to appoint them
till the King gives me Orders, when these come
over, persons shall be fixed, & I hope Affairs
will go on better.

I Bell.

I have treated with you in a publick
manner; I wish you would follow that Example
in your Land-Affairs; you would then have
less to Complain of. I know you have sold much
Lands, & I know you have receive a great deal
of Money on that Score; As to any Tract
which shall appear to have been obtained

from

from you by Fraud, His Majesty will do you Justice, what more can you Expect?

— A Bunch of Wampum.

I know all you have done for the Service of the King, and I also know in what any of you have Acted amiss; You have attended the Armies often, & you know you have got great Rewards for it. I have been employed for some Months in Cloathing & rewarding those, who went with the Army last Year; as they returned here severally, & I expect you will always have a just Gratitude for the Treatment you receive; & for the Lenity which — — the Offenders amongst you have met with. Let it make a deep impression on your Minds, & make you abide steadily by all your former & present Engagements, & as what you have proposed about the Boundary is your own free proposition, & since you say you are the Owners of all the Land you spoke about, I expect never to hear any Grumbling about it, & that you will never suffer any other People to set up a Title to it; for if you do, or if any

of

of you attempt to Evade it hereafter, you cannot be considered as an honest People; if the King approves of what is done, & that orders are issued for settling it in form, you shall have notice of it, & you shall be met for that purpose in some Convenient place, where I expect you will behave yourselves more orderly than you have done here.

A. Belt.

Brethren,

You often talk of the wise Customs of your forefathers, & wish you would observe such of them as were really so, & which were best Calculated for promoting & Continuing peace. Your Grand fire-place at Onondaga was always attended to, and I expect you will often meet & renew your Engagements there, & that none of you do for the future neglect to attend that Council, when summoned; for by such neglect, your Engagements will become weakened, and your Affairs will fall into Confusion.

A. Belt.

Brethren of the Senecas,

&

I expect you will often think
of all I have said at this Congress, and that
you will amply fulfill all the Engagements
you have now entered into in the Presence of
the whole Confederacy here assembled, and
likewise that you will shew us by your
Actions & Conduct, & not by words alone,
that you sincerely repent of your late
behaviour. You must also lay aside your
foolish Jealousys, & shut your Ears against
Lyes, & evil reports. This must be your
Conduct, if you regard your real Interests
instead of Quarelling with so strong a
People as the English, who have it in their
power to reduce you to the greatest Necessity,
& will certainly all Join against You
if you ever break your Engagements. —
Think upon this often amongst yourselves,
& avoid such a dangerous Step, consider
all other advice as hurtful to You, & I hope
you are become wise enough at last to see,
that you are deeply interested in the
observance of my Words on this Occasion.
I shall always be your friend, whilst

You

you make them the rule for your conduct,
and I can give you no other Councils, which
can more promote your peace or happiness..

A Belt.

Then the Onondaga Speaker addressd
the Senecas & Delawares.

Brethern:

I recommend it to you to
consider what has passed at this Congress, and
that you have appointed hostages to remain
here till the prisoners come down. It is therefore
expected, that you will strongly recommend it
to them to remain Quietly here, without
attempting their Escape, & behave in such a
manner as shall be agreable to Gen. Hannaghayagy;
for should they act otherwise, it will Obstruct
the good Work in hand.

Gave a Belt to the Senecas.

At a Conference May 12th

Present as before!

The Onondaga Speaker stood
up, & after repeating what Sir Williams had said
yesterday on the first Lunch of Wampum, returnd

the

the King & Him many Thanks for what was proposed to them, & declared their approbation thereof, and assured him, that when next called to a General Meeting they would use all their Endeavours to keep their young people orderly, so that Business may go on without any Interruption.

Returned a Bunch of Wampum.

After repeating what Sir William had said on the second Belt, the Speaker answered, as follows.

Brother.

You may assure the King, that what we agreed to the other Day concerning the Boundary was the unanimous Resolution of the whole Confederacy, Viz. of Our Nephews the Delawares, that is, that the Line shall begin at Shamokin Run from thence along the West Branch of the Susquehanna to a Place on Ohio named Adigo, thence down the Ohio to the Cherokee River, and so up

to

to the Source thereof, and that we will firmly abide thereby, & not change our Resolution as you seemed to think.

A Belt.

After repeating the substance of the S. Belt, which Sir William spoke upon Yesterday, they answered, as follows.

Brother,

The plan proposed for Trade, as mentioned by you, gives us all great pleasure, as on a fair & plentifull Trade, & Civil Treatment at the Posts our greatest happiness depends; we earnestly wish to see it so settled, and hope you will be carefull in the Choice of Persons, who are to inspect the same.

A Belt.

Brother,

We took particular notice of what you said to us concerning the Line or Boundary which we agreed to, and strictly observe what you said thereon. — Be assured, we have the affair so much at Heart, that we will embrace this opportunity by our Cousins the Delawares

who

(who live at Ohio) of requainting the
several Nations in that Quarter of Our
present Resolution, and that shall be done
at a publick meeting in the Shawanese Country,
where all the Western Nations often hold
their Councils; this you may depend upon
shall be done without loss of time, and we
doubt not of reconciling all them nations
to it, and we once more assure you of
Our good disposition, & desire for a general
Peace which now seems at hand, as the
Delawares have so sincerely Repented, &
come to Your terms in Our presence, &
we expect that the Shawanese will also come
to the same.

A Belt.

The Mohawk Sachem Canadagaia
Then returned Sir William
many thanks for the good advice he gave them
yesterday, Relative to the Council at Onondago,
and assured him they would now strictly
follow his Advice, & the rules of their Ancestors,
being now all firmly united in the Chain
of Friendship, there was nothing to prevent

their

their Compliance) requested their thanks, & all
acknowledged what he recommended was for their
Interests.

A Belt.

Then the Onondaga Speaker was called
by the Senecas, & spoke for them, as follows.

Brother Corah Warraghiyagey and you
Brethren of the five Nations, I heartily thank
you both for the wholesome advice you gave us
yesterday, and do assure you most solemnly we
will comply with all you required, & acquaint
both Sachem & Warriors with what passed at this
Treaty, which we are certain will be very agreable
to them all; and as soon as we have shewn your
Belt to all Our People, and acquainted them with
the purport thereof, we will by the return of
Your People now going for the Prisoners send
you a Belt in Exchange.

Then Garaghquiesa Oneida Chief stood
up, & answered the Speech of the Delaware
Warriors of Chenussio made Yesterday
to the five Nations, as follows.

Cousins.

Cousins,

a We attended to your Complaint made to Our Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey and us yesterday against your Chief man Long Coat, which, although a heavy charge, we desire you would allow him to continue as he is, untill what you have now engaged to performed, & that he remains a Hostage as first agreed upon, untill the delivery of the Prisoners &c, then you may Act therein, as you think best.

Gave 3 Strings.

Sir William Hum answered the Delawares on the Belt they Spoke to, Yesterday, as follows.

Brethren the Warriors of the Delawares,

As Your Uncles have spoke their Sentiments on what you yesterday laid before Them, I me concerning the Displacing your

a This Speech is an answer to one made the Day before by the Delawares, who were desirous to remove their former Chief, as they alledged he had been the cause of their commencing hostilities. —

your Chief Men the Long Coat I have only to add, that it would give me great pleasure to see their Chief men act a good part, as that would be for the Interest of their Nation, whereas a Contrary Conduct must tend to their ruin, however at present will say nothing further, but leave it on the footing their matter recommended.

J. Bell.

When the Onondaga Speaker told Sir William the Six Nations had finished every thing they had to say.

The Seneca Chief spoke next.

Brother

As Our Nephews the other Day agreed to give up what prisoners are yet amongst them, for the performance of which they leave you their two Chief Men Hostages, and did then desire we would do the same, it was assented to directly, & Our two Chief Men agree to remain with you as Hostages for the performance, We have now only to Desire you will send Chon the Interpreter with some more of your People as soon as you please with three of Our Men appointed

appointed for that purpose to Collect & bring them all down without Exception, as we are determined to do every thing required of us.

A Belt.

The Killbuck on behalf of the Ohio & Wyoming Delawares spoke, as follows.

Brother, holding up the Chain of Friendship given to him by Sr William after signing the Treaty of Pisa, We return the great King & you thanks for allowing us once more to lay hold of this Chain, which I do most heartily in the presence of the Six Nations, & will proclaim it to all Our People on our Arrival, which will make them happy, then taking a Belt of their own delivered it to Sr William with a Expression of many thanks to His Majesty for forgiving what they had done, and the strongest Assurances of their ever holding fast by it, and hoped he would not let it slip.

Gave the Cov.r Chain Belt.

Brother

Brother, attend.

I sincerely thank you for opening the Road of Peace to us. & by this Belt I do on behalf of Our Nation remove all obstructions &c. out of this Road, and will ever assist in keeping it Clear, & Level for your & Our people, that both Our Women & Children may use the same with pleasure.

Gave the Road Belt.

Then Sir William returned his thanks to the Six Nations for their Conduct during the present meeting, & their ready Complyance to all things proposed to them, told them he would immediately acquaint His Majesty with what passed, and them, with His answer & sentiments on the whole.

Then Sir William acquainted them, that he had a present for them from His Majesty, which he would deliver them to morrow

At a private Conference.

The Warriors of Cayuga assembled, & their Chief Warrior Spoke, as follows.

Brother

Brother,

All matters being now
settled to both Our Satisfactions at this
Meeting, which gives us all great Satisfaction,
You often advised us to collect Our People
together, and not to live so dispersed. We
being now all of one mind are resolved
to follow your Directions in every thing
for the future, therefore purpose as soon as
we Each home to fall about gathering
all Our people together, which when done
we must beg of you to assist us with a
Smith to keep Our Arms & Tools in Order, as
the Smiths to be posted at the several Posts
will never be able to keep them in repair;
this is the earnest request of all your
Warriors.

Then Tagnaia Chief Sachem of
Cayuga Spoke, as follows.

Brother,

I am desired by all the
Women of Our Nation to request you would
give them an Order for some provisions at

Owego

Oswego, from whence we can carry it by Water much better than to come so far as this for it, as we are really poor, occasioned by the absence of Our Young Men, who accompanied the army last Years, we hope you will take pity on us, & grant Our Request.

A Belt.

Sir William told them, that as it was now late, & that he was to write several Letters for the Post, he must defer answering them till the Morning.

At a Conference May 11th.

The Cayugas being met, Sir William answered them on what they said last Night.

Brethren,

I am pleased to hear, that you at length approve of my former Advice, & are determined to Collect your people together at Cayuga, it is certainly right, & what you should have done before, & I am sorry I cannot at present take upon me to allow you a Smith

at

at your Town; I hope you will send those intended at the Posts sufficient for your Wants.

A Belt.

Then told them, that it was not in his power to give them an Order for provisions at Ontario, more than would be sufficient to carry them home.

Returned their Belt.

The Indians being all Assembled, Sir William, after making a long discourse to them on several subjects, & recommending Gratitude to them for the many favours they had received of His Majesty exhorted them to be punctual for the time to come in all their Engagements, which would be the surest means of regaining the Friendship of the English on which their greatest happiness depended, & lastly cautioned them to behave well as they passed home through the Inhabitants. Then he delivered them a very valuable present, and desired their Sachems & Chief Warriors would make a just Distribution thereof. after which,

The

The Onondaga Speaker stood up, & by order of the Six Nations returned His Majesty many thanks for His kindness to them, assured Sir William they would follow his Directions, being sensible they were calculated for their Good, & lastly, that they would be ready to attend the grand Meeting to settle the Boundary, when called, & would abide by what they now agreed to.

Then they divided the Goods amongst them, and went to their several Encampments.

The 12th, 13th & 14th was spent in private Meetings, & giving the Chiefs of each Nation private presents, after which they all set off for their respective Castles well Contented.

The provisions was sent to Conajoharee, & the presents of Rum to the German Flatts, to prevent their Drinking as they passed by the Inhabitants.

Wednesday Sir William Dispatched Mr. Perthuis, one of his Interpreters with 6 Men in a Battoe, who is to bring down all the Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen & Negroes from

amongst

amongst the Senecas & Delawares, He is to go by the way of Oswegoe to Irondequat, from thence by Land to all the Seneca Towns.

The Indians began to Decamp on the 15th and Continued to do so till the 22 leaving behind them about thirty persons, being the Families of four Chiefs who remained, as Hostages.

The foregoing is a true Copy of the proceedings at the several Conferences therein mentioned, and has been carefully compared with the Indian Records.

G. Johnson Dep.ty Agent

Act.g as Secy till the vacancy is filled.

Copy

Johnson Hall, May 2.d 1763

My Lords,

I have the honour to inclose your Lordships a Copy of my late Proceedings with 900 Indians of the different Nations at this Place; in which is a Copy of the Treaty of Peace subscribed to by the Deputys from the Delawares of Ohio, who came here in Consequence of the Transactions with Col. Bouquet.

In my Letters of Dec.r 26. and 16.th January last, I laid before your Lordships the State of affairs to that period, and recommended several things of a more particular Nature to Lieut Col Eyre, Chief Engineer who was unfortunately drowned on the Coast of England.

Since that time I made it my Business to sound the Indians Inclinations more narrowly, and to know whether they were not really tired of the War, and what could be the true Motives which prevented the Shawanese from sending Deputies to me agreeable

The Rt. Hon.ble the Lords of Trade

agreeable to their Engagements with Col. Bouquet. The Inquirys I made enabled me to conclude, that partly the fears of that Nation, but chiefly their Intercourse with and promises from the french of Mississipi had withheld them, and that the western Nations appeared very unsettled; neither was there all that cordiality which I could have wished in the Conduct of the Senecas. The Pottawata-mis of St. Joseph killed two of the Garrison of Detroit, but were afterwards induced to make some Submission for it to the Commanding Officer, and assigned a very idle Pretence for so doing; at the same time a Report gained ground daily amongst the Indians, that the french were to make a general Effort shortly for regaining the Country, and many Presents and Belts were actually given to some of the Nations as a Proof of it. by some french Men in the Garb and under the Character of Officers; and

however

however ridiculous it appears, the Indians were with the utmost difficulty undeceived, and the western Nations still entertain that notion; the General being of opinion, that we might obtain possession of the Illinois by a Journey from Fort Pitt, Mr Croghan one of my Deputies was sent to that Fort, in order to assemble the Neighbouring Indians, and induce them to send some of their Chiefs with him and a regular Officer sent by General Gage, in order to pave the way for the March of a Garrison to the Illinois, which I hope Mr Croghan has by this time effected. At the same time I sent to the Senecas to desire they would forthwith fulfill their Engagements entered into last year, by obliging the Delawares of Susquehanna to come here, and bring with them all the Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen, and Negroes yet in their hands; the Delaware Deputies from Ohio having been already with me in Consequence of their Engagements with Col Bouquet; the Senecas at length came accompanied by the Delawares of Susquehanna,

and

and the Chiefs of the six Nations amounting in the whole to more than 900. From my Transactions with whom I have now transmitted a Copy of all the Principal Matters, by which your Lordships will perceive, that the Delawares of Ohio have agreed to all the Terms I proposed, and that altho' those of Susquehanna did not bring in all the Prisoners &c. as required, they have nevertheless left me their two Chiefs and Ringleaders, and the Senecas two others, one of whom is the most leading Man throughout all the northern Nations, as Hostages, that every thing shall be complied with within 40 Days; and I have sent an Interpreter accompanied by six whitemen and some Indians to collect all the Prisoners &c.

As I could not have met with a more favourable Opportunity for knowing the Sentiments of the six Nations with regard to the Boundary recommended in your Lordship's Plan, I accordingly conferred

conferred with them upon that Subject; but not being yet fully empowered, I only proposed it as a matter very essential to their own Interest, and what had appeared best for preventing future Disputes; their Determination upon that Subject will appear by the Enclosures, as also to what Length they are concerned in the affair of Shaganderuleras Patent, from the Complaints of the Mohawks to them; the latter had a Conference with me several Weeks ago upon that Subject, on which Occasion they acquainted me, that they had warned two Families lately settled thereon to remove, who returned them for answer, that they would not; nor were they apprehensive they could be obliged to do so, as a number of persons of Power in New York were concerned therein, and would make good their Possession, and (according to the silly independent stile often used here) should the thing order them off, they would never-=-theless remain. The Mohawks were so much exasperated thereat, that I had no small Difficulty to prevent them from making

use

use of Force, and they then declared they found themselves under a Necessity of interesting the rest of the six Nations in the affair. Of this I acquainted the Lieut. Governor of New York by Letter, which produced an Order of Council, that the Patent should be proceeded against by Scire facias, which however did not content the Mohawks, who declare that they thought themselves trifled with, and as I could not positively assure them, that the Patent would be thereby vacated, they made a formal Complaint to the rest of the Confederacy, which occasioned them to address me thereon, as in the Enclosures.

Nothing has yet been done in this Matter, as the late Order from the Lords of the Treasury to the General makes it in some Degree doubtful, whether I should take upon me the Expence of the suit in the Name of the Crown, especially as I know it

may

may have a very uncertain Issue; because so many Persons are interested in it, and particularly the principal Lawyers of this Province, whose Influence and Authority in this Country can be fully shewn; amongst whom I shall not scruple to affirm are some of the most selfish and interested persons in. His Majesty's Dominions. Another thing of equal Weight with me in the Consequence, in Case thro' the Causes aforesaid, or some Nicetie I am not aware of, but which doubtless would be found grounded on the Doctrine that "a patent is good in Law," — the Suit should go against the Indians, I am persuaded such an Event would prove dangerous; for as not only the Indians, but every Body, who knows any thing of the Matter, (the Proprietors and their friends excepted,) know the whole to have been a notorious fraud, it will dispose a general Discontent throughout all the six Nations, the Effects of which I am but too well acquainted with; for these Nations are all in an especial Manner interested in

the

the Affair, as the lower Mohawks have so little Lands left, that they must either be thrown upon them or the Government for a Subsistance), this Grant being so enormous that it includes all their best hunting Grounds. One thing necessary to remark is, that the Proprietaries, altho' they speak of the Lengths of time since the Grant was obtained as a disadvantage to them in that they cannot obtain their proper proofs at so distant a Period, yet is it their chief support, as the allegations against it must be in some Measure defective; and this they well knew by letting their Title rest, and never so much as surveying or partitioning it in 57 years, so that the Indians thought no more about it for some years, or until the Proprietaries began to stir in it. The Oneidas, whose suspicion has been particularly raised by the late Conduct with regard to this Patent, have

desired

desired to know, whether any such Claims lye dormant against their Lands. In short it is become a general Matter of Concern, and your Lordships will perceive, that it has created many Difficulties with Regard to the Boundary, and is likely to produce more. Some of those in our Capitals who rule all the rest, cannot feel for the Distresses in which their Transactions with the Indians may involve the Frontiers; and whatsoever Lands they have in these parts cannot be injured by a Rupture with the Indians, because the present Proprietaries generally let them lye untenanted, as some of them pay little or no Quitrent, and as their Titles would not bear an Inquiry during the Lives of the present Generation; I do not merely give this as a bare Opinion; I affirm it, and can prove it to be true; and I know many Grants, some of them of no long standing, which are as yet utterly unknown not only to the Indians but to the Country people in general, and which may hereafter create much Disturbance, and some of these in the

the Country of the Onondas, with which I could have acquainted them when they enquired about it, had I judged it prudent.— It requires but small Skill to account for this; formerly the Land-Jobbers no sooner heard of a good Tract of Land, but they immediately set about engaging two or three Indians to set their Mark to a Deed, which a little Liquor and a small Present soon effected, altho' nothing but mere Accident, or the Settling the Lands could ever disclose the Transaction, as the subscribing Indians, knowing the Jealousy of their Nation on so tender a Subject, have seldom dared to divulge it, tho' Liquor and Avarice procured their private Consent; and I have known some Indians put to death, and others obliged to fly their Country merely on that Account. In short, My Lords, was an Enquiry made into the Transactions of the Land-Jobbers and former Managers of Indian Affairs, we should

not

not be at a loss to account for the Indians
Jealousy and Defection, but rather be astonished
that one Individual amongst so resentful a
people should remain in our Interest; but
they who have acted these parts are united
by the strong ties of Party and Interest, so as
not to be shaken by any power here; and
they will always make use of the Influence
of their friends and Agents at Home to
misrepresent any man who has firmness
enough to oppose them. Your Lordships
may naturally conclude, that I cannot escape
their Malice, as I have been obliged to give
Notice from time to time to your Board of every
Complaint which appeared to me just, and
which unredressed might prove dangerous;
and this has been my constant Conduct in
every Province within my District; at the
same time I have accommodated many Affairs
of a more trifling Nature, and which could
not in their Consequences much affect the
public Tranquility; I presumed I did my
Duty in both Cases, and whilst your Lordships

are

are of the same Opinion, I shall continue to do so, tho' I incur much more of their Hatred.

The Mention of a bad Title is alarming, and the Affair of Thayadanaseras has drawn upon me a Load of Scurrility and Detraction; but I comfort myself, it proceeds from those, who always did, and always will, traduce every Officer of the Crown that is not of their Party; it would have been a Miracle had I escaped their Lashes, after the freedom they have used with Great Britain; I, who have so greatly mismanaged Indian affairs, which were so happily conducted under the auspicious Government of the Albany Commissioners; and they have retailed the very words they so falsely made use of amongst their scurrilous productions 12 years ago. Your Lordships Plan, of which they had early Intelligence, has greatly affected them; they fear the

the System is now establishing, which will put a Period to the powers of Corruption; and therefore they propose one of their own on the principles of the old Management; A Bull-feast at albany and a little Rum they affirm will do every thing, and that they should have the Management to the northward, with Agents dispers'd thro' the Country; that then all would go well, and I should not have it in my power to impose upon the Government (with whom they chuse to have no Dealings) or make a Mystery of Indian affairs, which I must own it has always been to them; Regular Troops are not necessary; no Coward in the three Kingdoms dare suspect their Loyalty; and they can be of no use but to check the Provinces. they add that "then the Indians will consume like a March Snow, and no Inquiry be made concerning Lands patented and sold 60 years ago." Here they discover what touches them, and I will readily allow the Justice of their last Remark; for Iniquity would then have

its

its free Scope, without the knowlege or
Controul of the Government, and the Indians
would soon be obliged to redress themselves,
and thereby convince the public * * * *
* * * of the Success of such salutary
Measures. I think I have culled
some of the choicest flowers from their late
Productions; and I hope they will give
your Lordships some Idea of the Treatment
I meet with, as an Addition to the continued
Drudgery of my Department. I cannot
leave the Subject without remarking on
the Absurdity of those Opinions which
are founded on a want of due knowlege
of the antient and present State of the
Indians. The Indians of the six
Nations, after the Arrival of the English,
having conceived a Desire for many
Articles they introduced among them,
and thereby finding them of use to their
Necessities or rather Superfluities,
cultivated an Acquaintance with them,
and lived in tolerable Friendship with

this

this province for some time, to which they were the rather inclined, as they were then Strangers to Bribery and at Enmity with the French, who had espoused the Cause of their Enemies, supplied them with Arms, and openly acted against them; this Enmity encreased in proportion as the Desire of the French for subduing these People, who were a Bar to their first pro-jected Schemes: however we find the Indians, as far back as the Commencement of the very confused manuscript Records in my possession, repeatedly upbraiding this Province for their Negligence, their Avarice, and want of assisting them at a time when it was certainly in their Power to destroy the infant Colony of Canada, altho' supported by many Nations, and this is likewise confessed by the Writings of the Managers of those times. The French, after repeated Losses, discovering that the six Nations were not to be subdued, but that they could without much difficulty effect their purposes (which I have good Authority to shew were of early standing) by favours

and

and kindness, on a sudden changed in the Reign of Queen Anne, having first brought over many of their people to settle in Canada, and ever since by the most endearing kindnesses, and by a vast profusion of favours have secured them to their Interest; and, whilst they aggravated our Frauds & Designs, they covered those committed by themselves under a Load of Gifts, which obliterated the Malpractices of Individuals amongst them, and enabled them to establish themselves wherever they pleased without fomenting the Indians Jealousy. The able Agents they made Use of, and their unanimous, indefatigable Zeal, for securing the Indian Interest, were so much superior to any thing we had ever attempted, and to the feeble Transactions of the interested and trading Commissioners of Albany, that the latter became universally despised by the Indians, who daily withdrew from

our

our Interest, and conceived the most disadvantageous Sentiments of our Integrity and Abilities. In this State of Indian affairs I was called to the Management of these People; as my Situation and Opinion, that it might become one day of Service to the Public, had induced me to cultivate a particular Intimacy with these people, to accommodate myself to their Manners, and even to their Dress, on many Occasions; How I discharged this Trust will best appear from the Transactions of the War commenced in 1744, in which I was busily concerned; the Steps I had then taken alarmed the Jealousy of the French, Rewards were offered for me, and I narrowly escaped assassination on more than one Occasion; the French encreased their Munificence to the Indians, whose Example not being at all followed at New York, I resigned the Management of affairs on the ensuing Peace, as I did not chuse to continue in the name of an Office, which I was not empowered to discharge as its nature required, the Albany Commissioners (often concerned in the Clandestine

Trade

Trade to Canada, and frequently upbraided for it by the Indians,) did then reassume their Seats at that Board, and by their Conduct so exasperated the Indians, that several Chiefs went to New York in 1753, where, after a severe Speech to the Govern.r, Council and Assembly, they broke the Covenant Chain of Friendship, and withdrew in a Rage; the Consequences of which were then so much dreaded, that I was by the Governor, Council and House of Assembly, the two latter then my Enemies, earnestly entreated to effect a Reconciliation with the Indians, as the only person equal to that task, as will appear by the Minutes of Council and Resolves of the House; a Commission being made out for me I proceeded to Onondaga, and brought about the much wished for Reconciliation, but declined having any further to say to Indian affairs, altho' the Indians afterwards refused to meet the Governor & Commissioners till I was sent for. At the Arrival of

General

General Braddock I received his Commission with Reluctance, at the same time assuring him that Affairs had been so ill conducted, and the Indians so estranged from our Interest, that I could not take upon me to hope for Success; however indefatigable Labour, and (I hope I may say without Vanity) personal Interest, enabled me to exceed my own Expectations, and my Conduct since, if fully and truly known, would, I believe, testify that I have not been an unprofitable Servant; 'twas then that the Indians began to give public Signs of their avaritious Disposition, the french had long taught them it, and the Desire of some persons to carry a greater number of Indians into the Field in 1755, than those who accompanied me, induced them to employ every Agent at a high Salary who had the least Interest with the Indians, and to grant the latter Captain's and Lieutenants Commissions (of which I have a number now by me) with Sterling Pay, to induce them to desert me; but to little Purpose, for tho' many of them received the Commissions accompanied with large

Sums

Sums of Money, they did not comply with the end proposed, but served with me; and this has not only furnished them with severe Complaints against the English, as they were not afterwards all paid what had been promised, but has established a spirit of Pride and Avarice, which I have found ever since impossible to subdue, whilst our extensive Connections, since the Reduction of Canada, with so many powerful Nations long accustomed to partake largely of the French Bounty, has of Course encreased the Expence, and rendered it in no small Degree necessary for the Preservation of our Frontiers, Out-Posts, and Trade.

Thus, my Lords, I have given as brief a Detail as I could of the Rise and Progress of the Indian Expences, to which I was the rather induced as what I have said on that Subject and in the former Part of my Letter, may serve as an Answer to the little Reflections & Insinuations

Insinuations of the malicious or interested, who, taking advantage of my Distance from the Court, and Ignorance of their Representations, may presume to traduce a Character, with which they otherwise dare not to concern themselves.

I most humbly beg your Lordships Pardon for engrossing so much of your time on a Subject which may be considered as of a private Nature; I heartily wish I may never have Occasion to enlarge upon it; but in common Justice to myself, I could not be totally silent, when attacked by a Set of persons, whose Views of Party and private Interests would blast the Happiness of a Country, which they have neither Conduct or Resolution to defend.

Since writing the foregoing I received a Packet from Detroit, informing me that in march last the Miamis took a Soldier of that Garrison Prisoner at a few Miles distance from the Fort; that the commanding Officer endeavoured to encourage some of the Chippewaes and Ottawas to obtain Satisfaction,

and

and procured a Frenchman in whom he could best confide, with a Party to proceed and demand the Prisoner, as well as enquire how that Nation came to act in such a manner. This party was waylaid, and made Prisoners by the Miamis at some Distance from their Town; and, but for the Regard those Indians have for all Frenchmen, they would have been probably put to death; however the Indians contented themselves with plundering them of their Cloathing, arms, &c, and severely reprimanding the Frenchman for going on any Business for the English, telling him that his Nation would shortly punish him; that the French were coming with two great Armies against the English; and that their (the Indians) taking the Prisoners was only as a prelude to what they would shortly do. This occasioned the several Courts of Enquiry since held at Detroit, of which I inclose your

Lordships

Lordships Copies, as they will the better enable you to judge, how far these Indians are imposed upon, and set up by the french in their Towns, of which I could send your Lordships many more Evidences from the Accounts and Examinations of sundry persons of Veracity, by all which it may appear that either the Governor of New Orleans and Commandant of the Illinois secretly promote, or at least wink at this Conduct of the french, which I fear will be practiced by the latter so long as they remain in the Indian Towns; and I cannot see how we can remove them, till we stand superior in the Indians Esteem; several french Families, of the worst sort, live at the Miamis, several at Wawiaghtanon, and in short at all the places where they formerly had Posts, or trading Houses; and such is the Ignorance or Credulity of the Indians, that altho' they may find themselves repeatedly deceived, such Reports will still gain Credit from their blind Partiality for the french. The Possession of the Illinois

would

would in some Measure, tho' not absolutely, check their Villainy.

I hope Mr Croghan is now far advanced on his way thither; the last account I had from him, mentioned his being at Fort Pitt, where he had assembled some Indians for the purpose mentioned in the former Part of my Letter, but an unlucky Accident has I fear greatly retarded him; Some Merchants at Philadelphia desirous, I presume, to get the first of the Trade at the Illinois, had sent forward a Quantity of Goods which as they inform me was to have been stored at Fort Pitt, until the Illinois was in our Possession; and that they should have permission to trade there; these Goods were sent forward in Company with the Present which followed Mr Croghan for the Indians in that Quarter; which coming to the Ears of some of the Frontier Inhabitants of Pennsylvania &c, who were greatly

irritated

irritated at their Losses during the War, and resolved to prevent any Goods passing to the Indian Country, they assembled in a riotous Manner, waylaid the Convoy, destroyed great Part of the Goods, and killed some of the Horses, and amongst the Rest the greatest Part of Mr. Croghans Present; this Affair has made a great Noise, some People affirm, that the Merchants sent their Goods on Mr. Croghans Encouragement, neither had they any Pass; the Merchants declared to me, that Mr. Croghan had Nothing to do in the Affair; only told them, that the Indians at Illinois would expect a Trade to be opened with them, as soon as Possession was taken.

The Lieutenant Governor of Pensilvania went to the Frontiers to enquire into the Affair, and I hope shortly to know the real Circumstances of the Case, and that Mr. Croghan will be able to clear himself from the Imputations I have mentioned, which from my long Knowledge of him I have Reason to expect. Pondiac, that very active Chief of the Ottawas, being now at the Illinois will be a farther Disappointment, as Mr. Croghan proposed sending for him, and tampering with him at Fort Pitt before he pursued his Journey, however as the Indians came in very readily on Mr. Croghans Invitation, the Scheme

will

will probably succeed, unless through the Influence and Artifices of the French at the Illinois; through which should it fail, I really know not well how we can obtain Possession of that very important Country, unless by the Success of some future pacifick Measures from hence — for I have Reason to think from the Nature of the Navigation and length of the Voyage by Missisippi, that no Force which can be spared for that Service, can possibly effect it; if opposed by the united Force of the Indians in that Quarter. I have Reason to hope, that the private Steps I have taken with the Delawares and Six Nations, and some Belts of Importance which I am confident they will make the proper Use of, will at least keep Matters quiet with the Western Indians for some Time, or until I am enabled to have proper Agents amongst them. Gaustrenat one of the Senecas Hostages now here, who is in Fact a Man that has an almost unbounded Influence, after frankly declaring all the Motives that led him to engage in the War, has declared that he is now determined to give Credit to my Assurances that all Abuses will be rectified; and he will in Consequence thereof

second

second my Proceedings with some Belts from himself which will undoubtedly have great Weight if they arrive in time amongst the other Nations. Indeed I judge it very necessary that I should meet with the Western Indians this Summer to cement our Alliances; but, I cannot do this without having a very considerable Present for them; and I apprehend the late Orders from the Lords of the Treasury to the General will not admit of incurring that Expence.

General Murray, Governor of Quebec, has acquainted me that, by his Instructions, he is directed to appoint a Person for the Management of Indian Affairs within his Government; I hope I shall shortly receive your Lordships Orders respecting that, as well as the other Affairs of my Department; for until they are settled, it is not in my Power to fall upon such Measures as may best secure the Tranquility of this Country; which your Lordships Plan seems so well calculated to effect.

I hope at the same time to hear concerning Kayaderussera's, that in case Nothing is done against it in England, I may know whether I can take upon me to incurr the Expence of a Suit here on Account of the Crown, and that at so great an Uncertainty; till then I shall not undertake it without the Approbation or Advice of the

General

General.

I presume at the same time I shall have some Orders regarding the Affair of a Boundary; which appears so judiciously calculated for the preventing of future Disputes; I flatter myself I shall be able to effect it to His Majesty's Satisfaction, and that of the Colonies interested; to that End I believe it will be thought necessary that the Governors, or Commissioners from the Governments should be present, to see that every thing is conducted for their Interest; and I hope your Lordships will approve of the Steps I have already taken to sound the Indians on that Subject, and have the Way for effecting that important Point, with their perfect Concurrence; a Valuable Present will doubtless be judged necessary on that Occasion, and it is submitted to your Lordships, whether the large Tracts, which they will yield up, should be at once purchased for the Use of the Crown, or whether the Lands comprehended within the Line, and which are not already purchased by the Colonies, should remain in Right of the Soil to the Indians, to be disposed of from time to

time

Time by them at His Majesty's Pleasure, those Matters once fixed will I expect put a Period to the Amount of the Indian Accounts, and that by an Establishment, which, whenever made, shall to the utmost of my Abilities be carried into Execution in such a Manner as to evince its Importance and Utility.

I ought to apologize more than once for the Length of this Letter, the several Subjects I judged it necessary to write upon, would not admit of greater Brevity and I hope my future Correspondence will not require my being so circumstantial; I rely therefore on your Lordships Pardon and favourable Construction on what is here offered; and, with a due Sense of all your Obligations, joined to the most cordial Sentiments of Esteem, I beg Leave to subscribe myself;

My Lords,

your Lordships

most obedient and most

humble Servant,

W.m Johnson.

Northern District

Extract from Minutes at a Conference with the Six Nations and Delawares at Johnson Hall, May 2. 1765.

Sir William Johnson addressed them as follows

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Brethren,

The last, but the most important Affair, I have at this time to mention, is with Regard to the settling a Boundary between you and the English. I sent a Message to some of your Nations some time ago, to acquaint you, that I should confer with you at this Meeting upon it.

The King, whose Generosity and Forgiveness you have already experienced, being very desirous to put a final End to Disputes between His People and you concerning Lands, and to do you strict Justice, has fallen upon the Plan of a Boundary between our Provinces and the Indians, (which no white Man shall dare to invade,) as the best and surest Method of ending such like Disputes, and securing your Property to you beyond a possibility of disturbance. This will, I hope, appear to you so reasonable so just on the Part of the King, & so advantageous

to

to you and your Posterity, that I can have no Doubt of your chearfully joining with me in settling such a Division-Line as will be best for the Advantage of both whitemen and Indians, and as shall best agree with the Extent and Increase of each Province, and the Governors whom I shall consult upon that Occasion so soon as I am fully empowered: But in the mean time I am desirous to know, in what Manner you would chuse to extend it, and what you will agree heartily to, and abide by in general Terms. At the same time I am to acquaint you, that whenever the whole is settled, and that it shall appear you have so far consulted the encreasing State of our People, as to make any convenient Cessions of Ground where it is most wanted; that then you will receive a considerable Present in Return for your Friendship.

May 4. 1765.

The Onondaga Speaker addressed Sir William Johnson as follows,

Brother.

We have heard what you told us concerning the Intentions of the great King about a Line between us and the English, and we have considered that such a Thing will be very necessary, provided the whole people will abide by it.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Brother,

The chief Cause of all the late Wars was about Lands; we saw the English coming towards us from all parts, and they have cheated us so often, that we could not think well of it. We were afraid, that in a little time you would be at our very Castles: For this Reason we thank the great King for his good Intentions, and we hope he will make his people to keep within Bounds, which they have not yet done; We therefore agree, that a Boundary shall be fixed between us, and that it shall run from Fort-Edward along to the Mohawk Castle, and from thence along the great Mountains to Harris's Ferry on

 the

the River Susquehannah, agreeable to what we have drawn here on a piece of Bark.

a Belt.

Brother,

We have told you our minds, if it does not please you, it is none of our faults; we were always ready to give; but the English don't deal fairly with us. They are more cunning than we are; they get our names upon Paper very fast, and we often don't know what it is for; we would do more to please the King, but it is hardly in our power, and some of us don't like it, because we are so often imposed upon. One of our Nations is going to be cheated out of almost all the Land between the Mohawk and the big River by people at Albany, to whom they never publickly made any such Grant, nor ever received any thing for it. We spoke to you once before about it, and here are their Chiefs now, who say that since they first heard of it, they were promised Justice by the several Governors at Albany long ago;

They

They have likewise spoke to you on 12 different Belts, and begged you would get Justice for them; but it is not done; they sent a Belt over to the King about it, but they have not yet had any Satisfaction.

Brother,

You see how it is with us, if the English would be more honest, we should be more generous, and there would be Peace all through the Land; but it is hard, that one of our own Nations, who live so near you, and have suffered so much upon your Accounts, should be so greatly wronged; this makes us appre-hensive, that the English will soon stretch their Arm over our Lands. We beg then that you will send our Belts to the King, and tell him how it is with us, and that we hope he will set us a good Example; and give the Mohawks their Land soon, before we settle any other Matters; for our Necks have been long stretched out to hear from him; and if we dont hear soon, some of our young People's Heads will begin to turn, and they won't regard what we say about Peace; they'll tell us it is not true; for if it

 was,

was, our Confederacy would obtain
Justice when they applied for it.

May 5. 1765.

Sir William Johnson addressed the Indians,

Brethren,

Your Speech yesterday
much surprized me, you appeared desirous
to settle a Boundary between the English
and you, and sensible of the advantage of
it, at the same time you have described
a Boundary which is ridiculous, & which
shews me you don't mean what you
say, and are not desirous to pursue
what has been recommended to you;
neither does it proceed from your Ignorance,
for you convinced me yesterday by the
Remarks you made on the great Map,
that you are well acquainted with the
whole Country, and the Situation of all
the places on the Frontiers: Notwithstand-
-ing which you have, in your Boundary,
cut off a large Tract of Country, which you
all know has been long since purchased

and

and settled; the Land is patented one hundred Miles beyond Fort Edward, and a great distance beyond the Mohawk Castle, and the Line you make from thence to Harris's Ferry, instead of adding to, cuts off several Towns and Settlements, particularly in Pennsylvania, which you know has been fairly purchased and allowed of by you, and to which you can make no Claim. And you have taken no Notice of the other Governments.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

The affair of the Mohawks is of old standing, and I have never neglected it. I can prove by Papers I have here, that I laid it before Governor Clinton 15 years ago; and that at the grand Congress at Albany in 1754, I did what I could for the Mohawks, who were promised to have the Matter strictly examined into. There is a Patent for it, and it is not an easy Matter to break it. The Mohawks have given me infinite Trouble about it ever since the Report that it was to be surveyed; It has not as yet affected their Hunting, as it has never been surveyed or settled; and I have stated their Complaints, and doubt not but

they

they will be redress'd. That is the only large Tract which at present concerns them; and therefore I am sorry to find you should make it any Objection to the good Work which the King recommends. — These things require much time with white People. I have often recommended patience to them, and I wish they would follow my advice, and not interrupt a Business which is of so great Importance.

I wanted only at present to know your general Sentiments upon this Subject, and I wish they had been more favourable, because it would have been as much for your Interest as that of the English.

To which the Six Nations then answer'd

Brother,

We have heard you with attention, and we are much obliged to you for shewing us what is best for our Interest; We shall therefore take it further into Consideration, because we are willing to shew our good Disposition;

We

We hope our Behaviour on this Occasion will have a proper Effect upon the great King, and induce him to hearken to our Complaints. We don't doubt but what you have done what you could for us, and we wish it may be taken Notice of; otherwise we must think ourselves greatly wronged, and our Minds cannot be at Peace. To morrow we shall answer you more particularly, and to your Satisfaction.

Then Thomas King addressed the several Nations,

Brethren,

I would advise you all to enter with Chearfulness into the Business your Brother Warraghiyagey has recommended to you, and to do it from your Hearts. Let us follow the Example of our Ancestors, whose Bones are now turned into Dust; they were wise Men and took Care of every thing that concerned Peace; let us do the same, and let us make a Line for the Benefit of our Children,

Children, that they may have Lands which can't be taken from them, and let us, in doing that, shew the King that we are generous, and that we will leave him Land enough for his people; then he will regard us, and take better care that his People do not cheat us.

May 6, 1765.

The several Nations assembled to give their answer.

Present as before ——

The Onondaga Speaker addressed Sir William Johnson (first repeating all he had said to them at the former Congress)

Brother,

We are now assembled to answer what you said to us yesterday regarding the Boundary Line, concerning which we have not given you Satisfaction. We hope we shall now please you better, and we beg you will attend to our answer, and pardon our Mistakes, and the Manner of our Expression, as we have

have always been accustomed to speak our thoughts freely; the rather as we heard from the French, that you had designs upon us, and we heard from you that they had the same; but of late we find you both had the like Motives.

At length we have agreed together for ourselves, our Wives, & Children to make a Cession to the King of the Lands we shall now describe,

" Beginning at Owego on
" the East Branch of Susquehanna; thence
" down the East Side of the River to Shamokin
" (or Fort Augusta); and runing up the
" west Branch of Susquehanna, on the south
" side thereof; and from thence to Kittanning
" or Adigo on the Ohio; thence along down
" the Ohio, to the Cherokee River;; and up the
" same to its head, this Side. "

upon Condition that you have some Regard for our Warriors who always pass through that Country, and give them always a free Passage; and we are very happy in being all assembled here both Sachems & Warriors at-

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

at this time; and not as has been formerly the Case on such Occasions; We can now all act together, as all should receive a Share for what they ceded, by which it will be preserved in our Minds.

We have never refused you Lands in many places; we have given Proofs of our Friendship; on which we have been promised a Recompence, which we have not received.

We assisted your Army last Year, and many of our People were forsaken and left to famish, and we have been promised a large Trade, and to fix Interpreters &c. at each Post, which is not come as yet. We beg you will consider these Things, and have regard to your Promises and our Requests, as we pay due Regard to your Desires at present, that therefore you will take these things into your Consideration, and afford us a plentiful Trade, and proper Interpreters at the Posts, as you have promised.

promised — it is in Expectation of this, that We have now agreed to Your Proposals, and for the Sake of establishing Tranquility. We therefore recommend it earnestly to You to consider what we have said. We have further to add, that You will consider our hungry People will sometimes kill your Cattle and tread down your Corn; if they do so now, it may be worse, when we assemble all Nations, We therefore beg, that whenever you finally settle this Affair, and that all your Governors meet about it, You would appoint the Congress in some Place more remote, and that You would bring Provisions & Ammunition with You. The Request of the Traders shall be complyed with, and we shall agree to give them some Lands near Fort Pitt and also to Your desire concerning some Lands about the Forts for the Use of Your Garrisons.

Then Thomas King said, to the several Nations.

Brethren,

Brethren,

I hope you will now remember what we have agreed to, and what Your Brother has said; for we have now all, Men, Women, and Children, been Witness of this Transaction, which is done publickly; nor can it be said our Chiefs received any Bribes; therefore shou'd we forget what is now done, it will be a great Reflection upon us, as none of us can with Truth deny it.

May 6, 1765.

Present, as before.

Sir William assembled all the Chiefs, and spoke to them concerning the Boundary Line, observing that they had not closed it properly to the Eastward, which was certainly highly necessary.

The Onondaga Speaker answered.

Brother,

We have attended to You, and we have already considered about

closing

(21)

viewing the mind, but we find it insufficient
Shall be to determine, as many Tribes and
Branches of our Confederacy have their
Residence about the Susquehanna, we think
to continue the Line up that River to Cherry
Valley Lake, and from thence to the German
Flatts would be very advantageous to you,
because our Brethren the Oneidas say
you have no Right or Title on the south
side the Mohawk River above that place;
however for the present we shall not
extend the Boundary Line higher than Owego;
but when the affair comes to be finally
determined, we shall think farther about it.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Then Canaghquiesa said ——
Brother,

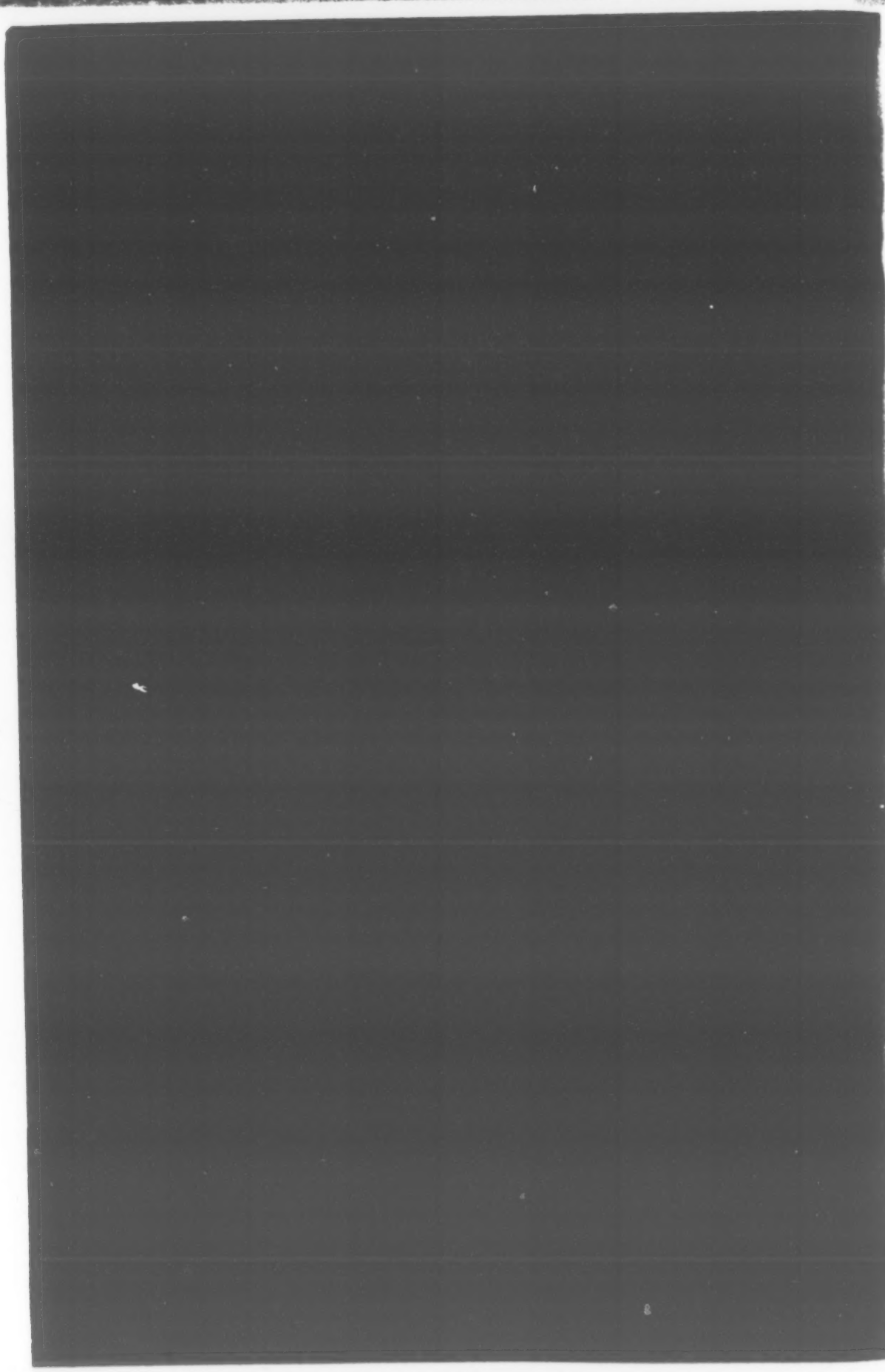
You know that we are Owners
of the Land Westward of the German Flatts, we
hope we are not to be cheated out of it, but we
have Reason to think oddly of it, as a German
is gone to live at our large Field Oriska which
is our Property, we beg you'll drive him off, for
he has no Right to it, for we will know the
Lands

Lands we sold from the rest, and we tell you
this, because we would not do any thing in it till
we spoke to You about it. We think we are
strangely dealt with; Our Fathers were asked to
sell Farms, and whenever they agreed to it, the white
People took Woods & all, which we knew nothing of,
till we saw People coming into our Country. Brother,
since that is the Case, let us know what the white
People claims, and will tell honestly what
we sold.

Sir William answered ——

Brethren,

As I only wanted to know your
Sentiments in General about a Boundary, I am content
the Line remains for the present as far as you
recommend. As to what you mentioned running
to the German Flatts, it can not be agreed to;
there are good Titles with out that Line; What the
Onondas say about the Man at Oriska, I did not
hear of it till now; if he is unjustly settled,
he will remove on proper Warning. Whenever
I can hear of your being wronged, I shall use
my Interest to get Justice for you; but you would
have much less Cause to complain, if your People
would never meddle in Land affairs without the
Knowledge of the whole Nation. ——



VIEW

OF THE

TITLE

TO

INDIANA,

A TRACT OF COUNTRY

ON THE

RIVER OHIO,

CONTAINING

Indian Conferences at Johnſon-Hall in May, 1765: the deed of the Six Nations to the Proprietors of Indiana; the Minutes of the Congreſs at Fort Stanwix, in October and November, 1768; the deed of the Indians, ſettling the boundary line between the Engliſh and Indians lands; and the opinion of Counſel on the title of the Proprietors of Indiana.

VIEW OF THE Title to Indiana.

AT a conference held with the Six Nations at Johnſon Hall, May the 2d, 1765,

PRESENT,

Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, the King's Superintendant of Indian Affairs, John Johnſon, Eſq; Mr. Arthur, Mr. Kirtland, Mr. Kreiſer, Daniel Clauſe and Guy Johnſon, Eſquires, Deputy Agents, Butler, Parthius, Monteur, interpreters to the Crown.

Sir William addreſſed the Six Nations as follows:

Brethren,

AM now to ſpeak to you on ſome affairs which greatly concern us both, and I expect you will give me your attention, and act a becoming part upon the occaſion.

You know the treacherous and cruel part acted by ſome of your people at Logſtown and about the Ohio two years ago; you then plundered numbers of the traders, who were ſupplying you with goods; ſome of them you have promiſed to protect and ſave their effects, but you did not keep your words; ſeveral of theſe unhappy ſufferers are thereby reduced to great neceſſity, ſome of whom are thrown into jail, becauſe they could not pay their debts. This has induced them to apply to me, and to deſire I would lay before you their diſtreſſes, that you might give them a tract of land to compenſate in ſome meaſure for their great loſſes. I need not tell you how incumbent it is upon you to agree to their deſire, as you muſt all be ſenſible they were ruined by ſome of your people in a time of peace, and when they were ſupplying your neceſſities: This conduct is ſufficient to make the traders very shy of going towards your country; and therefore I think it indiſpenſably your intereſt to grant their requeſt, which, though it will be but a ſmall recompence, will, however, ſhew the world that you repent of what is paſt, and like honeſt men, are deſirous of making ſome ſatisfaction for the damages you have committed. I dare ſay you will, without delay, [illegible] and I wiſh it may be a favourable one, that [illegible] credit.

[illegible]

[illegible] of, is the [illegible] of the [illegible] and all the [illegible] in this country. He [illegible] repreſented to me the neceſſity there is for [illegible] to [illegible] and corn about the forts; and altho' [illegible]

other places, that all the ground within cannon-shot shall belong to the fort, he has yet such a regard for you, that he would not make any use of it without you were first made acquainted, and approved of it. This is an instance of so much goodness and condescention, that I expect you will not hesitate a moment to give up the ground within cannon shot round all the forts, for the use of the King's army; and I know you will the readier do that, as such ground so near a fort can be of no use to you, as it is only intended for the service of the garrison; but as the garrison of Fort Pitt is larger than the rest, and a great way from our settlements, I have no doubt but you will give up a larger quantity of ground there for the use of the soldiers. And if you agree to this, I am perswaded, they will look upon you in a much more friendly light than formerly; so that I expect a speedy and agreeable answer.

Brethren,

The last, but most important affair I have at this time to mention, is with regard to the settling a boundary line between you and the English. I sent a message to some of your nations some time ago, to acquaint you that I should confer with you at this meeting upon it. The King, whose generosity and forgiveness you have already experienced, being very desirous to put a final end to disputes between his people and you, concerning lands, and to do you strict justice, has fallen upon the plan of a boundary between our provinces and the Indians (which no white man shall dare to invade) as the best and surest method of ending such like disputes, and securing your property to you beyond a possibility of disturbance. This will, I hope, appear to you so reasonable, and so just, on the part of the King, and so advantageous to you and your posterity, that I can have no doubt of your chearfully joining with me in settling such a division line as will be best for the advantage of both the white men and the Indians, and as shall best agree with the extent and increase of each province, and the Governors, whom I shall consult upon that occasion, so soon as I am fully empowered; but, in the mean time, I am desirous to know in what manner you would choose to extend it, and what you will agree honestly to, and abide by, in general terms. At the same time I am to acquaint you, that whenever the whole is settled, and that it shall appear you have so far consulted the accommodating state of our people, as to make any convenient cessions of ground, where it is most wanted, that then you will receive a considerable present in return for your friendship.

On the 3d of May, the Six Nations, by the Onondaga Speaker made the following answer.

Brother Warraghiyagey. (Sir William Johnson's Indian name.)

We have heard all you said to us yesterday, and we give you many thanks for your advice and directions to us, which we shall take due notice of.

As we are willing to shew our good disposition by our actions, we shall come into every thing you propose, that is reasonable, and we hope it will render us more regarded by the English. These are

are ſerious articles, and we ſhall conſult both ſachems and warriors about them, and by to morrow be able to anſwer you upon them but with regard to what you ſpoke to us about the King's deſire, that we ſhould agree about a line between us and the Engliſh, we muſt deſire to know of you how you intended the line ſhould go, and how far.

Sir William anſwered,

Brethren,

I THANK you for taking what I ſaid into ſerious conſideration. With regard to what you deſire to know concerning the line, if one ſachem from each nation attends early to-morrow morning, I ſhall ſpeak farther upon that ſubject.

On the 4th of May, the Onondaga Speaker addreſſed Sir William as follows:

Brother,

We yeſterday opened our ears to what you ſaid to us, and we have deliberated on it ever ſince. We now beg you will open your ears, and hearken to what we have to ſay in anſwer to it.

Gave three ſtrings.

Brother,

We have heard what you told us, concerning the intentions of the great King, about a line between us and the Engliſh, and we have conſidered that ſuch a thing will be very neceſſary, provided the white people will abide by it.

Brother,

The chief cauſe of all the late wars was about lands. We ſaw the Engliſh coming towards us from all parts, and they have cheated us ſo often, that we could not think well of it. We were afraid that in a little time you would be at our very caſtles; for this reaſon we thank the great King for his good intentions, and we hope he will make his people keep within bounds, which they have not yet done; We therefore agree, that a boundary ſhall be made between us, and that it ſhall run from Fort Edward along to the Mohawk's caſtle, and from thence along the great mountain to Harris's ferry, on the river Suſquehanna, agreeable to what we have drawn here, on a piece of bark. A Belt.

Brother,

WE have told you our minds; if it does not pleaſe you, it is none of our faults. We were always ready to give, but the Engliſh do not deal fairly with us; they are more cunning than we are. they get our names upon paper very faſt, and we often do not know what it is for. We would do more to pleaſe the King, but it is hardly in our power, and ſome of us do not like it because we are ſo often impoſed upon. one of our nations is going to be cheated out of almoſt all the land between the Mohawk and the Big river, by people at Albany, to whom they never publickly made any ſuch grant, nor never received any thing for it. We ſpoke to you once before about it, and there are their names who ſay, that ſince they firſt heard of it, they were [illegible] ed juſtice by the ſeveral Governours at Albany long ago. [illegible] have likewiſe ſpoke to you on the ſame ſubject before, and [illegible]

that you would get juſtice for them, but it is not done; they ſent a belt over to the King about it, but they have not yet had any ſatisfaction.

Brother,

YOU ſee how it is with us; if the Engliſh would be more honeſt, we ſhould be more generous, and there would be peace all through the land: but it is hard, that one of our nations, that live ſo near you *, and have ſuffered ſo much on your account, ſhould be ſo greatly wronged. This makes us apprehenſive, that the Engliſh will ſoon ſtretch their arm over our land. We beg then, that you will ſend our belts to the King, and tell him how it is with us, and that we hope he will ſet us a good example, and give the Mohawks their land ſoon, before we ſettle any other matters: for our necks have been long ſtretched out to hear from him, and if we do not hear ſoon, ſome of our young people's head will begin to turn, and they will not regard what we ſay about peace; they will tell us it is not true, for if it was, our confederacy would obtain juſtice when they apply for it.

A Belt.

Brother,

WE have finiſhed what we had to ſay for the preſent, and we hope you will anſwer us to morrow upon it, at which time we ſhall ſpeak to you on the other matters.

On May the 5th Sir William addreſſed the Indians in the following manner.

Brethren,

YOUR ſpeech yeſterday much ſurpriſed me: you appeared deſirous to ſettle a boundary between the Engliſh and you, and ſenſible of the advantage of it: at the ſame time, you have deſcribed a boundary which is ridiculous, and which ſhews me, you do not mean what you ſay, and are not deſirous to purſue what has been recommended to you: neither does it proceed from your ignorance; for you convinced me yeſterday by the remarks you made on the great map, that you are well acquainted with the whole country, and the ſituation of all the places on the frontiers. Notwithſtanding which you have, in your boundary, cut off a large tract of country, which you all know was ſeveral years ſince purchaſed and ſettled. The land is patented ten miles beyond Fort Edward, and a great diſtance beyond Oſwegatchie Mohawks Caſtle, and the line you make from the one to the other, inſtead of adhering to, cuts off ſeveral townſhips and ſettlements, particularly in Penſylvania, which you know has been fairly purchaſed and allowed of by you, and to which you can make no claim, and you have yet ſeveral townſhips of the ſame nature. The affair of the Mohawks is of old ſtanding, and I have ſeveral times gloſſed it: I have ſeveral papers I have here, that I laid it before Governour Clinton fifteen years ago, and that at the people's congreſs at Albany, in 1754, I did what I could for the Mohawks, who were promiſed to have that matter finally ſettled for them. There is a patent for it, and it is not an eaſy matter to break it. The Mohawks have given me infinite trouble about it, ever ſince the report that it was to be ſurveyed; it has put all their

* The Shawanese

hunting.

hunting, as it has never been surveyed or settled; and I have stated their complaints and doubt not but they will be redressed. That is the only large tract which at present concerns them, and therefore I am sorry to find, you should make it any objection to the good work which the King recommends. These things require much time with white people; I have often recommended patience to them, and I wish they would follow my advice, and not interrupt a business which is of so great importance. I wanted only at present to know your general sentiments upon this subject, and I wish they had been more favourable, because it would have been as much for your interest, as that of the English.

To which the Six Nations then answered,

Brother,

WE have heard you with attention, and we are much obliged to you for shewing us what is best for our interest. We shall therefore take it further into consideration, because we are willing to shew our good disposition. We hope our behaviour on this occasion will have a proper effect upon the great King, and induce him to hearken to our complaints. We do not doubt but you have done what you could for us, and we wish it may be taken notice of; otherwise we must think ourselves greatly wronged, and our minds cannot be at peace. To morrow we shall answer you more particularly and to your satisfaction.

Then Thomas King (a chief of the Six Nations) addressed the several nations as follows:

Brethren.

I would wish you all to enter with chearfulness into the business you brother Warraghiyagey has recommended to you, and do it from your hearts. Let us follow the example of our ancestors, whose bones are now turned into dust; they were wise men, and took care of every thing that concerned peace: let us do the same, and let us make a line for the benefit of our children; that they may have lands which cannot be taken from them; and let us, in doing that, shew the King that we are generous, and that we will grant him land enough for his people. Then he will regard us, and take better care that his people do not cheat us.

On the 6th of May, after the several nations were assembled, the Onondaga speaker addressed Sir William, as follows:

Brother,

WE are now assembled to answer what you said to us yesterday, regarding the boundary line, concerning which we have not given you satisfaction. We hope we shall not please you better, and we beg you will attend to our answer, and pardon our mistakes and the manner of our expression, as we have always been accustomed to speak our thoughts freely, the rather as we heard from the French, that you had disputes upon it, and we heard from you, that they had the same, but of late we find you have had the like manner.

At length we have agreed together for ourselves, our wives and children, to make a cession to the King, of the lands we shall now

now deſcribe, beginning at Owegy, on the eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, thence down the eaſt ſide of the river to Shamokin (or Fort Auguſta) and running up the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, on the ſouth ſide thereof, and from thence to Kittaning, or Odigo on the Ohio, thence along and down the Ohio to the Cherokee river, and up the ſame to its head, on this ſide; upon condition that you have ſome regard for our warriors, who always paſs through that country, and give them always a free paſſage; and we are very happy in being all aſſembled here, both ſachems and warriors, at this time, and not as has been formerly the caſe on ſuch occaſions.

We can now all act together, as all ſhould receive a ſhare for what they have ceded, by which it will be preſerved in our minds. We have never refuſed you lands. In many places we have given proofs of our friendſhip, on which we have been promiſed a recompence which we have not received. We aſſiſted your army laſt year, and many of our people were forſaken and left to famiſh, and we have been promiſed a large trade, and to fix interpreters, etc. at each poſt, which it is not come as yet. We beg you will conſider theſe things, and have regard to your promiſes and our requeſts, as we pay due regard to your deſires at preſent; that therefore you will take theſe things into your conſideration, and afford us a plentiful trade, and proper interpreters at the poſts, as you have promiſed. It is in expectation of this, that we have now agreed to your propoſals, and for the ſake of eſtabliſhing tranquility, we therefore recommend it earneſtly to you, to conſider what we have ſaid. We have farther to add, that you will conſider our hungry people will ſometimes kill your cattle and tread down your corn; if they do ſo now, it may be worſe when we aſſemble all nations: We therefore beg, that, whenever you finally ſettle this affair, and that all your Governours meet about it, you would appoint the Congreſs in ſome place more remote, and that you would bring proviſions thither with you. The requeſt of the traders ſhall be complied with, and we ſhall agree to give them ſome lands near Fort Pitt, and alſo to your deſire concerning ſome lands about the forts, for the uſe of your garriſons.

Then Thomas King ſaid to the ſeveral nations:

Brethren,

I hope you will now remember what we have agreed to, and what your brother has ſaid: for we have now all, men, women, and children, been witneſs of this tranſaction, which is done publickly, nor can it be ſaid our chiefs received any bribes; therefore ſhould we forget what is now done, it will be a great reflection upon us, as none of us, with truth, can deny it.

May the 6th, Sir William aſſembled all the chiefs, and ſpoke to them concerning the boundary line, offering that they had not cloſed it properly to the eaſtward, which was highly neceſſary.

The Onondaga ſpeaker anſwered,

Brother,

WE have attended to you, and we have already conſidered about cloſing the line; but we find it a difficult matter to determine,

termine, as ſo many tribes and branches of our confederacy have their reſidence about the Suſquehanna. We think to continue the line up that river to Cherry Valley Lake, and from thence to the German Flats, would be very advantageous to you; becauſe our brethren the Onedas ſay, you have no right or title on the ſouth ſide the Mohawk river above that place, however, for the preſent, we ſhall not extend the boundary line higher than Owegi, but when the affair comes to be finally determined, we ſhall think farther about it.

Then Canaghqhieſa ſaid,

Brother,

You know that we are the owners of the land weſtward of the German Flats, we hope we are not to be cheated out of it, but we have reaſon to think oddly of it; as a German is gone to live at our large field Oriſca, which is our property, we beg you will drive him off for he has no right to it, for we well know the lands we ſold, from the reſt, and eſpecially our ſiſters, becauſe we would not do any thing in it, till we ſpoke to you about it. We think we are ſtrangely dealt with, our fathers were aſked to ſell farms, and whenever they agreed to it, the white people took woods, and all which we knew nothing of, till we ſaw people coming into our country. Brother, ſince that is the caſe, let us know, what the white people claim, and we will tell honeſtly what we ſold.

Sir William anſwered,

Brethren,

As I only wanted to know your ſentiments in General, about a boundary, I am content the line remains for the preſent, as far as you recommend as to what you mentioned, running to the German Flats, it cannot be agreed to, there are good titles within that line. What the Oneidas ſay about the man at Oriſca, I did not hear of till now, if he is unjuſtly ſettled, he will remove on proper warning. Whenever I can hear of your being wronged, I ſhall uſe my intereſt to get juſtice for you but you would have much leſs cauſe to complain, if your people would never meddle in land affairs, without the knowledge of the whole nation.

TO all people to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting: Know ye, that we Abraham a Mohawk chief, Seunghois a Oneida chief, Saquarifera a Tuſcarora chief, Canaugheata chief of the Onondaga council, Tagaaia a Cayuga chief, and Guſtarax a Seneca chief, chiefs and ſachems of the Six United Nations, and being and effectually repreſenting all the tribes of the ſaid Six United Nations, ſend greeting

WHEREAS Robert Callender, David Franks, Joſeph Simmons, Levy Andrew Levy, Phillip Boyle, John Baynton, Samuel Wharton, George Morgan, Joſeph Spere, Thomas Smallman, Samuel Wharton adminiſtrator of John Welch deceaſed, Edmund Moran, Evan Shelby, Samuel Poſſlethwait, John Gibſon, Richard Winſton, Dennis Crohen, William Thomſon, Abraham

Abraham Mitchel, James Dundas, Thomas Dundas, and John Ormſby, in and by their ſeveral and reſpective letters or powers of attorney, duly ſigned, ſealed, and delivered by them, and now produced interpreted, and explained to us have conſtituted, nominated and appointed, William Trent, of the county of Cumberland, and province of Pennſylvania, merchant, their lawful attorney and agent, to aſk, ſolicit, demand, and receive from the ſachems, councellors, and warriors of the ſaid Six United Nations, a grant of a tract of land, as a compenſation, ſatisfaction, or retribution for the goods, merchandiſe, and effects of the ſaid William Trent, and the traders aforeſaid, which the Shawneſſe, Delawares, and Huron tribes, tributaries of the ſaid Six Nations (contrary to all good faith, and in violation of their repeated promiſes of ſafety and protection to their perſons, ſervants, and effects, whilſt trading in their country) did in the ſpring of the year 1763, violently ſeize upon, and unjuſtly appropriate to their own uſe:

AND WHEREAS we are now convened in full council, by order of our father, the King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc. at Fort Stanwix, in the province of New-York, in order to agree for, aſcertain, and finally fix and ſettle a permanent and laſting boundary line between the hunting country, which we, at the conference aforeſaid, ſhall and will reſerve for ourſelves, our children and our tributaries, and the territories of the ſaid King of Great Britain:

AND WHEREAS application was formerly made to the ſaid Six United Nations by Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, at the requiſition of the aforeſaid traders, who had ſuſtained and ſuffered the loſſes aforeſaid, for a retribution for the ſame, which the ſaid Six United Nations promiſed and agreed to, whenſoever he, the ſaid Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, ſhould be empowered by his ſaid Majeſty, the King of Great Britain, to eſtabliſh the boundary line aforeſaid:

AND WHEREAS the ſaid Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, has now at this preſent Congreſs, reminded the ſaid Six United Nations of their ſaid promiſe, and at the earneſt deſire of the aforeſaid traders, by their ſaid attorney, ſtrongly recommended to the ſaid Six United Nations, to make them a retribution, by a grant of a tract of land to his ſaid Majeſty, the King of Great-Britain, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the only uſe, benefit, and behoof of the ſaid William Trent, in his own right, and as attorney as aforeſaid: all which the ſaid Six United Nations having taken into their conſideration, and being heartily diſpoſed to agree thereunto, as an inſtance of their juſtice and concern for the ſaid loſſes, do thereforeby by theſe preſents ſignify, publiſh, and declare, that notwithſtanding the grant and gift hereby made and given by them unto his ſaid Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, and ſo forth (to and for the only uſe, benefit, and behoof of the ſaid William Trent, in his own right, and as attorney as aforeſaid) will be included within the ſection, line, and boundary line which the ſaid Six United Nations ſhall and will make, fell and grant to the ſaid King of Great-Britain, at

the

conference aforeſaid, now holden at Fort Stanwix, aforeſaid, the ſaid Sir William Johnſon, Baronet:

YET NEVERTHELESS, the ſaid Six United Nations have neither aſked, demanded, nor received from him the ſaid Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, nor from any other perſon or perſons in behalf of the ſaid King of Great-Britain, any conſideration for the hereby given and granted premiſes, neither ſhall nor will the ſaid Six United Nations, nor their heirs nor deſcendants (and by theſe preſents, they, the ſaid Six United Nations, wholly and entirely interdict and prohibit them from ſo doing) demand, nor receive from the ſaid King of Great-Britain, nor from his ſucceſſours, nor from his or their miniſters or ſervants, any conſideration whatſoever, or howſoever, for the hereby granted bargain, or now given premiſes, or any part, purport, or parcel thereof, the ſame being their own voluntary act and deed, ſolely, and bona fide deſigned and intended by them as a compenſation, ſatisfaction and retribution for the loſſes ſuſtained by the ſaid William Trent, and the Indian traders aforeſaid, by the depredations of the Shawneſſe, Delaware, and Huron tribes of Indians aforeſaid, in the aforeſaid year, 1763.

NOW this indenture witneſſeth, that we the ſaid Abraham, Canaghois, Saquariſera, Chenaughetta, Tagania, and Gauſtarax chiefs and ſachems of the ſaid Six United Nations, and being fully effectually as aforeſaid, repreſenting all the tribes of the Six United Nations) for and in conſideration of the ſum of 85,0[illegible]l. 10s. lawful money of the province of New-York (the ſame being the amount of the goods and merchandiſe, which were unjuſtly taken and taken, as aforeſaid by the Shawneſſe, Delaware, and Huron tribes of Indians aforeſaid, from the ſaid William Trent, Robert Callender, David Franks, Joſeph Simons, Levy Andrew Levy, Philip Boyle, John Baynton, Samuel Wharton, George Croghan, Joſeph Spear, Thomas Smallman, Samuel Wharton executor of John Welch, deceaſed, Edmund Moran, Bryan Conroy, Samuel Poſtlethwait, John Gibſon, Richard Winſton, James Croſton, William Thomſon, Abraham Mitchell, James Sandilands, Thomas Dundas, and John Ormſby, in the aforeſaid year 1763, whereof juſt and fair accounts have, in open hall and nation, been produced, interpreted, and explained to us; which, at our deſire, are now lodged and depoſited with the ſaid Sir William Johnſon, Baronet. And for and in conſideration of the ſum of 5[illegible] lawful money, aforeſaid, to us in hand paid by the ſaid William Trent, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, to give, grant, bargain, and ſell unto His ſaid Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the only uſe, benefit and behoof of the ſaid William Trent, in his own right and in truſt as aforeſaid, all that tract or parcel of land, beginning at the utterly ſide of the mouth of Little Kanhawa river, where it empties itſelf into the Ohio, and running thence ſouth-weſt to the Laurel Hill, thence along the ſame Hill until it ſtrikes the river Monongahela, then down the ſame of the ſaid river Monongahela, according to the ſeveral courſes thereof, to the ſouthern boundary line of the province of

of Pennsylvania; thence westerly along the course of the said province boundary line, as far as the same shall extend, and from thence by the same course to the river Ohio, thence down the said river Ohio, according to the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning: together with all and singular the trees, woods, underwoods, mines, minerals, ores, waters, water-courses, fishings, fowlings, huntings, profits, commodities, advantages, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said tract or parcel of land belonging, or in any ways appertaining; or which now are or formerly have been accepted, reputed, taken, known, used, occupied or enjoyed, to or with the same, or any part, parcel, or members thereof, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits, of all and singular the said premises above mentioned, and every part or parcel thereof with the appurtenances. And also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever whether native, legal, or equitable, of us the said Indians, and each and every of us, and of all and every other person and persons whatsoever of or belonging to the said nations, of, in, to, and out of all and singular the premises above mentioned and of, in, to, and out of every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold, all and singular the said tract, parcel and parcels of land, given, granted, and bargained premises with their appurtenances, unto his said Majesty King George the third, his heirs and successours, but to and for the only use, benefit, and behoof of the said William Trent, in his own right, and as attorney aforesaid, his heirs and assigns for ever: And the said Abraham, Sennghois, Siquarifera, Chenaugheata, Tagaaia, and Gaustarax, for themselves, and for the Six United Nations, and all and every other nation and nations, tribes, tributaries, and dependants on the said Six United Nations, and their and every of their posterities, the said tract and parcel of land and premises, and every part thereof, against them, the said Abraham, Sennghois, Siquarifera, Chenaugheata, Tagaaia, and Gustarax; and against the Six United Nations, and their tributaries and dependants, and all and every their posterities, to his said Majesty, his heirs and successours, but to and for the only use, benefit, and behoof of the said William Trent, in his own right, and as attorney aforesaid, his heirs and assigns, shall and will warrant, and for ever defend by these presents: In witness whereof, we the said chiefs and sachems, in behalf of ourselves respectively, and in behalf of the whole Six United Nations aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands and seals, in the presence of the persons subscribing as witnesses hereunto, at a Congress held at Fort Stanwix aforesaid, this third day of November, in the ninth year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty eight.

Abraham, or Tyahanefera, } chief of — The mark of his nation, (L. S.) — The Mohawk Wolf.

William, or Sennghois. } chief of — The mark of his nation. (L. S.) the Oneidas. The ſtone.

Hendrick, or Saquarifera, } chief of — The mark of his nation. (L. S.) the Tuſcaroras. The croſs.

Bunt, or Chenaugheata, } chief of — The mark of his nation. (L. S.) the Onondagas. The mountain.

Tagaia, chief of — The mark of his nation. (L. S.) the Cayugas. The pipe.

Gauſtarax, chief of — The mark of his nation. (L. S.) the Senecas. The high hill.

Sealed and delivered in the preſence of us,

William Franklin, Governor of New-Jerſey.
Frederick Smith, Chief Juſtice of New Jerſey.
Thomas Walker, Commiſſioner for Virginia.
Richard Peters, James Tilghman, } of the Council of Pennſylvania.
John Skinner, Captain in the 70th regiment.
Joſeph Chew, of Connecticut.
John Weatherhead, of New-York.
John Walker, of Virginia.
E. Fitch, of Connecticut.
Thomas Walker, Jun. of Virginia.
John Butler, Interpreter for the Crown.

On the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1769, before me Iſaac Jones, eſq Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, came the Rev. Richard Peters, rector of the two United Churches of Chriſt Church and St. Peters, in Philadelphia, one of the ſubſcribing witneſſes to the within written deed, and made oath on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, that he was preſent, and did ſee the within named Abraham, or Tyahanefera, a chief of the Mohawks; William, or Sennghois, a chief of the Oneidas; Hendrick, or Saquarifera, a chief of the Tuſcororas; Bunt, or Chenaugheata, a chief of the Onondagas; Tagaia, a chief of the Cayugas; and Gauſtarax, a chief of the Senecas, make the ſeveral marks in the within written deed, against their reſpective names, placed as the particular mark of each nation; and did alſo ſee the ſaid Abraham, or Tyahanefera; William, or Sennghois; Hendrick, or Saquarifera; Bunt, or Chenaugheata; Tagaia, and Gauſtarax, reſpectively ſeal, and as their act and deed, deliver in behalf of themſelves, and the ſeveral nations which they effectually repreſented, the within written deed poll; and that the name Richard Peters, ſubſcribed thereto as a witneſs of the ſame, is of his own hand writing; and alſo, that the ſaid Richard Peters ſaw W. Franklin, Governour of New-Jerſey, Frederick Smith, chief juſtice of New-Jerſey, Thomas Walker, Com-

Commiſſioner for Virginia; James Tilghman, of the Council of Pennſylvania; John Skinner, Capt. in the 70th regiment; Joſeph Chew, of Connecticut; John Walker, of Virginia; E. Fitch, of Connecticut; Thomas Walker, jun. of Virginia; John Butler, Interpreter for the Crown, ſubſcribe their names as witneſſes likewiſe to the ſigning, ſealing, and delivery of the within written deed poll. Witneſs my hand and ſeal, the day and year aforeſaid.

I. JONES, (L. S)

Minutes of the Congreſs at Fort Stanwix, in 1768.

AT a General Congreſs held with the Six Nations, Shawneſſe, Delaware, Senecas of Ohio, and their dependants, at Fort Stanwix, October 26, 1768.

PRESENT,

The Honourable Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, Superintendant of Indian affairs; His Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Governour of the province of New-Jerſey; Thomas Walker, Eſq; Commiſſioner from the colony of Virginia; Honourable Frederick Smyth, Chief Juſtice of New Jerſey; Richard Peters and James Tilghman, Eſquires, Commiſſioners from the province of Pennſylvania; George Croghan and Daniel Claus, Eſquires, Deputy Agents of Indian affairs; Guy Johnſon, Eſq; Deputy Agent and Secretary of Indian affairs with ſundry other Gentlemen from the different colonies; John Butler, Eſq; Mr. Andrew Montour, and Mr. Philip Phillips, Interpreters for the Crown.

INDIAN CHIEFS PRESENT. Mohawks,--Abraham, Kanadagaya, Kendrick, Arighiadecka, Kayenquerego, Tahairihogo, Onontio, etc. etc. etc. Onondagas, The Bunt, Tewanut, Dagarandi, Tawaughti, etc. etc. etc. Senecas,---- Ghuttarax, Onongut, etc. etc. etc. Oneidas,--Canaghquieſon, Nicholaſera, Senugus, Gajuheta, Tagawaron, etc. etc. etc. Cajugas,--Taguia, Skanedy, Atrawawna, etc. etc. etc. Tuſcaroras,--Squarifera, Kanigot, Tyagawaye, etc. etc. etc. Mingos of Ohio. Shawneſe,--Benevilica. Delawares, Kilibuck, Turtleheart, etc. etc. etc.

Brethren,

HEARKEN to me, who have good words to ſpeak to you, ſuch as are for the benefit of your whole confederacy, and your children yet unborn.

You all remember, that three years ago I ſignified to you his Majeſty's deſire to establish a boundary line between his people and yours; and that we then agreed together, how ſome part of that line ſhould run, whenever the time came to be ſettled.

You all, I am hopeful, recollect the reaſons I then gave you for making ſuch a boundary: nevertheleſs, I ſhall again repeat them. You know, brethren, that the encroachments upon your lands have been always one of your principal ſubjects of complaint; and that, ſo far as it could be done, endeavours have been wanting for your obtaining redreſs. But it was a difficult talk, and generally unſucceſsful, for although the provinces have bounds between each other, there are no certain bounds

between

between them and you, and thereby, not only several of our people, ignorant in Indian affairs, have advanced too far into your country, but also many of your own people, through the want of such a line, have been deceived in the sales they have made, or in the limits they have set to our respective claims. This contention, is a sad one, which has frequently given us much trouble, and turned many of your heads; but it is likely to continue so, until some bounds are agreed to, fixed upon, and made public between us. The great, the good King of England, my master, whose friendship and tender regard for your interests I wish you may ever hold in remembrance, has, amongst other instances of his goodness, after long deliberation on some means for your relief, and for preventing future disputes concerning lands, at length resolved upon fixing a general boundary line between his subjects and you, and that in such a manner as shall be most agreeable to you. In consequence of which, I have received his royal commands to call you together for the establishment thereof; and after conferring with the governments interested in and upon you, to give before you the Governour of the Jerseys, the commissioners on behalf of Maryland, Governour of Virginia, and commissioners from Pennsylvania, in order to give you the strongest assurances on behalf of their respective governments, of their resolutions to pay due regard to what shall be now entered into: the presence of so many great men will give a satisfaction to the transaction, and cause the same to be known as far as the English name extends. His Majesty has directed me to give you a handsome proof of his generosity, proportioned to the nature and extent of what lands shall fall to him. Upon this head, I hope that your deliberations will be unanimous, and your obedience for to his Majesty may consider as proofs of your gratitude for all his favours. A fine new belt.

The importance of this affair now before us, requires the most serious attention. I will not burthen you with any other subject until this is generally settled, and therefore we shall adjourn that you may attend to think of it, and come fully prepared to give an agreeable answer.

Then Sehoharim, Chief of the Mohawks, after repeating what Sir William had said, addressed him,

Brother,

We give you thanks for what you have said to us at this meeting, a weighty affair, and we shall, agreeable to your desire, take it into our most serious consideration. We are glad that so many great men are assembled to be witnesses of the transactions, and we are now resolved to retire and consult on a proper answer to be given to all you have said; and so soon as we have agreed upon it, we shall give you notice, that we may again assemble and make it known to you, and we are all much obliged to you, that you have desired us to attend to this great affair alone at this time, that our minds might not be hurried or diverted from it by attending to any thing else.

AT

AT a General Congreſs held at Fort Stanwix with the Six Nations and other Indians, on Tueſday November the 5th, 1768.

PRESENT as at the former Meeting.

The Indians being aſſembled, they deſired to know, whether Sir William was prepared to hear them; and on being anſwered in the affirmative, the Speaker ſtood up, and ſpoke as follows:

Brother,

WE are hopeful that you will not take it amiſs that we have delayed till now our publick anſwer on the ſubject you recommended to us; this was a great and weighty matter, requiring long deliberation, and ſhould not be undertaken lightly: we have accordingly conſidered it, and are now come to give you our final reſolutions thereon, to which we beg your attention.

Brother,

WE remember, that on our firſt meeting with you, when you came with your ſhip, we kindly received you, entertained you, and entered into an alliance with you, though we were then great and numerous, and your people inconſiderable and weak: and we know that we entered into a covenant-chain of bark with you and faſtened your ſhip therewith; but being apprehenſive the bark would break, and your ſhip be loſt, we made one of iron, and held it faſt, that it ſhould not ſlip from us: but perceiving the former chain was liable to ruſt, we made a ſilver chain to guard againſt it. Then, Brother, you aroſe, renewed that chain, which began to look dull, and have for many years taken care of our affairs by the command of the great King, and you, by your labours, have poliſhed that chain ſo that it has looked bright, and is become known to all nations; for all which we ſhall ever regard you, and we are thankful to you in that you have taken ſuch care of theſe great affairs, of which we are always mindful, and we do now, on our parts, renew and ſtrengthen the covenant chain, by which we will abide, ſo long as you ſhall preſerve it ſtrong and bright on your part. A Belt.

Brother,

WE are glad that you have opened the rivers and cleared the roads, as it is ſo neceſſary to us both. We were promiſed, that when the war was over, we ſhould have trade in plenty, goods cheap, and honeſt men to deal with us; and that we ſhould have proper perſons to manage all this. We hope, that theſe promiſes will never be forgot, but that they will be fully performed, that we ſhall feel the benefits of an intercourſe between us; that the roads and waters may be free and open to us all, to go to the ſouthward, or for our friends from thence, with whom we are now at peace, to viſit us; but we may have proper perſons in our countries to manage affairs, and limits to mead our grains and implements; and in the encouragement of this, we do now, on our parts, open the roads and waters, and promiſe to aſſiſt in keeping them ſo. A Belt.

Then, after repeating all that had been ſaid concerning the line, the Speaker proceeded,

Brother,

We have long conſidered this propoſal for a boundary between

us

us, and we think it will be of good conſequence, if you, on your parts, pay a due regard to it; and we, in conſequence thereof, have had ſundry meetings amongſt ourſelves and with you; and from all that you have ſaid to us thereon, we have at length come to a final reſolution concerning it, and we hope that what is now agreed upon ſhall be inviolably obſerved on your parts, as we are determined it ſhall be on ours; and that no further attempts will be made on our lands, but that this line be conſidered as final; and we do now agree to the line we have marked upon your map, now before you, on certain conditions on which we have ſpoken, and ſhall ſay more, and we deſired that one article of this our agreement be, that none of the provinces, or their people, ſhall attempt to invade it, under colour of any old deeds, or other pretences whatſoever: for in many of theſe things we have been impoſed on, and therefore we diſclaim them all. Which bounds, now agreed to, we begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee river, which is now our juſt right; and from thence we go up, on the ſouth ſide of the Ohio, to Kittanning, above Fort Pitt, from thence a direct line to the neareſt fork of the Weſt Branch of Suſquehanna, thence through the Alegany mountains, along the ſouth ſide of the ſaid Weſt Branch, till we come oppoſite to the mouth of the creek called Tiadaghton; thence acroſs the Weſt Branch, and along the eaſt ſide of that creek, and along the ridge of Burnet's hills, to a creek called Awandie, thence down the ſame to the Eaſt Branch of Suſquehanna, and acroſs the ſame, and up the eaſt ſide of that river to Owego; from thence eaſtward to Delaware river, and up that river to oppoſite where Tiaoaderrah falls into Suſquehanna; thence to Tiaoaderrah, and up the weſt ſide thereof, and its weſt branches to the head thereof; thence by a ſtraight line to the mouth of Canada creek, where it empties itſelf into Wood creek, at the end of the long carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix. And this we declare to be our final reſolves, and we expect that the conditions of this our grant will be obſerved.

A Belt.

Brother,

NOW as we have made ſo large a ceſſion to the King of ſuch a valuable and extenſive country, we do expect it as the terms of our agreement, that the Indians be paid to all our reaſonable deſires. We do now, on this occaſion, on behalf and in the name of all our warriors of the ſix nations, make Condition, that our warriors ſhall have the liberty of hunting throughout the country, as they have no other means of ſubſiſtance; and as your people have not the ſame cuſtoms or traditions, that the white people be reſtricted from hunting on our ſide of the line, to prevent contention between us.

A Belt.

Brother,

BY this belt we addreſs ourſelves to the great King of England, to whom you owe your allegiance, and intend to be [illegible] the Six Nations, Shawanee, Delawares, and all our friends, that [illegible] the King [illegible] country, [illegible] that what we [illegible] it muſt be for ever of

its value; We make it a condition of this our agreement concerning the line, that his majesty will not forget or neglect to shew us his favour, or suffer the chain to contract rust; but that he will direct those who have the management of our affairs to be punctual in renewing our ancient agreements: That as the Mohawks are now within the line which we give to the King, and that those people are the true old heads of the whole confederacy, their several Villages, and all the land they occupy unappropriated about them, as also the residences of any other of our confederacy affected by this session, shall be considered as their sole property, and at their disposal, both now and so long as the sun shines, and that all grants or engagements they have now or lately entered into, shall be considered as independant of this boundary*: so that they who have so little left, may not lose the benefit of the side of it, but that the people with whom they have agreed, may have the land. We likewise further condition, on behalf of all the Six Nations, and of all our allies, friends, and relations, our dependants, that as we have experienced how difficult it is to get justice, or to make our complaints known, and that it is not in the power of our superintendant to take care of our affairs in different places without the King's help; that his Majesty will give him help and strength to do us justice, and to manage our affairs in a proper manner. We all know the want of this, and we make it a point of great consequence, on which this our present agreement is to depend, and without which affairs will go wrong, and our heads may be turned.

Brother,

WE likewise desire that as we have now given up a great deal of lands within the bounds that Mr. Penn claimed a right of buying, that he may, in consequence of the agreement now entered into by you, enjoy what we have given within them limits. And as we hear that Lidius of Albany did, in the name of several persons, lay claim to lands in Pennsylvania, which we know to be untrue, and that the deeds he pretends a right to were invalid, we expect that no regard will be paid to them, or any such claims, now or hereafter, as we have fairly sold them to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, to whom alone we shall sell lands within that province, and we shall now give them a deed for that and other lands there. And in order to shew that we love justice, and even do it to those who indeed by some of our dependants for a valuable consideration long ago, may have a grant for the lands we have given them up to, as a satisfaction to their losses; and as we hear Mr. Croghan long ago got a deed for lands from us, which may now be taken into Mr. Penn's lands;

C should

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* This refers to Pennsylvania on the Susquehanna, etc.

§ Mr. Penn's claim to Pennsylvania was contained in a grant or charter to him, dated the 4th of March, 1681, and of an act of assembly of Pennsylvania, passed in 1700, prohibiting all persons, except himself and his heirs, from buying any lands from the natives without the leave of the proprietaries.

† The proprietaries agreed to pay the Six Nations, a large sum of money at the Treaty of Lancaster, besides making them considerable presents for the lands, the payments paid the Six Nations at each of these treaties, before the confederation of the United States.

ſhould it ſo happen, we requeſt that it may be conſidered, ſ that he may get as much from the King ſomewhere elſe, as fairly bought it. And as we have given enough to ſhew our lo for the king, and make his people eaſy, in the next place, expect, that no old claims, which we diſavow, or new encroa ments may be allowed of.

Brother,

We have now gone through this matter, and we have ſhewn ou ſelves ready to give the King whatever we could reaſonably ſpar we on our parts, expreſs our regard for him, and we hope f his favour in return. Our words are ſtrong and our reſolution firm, and we expect that our requeſts will be complied with, i aſmuch as we have ſo generouſly complied with all that has be defired, as far as was conſiſtent with our intereſt. A Belt.

AT a general Congreſs held at Fort Stanwix with the Six N tions, and other Indians, on Friday, November 4, 1768.

PRESENT, as at the former Meeting.

SIR WILLIAM, at the deſire of the Gentlemen commiſſione from Pennſylvania, acquainted the Indians, that they, the co miſſioners, had a preſent ready to the amount of five hundr dollars, to give in full ſatisfaction of the Conoſtoga lands, whic by the death of that people, became veſted in the proprietor That they freely gave this ſum, as a farther proof of the regar of that province for them and of their concern for the unhapp fate of the Conoſtogas. Then Sir William told the Indians, tha as the proprietaries did not know, whether they would choo money or goods for the addition of land to Pennſylvania, they were then unprovided; but that Sir William Johnſon would b anſwerable for the ſpeedy payment of the purchaſe, and would propoſe to them, either to receive it in money, to be ſent on th commiſſioners return, or in goods as ſpeedy as poſſible, or to wait till next ſpring, by which time they could have goods better, and more for the ſame money from England, which was ſubmitted to their determination.

As it grew late, Sir William diſmiſſed the Indians till the next day, when they were to ſubſcribe to the deed of ceſſion, and re ceive the conſideration.

At night the Chiefs came to Sir William, and told him, that they had conſidered the propoſal made by the commiſſioners o Pennſylvania, and they preferred the receiving the purchaſe in caſh, as the ſpeedieſt payments; which was agreed to, and ſe curity given, that the ſame ſhould be paid in ſix weeks.

AT a Congreſs with the ſeveral Nations, Saturday, Novembe 5, 1768.

PRESENT, as before.

THE deed to His Majeſty, that to the proprietors of Penn ſylvania, with that to the traders, being then laid on the tabl were executed in the preſence of the Governor, commiſſioners and the reſt of the gentlemen.

After which, the Chiefs of each nation received the caſh, whic was piled on a table for that purpoſe, and then proceeded to d vide the goods amongſt their people, which occupied the remainder of that day.

P. M. The Governour and commiſſioners took leave, and re turned to their reſpective provinces; and the [illegible] Wil[illegible]

ſk leave of the chiefs, recommending it to them to remember what had been then tranſacted, and cautioning them againſt committing any diſorders at their departure, but to pack up their goods and return home in peace and good order.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or may concern.

WE the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Confederate Nations, and of the Shawaneſſe, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and other dependant tribes, on behalf of ourſelves and of the reſt of our ſeveral nations, the chiefs and warriors of whom are now here convened by Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, his Majeſty's Superintendent of our affairs, ſend greeting:

WHEREAS his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to propoſe to us in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-five, that a boundary line ſhould be fixed between the Engliſh and us, to aſcertain and eſtabliſh our limits, and prevent thoſe intruſions and encroachments, of which we had ſo long and loudly complained; and to put a ſtop to the many fraudulent advantages which had been ſo often taken of us; which boundary appearing to us a wiſe and good meaſure, we did then agree to a part of a line, and promiſed to ſettle the whole finally, whenſoever Sir William Johnſon ſhould be fully impowered to treat with us for that purpoſe.

And whereas his ſaid Majeſty has at length given Sir William Johnſon orders to compleat the ſaid boundary line between the provinces and the Indians; in conformity to which orders, Sir William Johnſon has convened the chiefs and warriors of our reſpective nations, who are the true and abſolute proprietors of the lands in queſtion, and who are here now to a very conſiderable number.

And whereas many unneceſſes doubts have ariſen amongſt us, which have given riſe to an apprehenſion that the line may not be ſtrictly obſerved on the part of the Engliſh, in which caſe matters may be worſe than before; which apprehenſion, together with the dependant ſtate of ſome of our tribes, and other circumſtances, retarded the ſettlement, and became the ſubject of ſome debate; Sir William Johnſon has at length ſo far ſatisfied us upon it, as to induce us to come to an agreement concerning the line, which is now brought to a concluſion, the whole being fully explained to us in a large aſſembly for our people, before Sir William Johnſon, and in preſence of his Excellency the Governor of New-Jerſey, the commiſſioners from the provinces of Virginia and Pennſylvania, and ſundry other gentlemen; by which line ſo agreed upon, a conſiderable tract of country along ſeveral provinces, is by us ceded to his ſaid Majeſty, which we are induced to, and do hereby ratify and confirm to his ſaid Majeſty, from the expectation and confidence we place in his royal goodneſs, that he will graciouſly comply with our humble requeſts, as theſe are expreſſed in the ſpeech of the ſeveral nations * addreſſed to his Majeſty, through Sir William Johnſon, on Tueſday the firſt day of the preſent month of November; while in we have declared our expectations of the continuance of his Majeſty's favour, and our deſire that our ancient engagements be obſerved, and our affairs attended to by the officer who has the management thereof, enabling him to diſcharge all the matters properly for our intereſt: That the lands occupied by the Mohawks around their villages,

* See page 11.

as well as by any other nation affected by this our ceſſion, m effectually remain to them and to their poſterity; and that engageth itſ garding property, which they may now be u may be proſecuted, and our preſent grants § deemed valid an parts, with the ſeveral other humble requeſts contained in ſaid ſpeech:

AND WHEREAS at the ſettling of the ſaid line, it appeared that the line deſcribed by his Majeſty's order, was extended to the northward of Owegy, or to the ſouthward of Great Kanawa river; we have agreed to, and continued the line to the northward, on a ſuppoſition that it was omitted, by reaſon of our not having come to any determination concerning its courſe, at a Congreſs held in 1765 ‖. And in ſmuch as the line to the northward, becomes the moſt neceſſary of any, for preventing encroachments, on our very towns and reſidences; and we have given this line more favourably to Pennſylvania, for the reaſons and conſiderations mentioned in the treaty. We have likewiſe continued it ſouth to the Cherokee river, becauſe the ſame is, and we do declare it to be our true bounds with the ſouthern Indians, and that we have an undoubted right to the country as far ſouth as that river, which makes our ceſſion to his Majeſty much more advantageous than that propoſed. Now therefore, know ye, that we the ſachems and chiefs aforementioned, native Indians and proprietors of the lands hereafter deſcribed, for and in behalf of ourſelves and the whole of our confederacy, for the conſiderations herein before mentioned, and alſo for and in conſideration of the valuable preſent of the ſeveral articles in uſe amongſt Indians, which, together with a large ſum of money, amounts in the whole, to the ſum of ten thouſand four hundred and ſixty pounds ſeven ſhillings and three pence ſterling, to us now delivered, and paid by Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, his Majeſty's ſole agent and ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the northern department of America, in the name and behalf of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, defender of the faith; the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, and the ſaid Indians, have for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, granted, bargained, ſold, releaſed, and confirmed, and by theſe preſents do grant, bargain, ſell, releaſe, and confirm, unto our ſaid Sovereign Lord King George the Third, and all that tract of land ſituate in North-America at the back of the Britiſh ſettlements, bounded by a line which we have now agreed upon, and do hereby eſtabliſh as the boundary between us and the Britiſh Colonies in America; beginning at the mouth of the Cherokee or Hogohege river, where it empties into the river Ohio, and running from thence upwards along the ſouth ſide of the ſaid river to Kittanning, which is above Fort Pitt; from thence by a direct line to the neareſt fork of the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, then through the Alleghany mountains along the ſouth ſide of the ſaid weſt branch, till it comes oppoſite to the mouth of the river called Tiadaghton; thence across the weſt branch and up

§ The grants they then made, and which are before alluded to, were as follows: one to Mr. Trent; one to George Croghan, Eſq; and one to Meſſrs. Baynes, proprietors of the province of Pennſylvania.

‖ See page 2.

the south side of that creek, and along the north side of Burnet's hills, to a creek called Awandie; thence down the same to the east branch of Susquehanna, and across the same, and up the east side of that river to Owegy; from thence east to Delaware river, and up that river to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna; thence to Tianaderha, and up the west side thereof and the west side of its west branch, to the head thereof; and thence by a direct line to Canada creek, where it empties into Wood creek at the west end of the carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending eastward from every part of the said line as far as the lands formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the whole of the lands between the said line and the purchased lands or settlements, except what is within the province of Pennsylvania, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining, in the fullest and most ample manner; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, benefit, claim, and demand, either in law or equity, of each and every of us, of, in, or to the same, or any part thereof, to have and to hold the whole lands and premises hereby granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed as aforesaid, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, under the reservations made in the treaty unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third, his heirs and successours, to and for his and their own proper use and behoof for ever. In witness whereof, we the chiefs of the confederacy, have hereunto set our marks and seals, at Fort Stanwix, the 5th day of November, 1768, in the ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us }

"At a Congress held at the German Flats, in the province of New York, with the Six Nations of Indians, in July 1770, by Sir William Johnson, Baronet, His Majesty's sole agent and superintendant of Indian affairs, etc. etc.

"He spoke to them as follows:

"Brothers,

"The King my master having received all the papers and proceedings relative to the great treaty at Fort Stanwix, together with the deed of cession which you then executed to him, has laid them before his council of great men, and after considering the whole of it, has signified to me, (which I hope will be deemed a further instance of his paternal goodness,) that he did not require the land so far to the southward (as the Cherokee river) if it was of the least inconvenience to his children, whose interest he has so much at heart. He has, at length, in compliance with your own desires, as translated by me, and the public grant that you made, impowered me to ratify the same, by letters I have received from the Lord (the Earl of Hillsborough) who is one of his Majesty's Secretary's, (holding his Lordship's letter in his hand,) which I now purpose to do. You all know the deed of cession, of which this (shewing a copy) is a true copy. You all know it was executed in a public meeting of the greatest number of Indians that have ever (ever) assembled within the time of our remembrance, and that all who had any pretension to the land were [illegible]

To

To which the Six Nations anſwered;

"Brother Goragh Warraighiyagey,

"We are now met together in full council, to anſwer you concerning what you laſt ſpoke to us, about the King's having received our deed, and the proceedings at Fort Stanwix, with his ratification of the ſame, with which we are highly pleaſed."

Counſellor DAGGE's opinion on the Indian grant of lands to William Trent and others, viz.

THE writers on juriſprudence agree in the propoſition "that the original right to all kinds of property aroſe from preoccupancy, and that in a ſtate of nature every one might poſſeſs himſelf of, and retain any vacant ſubject."

The firſt occupant had a right to grant, cede, or tranſfer the ſubject he had poſſeſſed himſelf of, to ſuch perſons, and upon ſuch terms, as he thought proper; and if before ſuch grant, ceſſion or tranſfer the occupant died, his property deſcended to his children. The right of tranſmitting property always reſided in the owner, and civil inſtitutions only preſcribed the mode of carrying that right into effect.

In that period of ſociety when countries were formed, and their boundaries fixed, we find that different diſtricts were appropriated to the native owners, the firſt occupants, or in caſe of vacant or derelict lands to the firſt diſcoverers. From thoſe original proprietors each country was tranſmitted to other proprietors, by the conſent or by the conqueſt of the preſent owners.

In the caſe under conſideration, I am of opinion that the Indians of the Six Nations appear to have been entitled to the lands in queſtion from preoccupancy, or from conqueſt; but however their right accrued, they are acknowledged in expreſs words by the deed of ceſſion to the Crown, made at Fort Stanwix, November 5th, 1768, to have been at that time the true and abſolute proprietors of the lands in queſtion; and ſo they were alſo acknowledged to be in the public negociations between England and France, in the year 1755, and ſo alſo, as is ſtated in the caſe, ſeveral treaties of peace and commerce entered into with particular nations or tribes of Indians by the Engliſh nation, conſider and treat the natives or occupiers as the lawful poſſeſſors and owners of the countries they reſpectively occupy.

The deed of ceſſion to the Crown, on the 5th of November, 1768, was made in conſideration of 10,460l. 7s. 3d. ſterling, then paid to the Six United Nations, and for other conſiderations mentioned and expreſſed in that deed and the treaties previous and preparatory to it.

This deed of ceſſion, the conveyance to Mr. Trent, and the treaties in 1765 and 1768, muſt be conſidered together, as they all tend to illuſtrate the whole tranſaction, and explain the intention of the contracting parties: And taking the whole under conſideration it appears, that the Six United Nations were truly ſenſible of the great loſs the traders had ſuſtained by the treachery and depredations of ſome of their tributary or dependant tribes; that a requiſition was made to the Six United Nations in May 1765 for a grant of land by way of compenſating in ſome meaſure for the damages the traders had ſuſtained by the depredations of their dependants or tributary Indians; that the Six Nations, after deliberating from the 2d of May, when this requiſition was made, to the 6th of May, they agreed that the requeſt of the traders ſhould be complied with, and they would grant

them

them ſome lands near Fort Pitt. That at the Congreſs and treaty in November 1768, held at Fort Stanwix, the chiefs and ſachems of the Six United Nations again took this matter under their conſideration, and upon the firſt day of that month expreſſly declared, that "in order to ſhew that they loved juſtice, "they expected, that the traders who ſuffered by ſome of their "dependants in the war five years ſince, might have a grant for "the lands they then gave them down Ohio, as a ſatisfaction for "their loſſes."

On the 3d day of the ſame month of November, the Six Nations, by their ſachems and chiefs executed the conveyance to Mr. Trent, which proceeds upon a recital, that he had been impowered by ſeveral letters of attorney from the ſuffering traders named in the ſaid deed, to aſk, ſolicit, demand, and receive from the Six Nations a grant of a tract of land as a ſatisfaction, compenſation, in retribution for the goods, merchandiſe, and effects of the ſaid William Trent, and of the ſaid ſeveral traders which the ſaid Shawneſſe, Delaware and Huron tribes, tributaries of the ſaid Six Nations (contrary to all good faith, and in violation of their repeated promiſes of ſafety and protection to the traders, their ſervants and effects, while trading in their country) did violently ſeize upon, and unjuſtly appropriate to their own uſe. The deed then declares that in conſideration of the ſum of 85,916l. 1s. 8d. lawful money of the province of New-York, the ſame being the amount of the goods and merchandiſe which were unjuſtly ſeized and taken from the traders as aforeſaid, whereof juſt and fair accounts on oath and affirmation had been produced, interpreted and explained to them, and which at their deſire were then lodged and depoſited with the ſaid Sir William Johnſon. The chiefs and ſachems of the ſaid Six United Nations, for the ſaid conſiderations, and in conſideration of 5s. did give, grant, bargain and ſell unto his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſours, to and for the only uſe, benefit, and behoof of the ſaid William Trent, in his own right, and as attorney aforeſaid, all that tract of land deſcribed in the conveyance. To hold unto his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſours, but to and for the only uſe, benefit, and behoof of the ſaid William Trent, in his own right, and as attorney aforeſaid, his heirs and aſſigns for ever. This deed of conveyance ſeems to have been executed in the moſt public manner, in the preſence of the King's Governour of New-Jerſey, and the commiſſioners from Virginia and Pennſylvania. And ſeveral other perſons who attended the Congreſs, and atteſted the execution of this conveyance, which by that means received every degree of ſolemnity and ſanction.

On the 5th day of the ſame month of November, 1768, the ſaid chiefs and ſachems executed their deed of ceſſion to his Majeſty, of a large tract of country upon the river Ohio. In this deed of ceſſion the Indians expreſſly ſtipulate that their preſent grants (which words are explained in the minutes of Congreſs of November 5th, where the traders deed is mentioned with the other grants then made) "ſhould be deemed valid on their parts," and they convey to the King, not only in conſideration of the preſent then made, and the money then paid by the King amounting to 10,460l. 10s. 3d. but alſo for the other conſiderations in the deed before mentioned, and to the Halfpenny is to the King, [illegible]

ty ſo that the deed of ceſſion to the King virtually confirms the conveyance to Mr. Trent. Upon the whole, I am of opinion that Mr. Trent in his own right, and as attorney for the traders, hath a good, lawful and ſufficient title to the land granted by the ſaid deed and conveyance, ſubject only to the King's ſovereignty over the ſettlements to be eſtabliſhed thereon, and over the inhabitants as Engliſh ſubjects.

Lincoln's Inn, March 20, 1775.

(Signed) HENRY DAGGE.

Serjeant GLYN's opinion.

I ENTIRELY concur with Mr. Dagge in his opinion on this caſe. The property of the ſoil conveyed to Mr. Trent, for himſelf and as attorney was certainly in the Six Nations, and as incident to that property, they had a power of alienating and transferring in any manner, or to any perſons, unleſs they had been reſtrained by their own laws.

In this caſe the ſupreme power of the country reſided in the ſellers, who had therefore an abſolute power of alienating, and the tranſaction being fair and open, and for the expreſs purpoſe of doing an act of public juſtice, muſt bind the Six Nations in good faith. If we ſuppoſe, that the ſovereignty of the land ſtill remains in the Six Nations, the property of the ſoil muſt be in the grantee Mr. Trent, and cannot without violence and injuſtice be taken from him. The very act however of the ſovereign power of the Six Nations admits a capacity in the grantee, to take under the deed according to their laws or uſage, and there is no law that I ever heard of, that reſtrains the ſubjects of the crown of England from purchaſing in foreign dominions. The intention of the parties here appears to have been to tranſfer the ſovereignty to the crown of England by the ſame inſtrument whereby the land was conveyed. This tranſfer of the ſovereignty is effectual, it paſſed, and is confirmed by the deed of ceſſion to the crown, dated two days after; but ſubject however to all the antecedent rights of property, the crown being entitled only to the immediate property of vacant and unappropriated lands; but in this caſe the lands are abandoned by the proprietors and conveyed to the grantee. If the crown had an original ſovereignty, ſtill the ſoil being the property of the Six Nations, they and their alienee ſhould be protected by that ſovereignty in their property. If the crown acquired the ſovereignty by the grant to Mr. Trent, or by the deed of ceſſion, the title of the grantee is then under the protection of the laws of England.

Upon the whole, I am of opinion, that in every way of conſidering this caſe, the grant to Mr. Trent is good, ſufficient and lawful; and is under the protection of the laws of England.

Serjeant's Inn April 13, 1775.

(Signed) JOHN GLYN.

HAVING long ſince carefully ſtudied theſe points, I concur fully with Councellor Dagge and Serjeant Glynn in their opinions as above delivered.

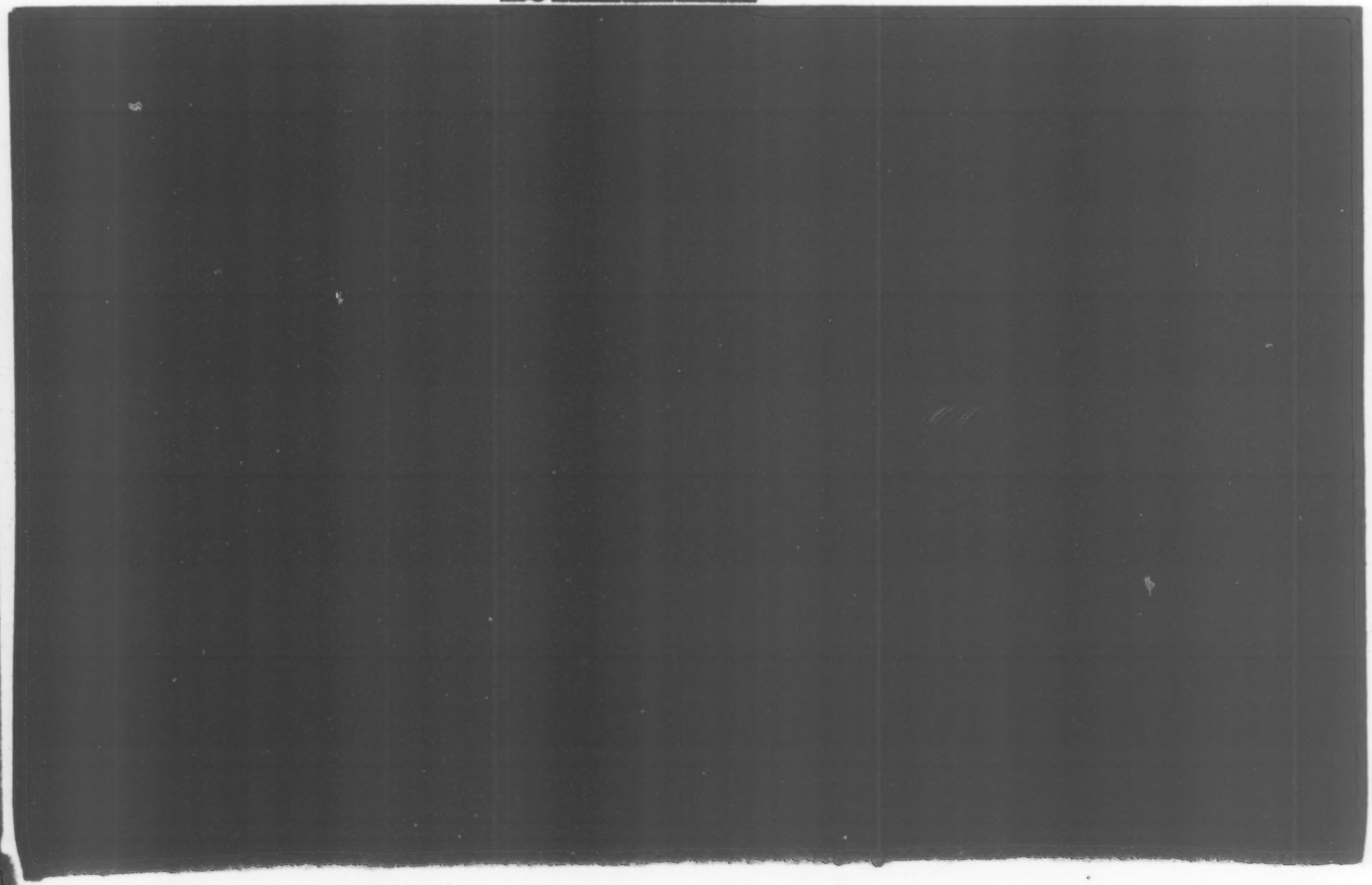
Philadelphia, July 12, 1775.

(Signed) B. FRANKLIN.

FROM principles which appear to me very clear, I concur in the above opinions.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1775.

(Signed) P. HENRY, [illegible]



came & appeared before me John DeRyter Surrogate of the said County Isaac Quackenbos & Abraham Van Ips both of the Township of Schenectady and being duly sworn on their oaths declared that they and each of them did see William Teller sign & seal the above written Instrument purporting to be the will of the said William Teller bearing date the 9th Day of April 1762 and heard him publish & declare the same as and for his Last will & Testament that at the time thereof he the said William Teller was of sound disposing mind & memory to the best of their Knowledge or belief of them the Deponents & that their names subscribed to the said Will are of their proper hand writing which they subscribed as witnesses to the said Will for the Testators presence & also further declared that they saw the other witness John Sanders sign his name as witness thereto in the Testators presence Jno. DeRyter Surr.

Be it remembered that on the first day of march in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty five personally appeared before me Volkert P. Douw Esqr. one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common pleas held for the City & County of Albany the above named John Saunders who declares upon oath that he saw the above Testator William Teller sign seal publish & declare the above Instrument to be his last will and Testament and that he the Deponent and Isaac Quackenbos and Abraham van Ips signed their names as Witnesses to the execution thereof and Shaveing examined the same & finding therein no razures or Interlineations more than what are memorandumed at bottom do allow the same to be recorded x x x x x x Volkert P. Douw

I do hereby Certify that the above is a true Copy of the Original will Examined &

John Sanders sign his name as witness thereto in the Testators presence & Jn.o De Ridder Junr

Be it remembred that on the fifth day of march in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty five personally appeared before me Volkert P. Douw Esq.r one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common pleas held for the City & County of Albany the above named John Saunders who declares upon oath that he saw the above Testator William Teller sign seal publish & declare the above Instrument to be his last will and Testament and that he the Deponent and Isaac Quackenbos and Abraham van Ess signed their names as Witnesses to the execution thereof and Shaveing examined the same & finding therein no razures or Interlineations more than what are memorandumed at bottom do allow the same to be recorded x x x x x x Volkert P. Douw

I do hereby Certify that the aforegoing Record of a will is a true copy of the Original will Examined & Compared this 28.th March 1765. P Silvester D.r Clerk

To all Christian People to whom this presents writing shall or may Come David Gideon Jacob, Canestagie Keonyn & Sonine Sachems of the Moaks Castle sendeth Greeting Know ye that the said Sachems for and in Consideration of eight pieces of Stroud and seven Coates & other merchandizes to them in hand paid at and before the ensealing and delivery hereof by Peter Brower of Schenectady in the County of Albany yeoman the receipt whereof the said Sachems doth hereby acknowledge & themselves therewith full satisfyed and contented HAVE granted demised and to farm Leth and by these presents do grant demise and to farm Leth unto the said Peter

To all Christian people to whom this presentwriting shall
or may Come David Gisdion Jacob, Canostagie Seoonyon & Sonines Sachims of the
Moaks Castle sendeth Greeting Know ye that the said Sachims for and in Consideration
of eight pieces of Stroods and seven Cettles & other merchandizes to them in hand paid
at and before the ensealing and delivery hereof by Peter Bogower of Schenectady in the
County of Albany yeoman the receipt whereof the said Sachims doth hereby acknowledge
& themselves therewith full satisfyed and contented HAVE granted demised and to farm
Lett and by these presents doe grant demise and to farm Lett unto the said Peter
Bogown his heirs and Assigns for the Time of nine hundred and ninety nine years
all that certain Tract or parcell of Land situate lying and being about an
english mile above the Fort Hichter at the south Side of the mohaloke River begin
ning by a certain Creek commonly called Ochsrachqua or Angiw Creek from thence
down along the said moaks River to the second small Creek or runn of water
being about one hundred yards from thence with a southerly Line into the woods
about an English mile from thence with a westerly Line to the before mentioned
Angiw Creek and from thence along the said Creek to the place where it first began
where the said Angiw Creek runns into the river being about ten or eleven acres
of meadow Land but more or less together with all and singular the
Tenements Hereditaments to belonging or in anywise appertaining

862 To have and to hold the above said tract or parcel of Land
with all and singular the appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or
In any wise appurtaining unto him the said Peter Bouwer his heirs & Assigns
for the Term of nine hundred and ninety nine years to the sole and only proper use
benefit and behoose of him the said Peter Bouwn his heirs and Assigns for the
Term above said In Testimony whereof the said Sachims have hereunto set with
their hands & Seals this seventh Day of July in forth year of his Majesties reign
anno Dom. Domini 1730

Nintie his mark
Anaolasie his mark
Mary his mark
Sara his X mark
Rabeckka his mark
Johannes his mark
Gideyon his mark
Davet his mark
Aaaroni his X mark
Lourcs his mark
Henderyck his mark

Signed sealed delivered in the presence of us Henderick Bouwer and

Hnaslasie his mark
Mary his mark
Sara his X mark
Rabeckkia his mark
Gideyon his mark
Davet his mark
Aaaroni his X mark
Loures his mark
Henderyck his H mark

Signed sealed & delivered In the presence of us Hendrick Boower and Isaac Truax Be it remembered that on this seventeenth day of April one thousand seven hundred and sixty five then appeared before me Volekert P. Douw Esqr. one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common pleas for the City and County of Albany Henderick Boower and Isaac Truax and made oath that they saw the within named Sachems sign seal and deliver the within Indian Deed as there voluntary act and Deed for the uses therein mentioned and that they signed the same as Witness and I having carefully examined the same and finding no erazures or interlineations therein do allow the same to be entered on record

Volkert P. Douw

I do hereby certify that the aforegoing Record is a true copy of the original Recorded & Compared this Third day of May 1765 Jone P Silvester Clerk

Volkert P. Douw Esqr. one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Common Pleas
for the City and County of Albany Hendrick Brower and Isaac Jouas
and made oath that they saw the within named Sachims sign seal and
deliver the within Indian Deed as there voluntary act and Deed for the uses
therein mentioned and that they signed the same as Witness and Having
carefully examined the same and finding no ~~erasures or~~ interlineations therein
do allow the same to be entered on record

Volkert P. Douw

~~I do hereby certify that the aforegoing Deed of the Indian Lots was this day first duly~~
Recd Compared this Third day of May 1765 Jone C. Silvester Dclk

Copy

Treaty of Peace with the Delawarre Nation entered into by their Deputies before Sir Wm. Johnson Baronet, His Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian affairs in the northern Department of North America, &c. &c. &c.

Article, 1st That in Consideration of the Delawares sincere Promises of future good Behaviour, of their having delivered up to Colonel Bouquet a large Number of English who were their Prisoners, and of their chearfully according to the subsequent Articles and faithfully observing them for ever hereafter, His Majesty is graciously pleased to pardon what hath passed, and they shall be once more received into the covenant Chain of Friendship with the English.

Article, 2d That the Delawares of Susquehanna, who fled from their Habitations on the Approach of the Parties of Indians and Rangers sent against them last Year by Sir William Johnson, be comprized in this Treaty, and abide by every Article contained therein,

which

which can in any wise relate to them in Consequence of the Treaty entered into before him at Niagara last Summer with the Senecas; provided they bring in all the English Prisoners, Deserters, Strenchmen and Negroes within forty Days, agreable to the Engagement they have lately entered into, for the Performance of which they have left two Chiefs Hostages. That then the Delawares, that were taken Prisoners last Winter and remain at New York, shall be discharged; but the rest, who were distributed amongst the several Nations, must remain where they now are.

Article 3.d That the Delawares do immediately open the Road of Peace throughout every Part of their Country, giving free permission to all His Majesty's Troops or other His Subjects to pass through the Same; that they likewise open the Rivers, allowing a free and open Navigation for Boats, Canoes or any other Craft to all His Majesty's

Subjects

Subjects for ever hereafter; That they engag never more to molest them, either by Land or by Water, or cause the Same to be done, by any other Nation or Tribe of Indians; but that they shall use all their Endeavours to prevent any such Designs, and give the earliest Intelligence of them to the English, to whom they shall afford Assistance, if required.

Article, 4th. That the Delawares do, to the utmost of their Power, immediately open the Road to the Illinois, and use every possible Endeavour for Obtaining the Possession thereof, and Securing the Same to the English. That in case Mr. Croghan, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, be not yet set out for the Illinois from fort Pitt, they shall send proper Persons to accompany and assist him, and those who go with him to take possession of the Forts and Garrisons in that Country, ceded by the French to the Crown of England.

Article 5th. That they do forthwith use all possible means for bringing the Shawanese to a proper Sense of their late

Conduct

Conduct, to deliver up all the Prisoners remaining in their Hands without further Delay, and send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to treat about Peace.

Article 6th. That they deliver forthwith to the commanding Officer at Fort Pitt, those seven English yet amongst them, as also all Deserters, Frenchmen, and Negroes, and engage never to screen, protect, or encourage any such Persons for the future; but should any such Persons take refuge amongst them, they are to bring them without Delay to the Officer commanding at the next Garrison, or to the Commissary, when such is appointed, who will be empowered to reward them for their Trouble.

Article 7th. That they do promise and engage never to take revenge for any act committed by Individuals of the British Nation, but to make due Complaint thereof to the next commanding Officer, or the Commissary when appointed, who

will

will apply to the Government to whom the Delinquent belongs, that he may be brought to Trial, when they may expect to have strict Justice done them; And should any of the Delawares at any Time hereafter Rob, Murther, or otherwise Misuse any of His Majesty's Subjects, as the Indians have no established Laws for punishing the Guilty; They are without Excuse or Delay to bring such Offender to the nearest Garrison, from whence he will be sent to the next Province, in order to take his Trial; at which the Chiefs of the Delawares may be present, that they may see the Charges are fully proved against him, and be sensible of the Equity of the British Laws.

Article, 8th. That should any dispute or difference arise relative to Lands or otherwise, they are by no means to insult Officers commanding Posts, or any other His Majesty's Subjects who cannot be answerable for these Matters; but they are to lay their Complaint before the Deputy Agent for that District, who will transmit the Same to Sir William Johnson, that they may obtain Justice.

Article

Article, 9.th That many of the Traders, who were plundered and severely treated by the Delawares in 1763, having represented the great Distress, to which they are thereby reduced, and prayed Relief; The Delawares are therefore to fall immediately on a Method for making them some Restitution by a Grant of Lands, provided His Majesty shall approve thereof, and the six Nations first give their Approbation thereto.

Article 10.th That whenever His Majesty shall be pleased to direct, that Limits shall be settled between His Subjects and the Indians with their Consent, the Delawares engage to abide by whatever Limits shall be agreed upon between the English and the six Nations, and shall never disturb His Majesty's Subjects on that Account.

Article, 11.th That a Trade shall be opened as soon as it conveniently may be with the Delawares, which

Trade

Trade will be at the principal Posts, and continue during the good Behaviour of that Nation; That they do therefore in an especial Manner protect the Persons and Properties of the Traders, who may be going to, or returning from the Posts — promising never to take away their Horses, or otherwise Impede their Journeys, or molest them on any Account; but in Case of Fraud they are to lay their Complaint before the Commanding Officer at the trading Post, until the Appointment of Commissaries who will then have the Inspection thereof.

Article 12th That the Delawares shall communicate the particulars of the Peace they have made to all Nations, with whom they have any Intercourse; that they shall enforce the Observance thereof in an especial Manner over their People; and Lastly, that they shall enter into no Engagements with any Nation whatsoever without the Knowledge of the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, or those duly Authorized by the King of Great Britain.

The

Daniel Claus
Dep.y Agent for
Indian Affairs

Guy Johnson Dep.y
Agent for Indian
Affairs ——

John Butler
Justice

The foregoing Articles
being fully explained and
assented to, I have in Testimony
thereof hereunto set my Hand
and Seal at Arms at Johnson
Hall the 8th Day of May one
Thousand seven hundred and
sixty five . . . . . .

Wm Johnson

L.S.

Dav.d Owens,
Delaw.r Interp.r

We the Deputies from the
Delaware Nation having
had the foregoing Articles
duly explained to us, do
agree to the same in every
Particular, on behalf of
all our Nation; In Testi-
mony whereof we have
hereunto signed the Marks
of our Tribes, and affixed
our Seals the Day and
year abovementioned . .

The Marks of
Killbuck
a.b.
Bemineo.

L.S.

Dav.d
or

L.S.

Kochathuchemind.

We the Chief Sachems & Chief Warriors of the
Delawares & Minseys, of Susquehanna having
heard the foregoing Articles duly explained
to us, do agree to the same on behalf of
all our People, as far as they relate to
them: in Testimony whereof we have
hereunto signed the Marks of Our
Tribes, and affixed our Seals the Day
and year abovementioned . . . .

Longcoat or
Onondawocky
in Delaware
in 6. Nation
Weathuccolamen

L.S.

Squash Cutter
Indelawere
Yaghkayoose
In 6. Nations
Onoshwaguela.

L.S.

The

OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, 605/66.

The foregoing is a true Copy of the original Treaty of Peace with the Delawares wrote on Parchment and deposited in Sir William Johnson's Office.

G. Johnson Dep.y Agent
acting as Sec.y during the Vacancy.

Copy of treaty of peace with the Delawares. The Six Nations were present at proceedings, although they do not figure in the articles listed. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY, SAN MARINO, CALIF., HM 3972.

Treaty of Peace with the Delaware Nation Entered into by their Deputys before Sir William Johnson, Baronet, His Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Northern Department of North America, &c. &c. &c.

Article 1.

That in consideration of the Delawares sincere promises of future good behaviour, of their having delivered up to Colonel Bouquet a large number of English, who were their Prisoners, and of their chearfully according to the subsequent Articles, and faithfully observing them for ever hereafter, His Majesty is Graciously pleased to pardon what hath passed, & they shall be once more received into the Covenant-Chain of Friendship with the English.

Article 2.

That the Delawares of Susquehanna, who fled from their Habitations on the Approach of the parties of Indians and Rangers sent against them last Year by Sir William Johnson, be comprised in this Treaty, and abide by every Article contained therein, which can in any wise relate to them, in

consequence

consequence of the Treaty entered into before him at Niagara last summer with the Senecas; provided they bring in all the English Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen, and Negroes within forty Days, Agreeable to the Engagement they have lately entered into, for the performance of which they have left Two Chiefs Hostages. That then the Delawares, that were taken Prisoners last Winter, and remain at New York, shall be discharged; But the rest, who were distributed amongst the several Nations, must remain where they now are.

Article 3.

That the Delawares do immediately open the Road of Peace throughout every part of their Country, giving free permission to all His Majesty's Troops, or other his Subjects to pass through the same. That they likewise open the Rivers, allowing a free & open Navigation for Boats, Canoes, or any other Craft to all His Majesty's Subjects for ever hereafter. That they Engage never more to Molest them either by Land or by

Water,

Water, or cause the same to be done, by any other Nation or Tribe of Indians, but that they shall use all their endeavours to prevent any such designs, and give the earliest intelligence of them to the English, to whom they shall afford Assistance, if required.

Article 4.

That the Delawares do, to the utmost of their power, immediately open the Road to the Illinois, and use every possible endeavour for obtaining the possession thereof, and securing the same to the English: That in case Mr. Croghan, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, be not yet sett out for the Illinois from Fort Pitt, they shall send proper persons to accompany & assist him and those who go with him to take possession of the Forts and Garrisons in that Country ceded by the French to the Crown of England.

Article 5.

That they do forthwith use all possible Means for bringing the Shawanese to a proper sense of their late conduct, to deliver up all the Prisoners remaining in their hands without farther Delay and send

Deputies

Deputies to Sir William Johnson to -
treat about Peace.

Article 6.

That they deliver forthwith to the Commanding Officer at Fort Pitt, those seven English yet amongst them, as also all Deserters, Frenchmen, and Negroes, & engage never to screen, protect, or Encourage any such persons for the future, but should any such persons take refuge amongst them, they are to bring them without delay to the Officer Commanding at the next Garrison or to the Commissary, when such is appointed, who will be empowered to reward them for their Trouble

Article 7.

That they do promise and Engage never to take revenge for any Act committed by Individuals of the British Nation, but to make due Complaint thereof to the next Commanding Officer, or the Commissary, when appointed, who will apply to the Government to whom the Delinquent belongs, that he may be brought to Trial, when they may Expect

to

to have strict Justice done them. And should any of the Delawares at any time hereafter Rob, Murther, or otherwise misuse any of His Majesty's Subjects, as the Indians have no Established Laws for punishing the guilty, They are without excuse or delay to bring such offender to the nearest Garrison, from whence he will be sent to the next Province, in order to take his Trial; at which the Chiefs of the Delawares may be present, that they may see the charges are fully proved against him, and be sensible of the Equity of the British Laws.

Article 8.

That, should any dispute or difference arise relative to Lands, or otherwise, they are by no means to insult Officers Commanding Posts, or any other His Majesty's Subjects, who cannot be answerable for these matters, but they are to lay their complaint before the Deputy Agent for that District, who will transmit the same to Sir William Johnson, that they may obtain Justice.

Article 9.

Article 9.

That many of the Traders who were plundered and severely Treated by the Delawares in 1763. having represented the great Distresses, to which they are reduced, & prayed relief; The Delawares are therefore to fall immediately on a method for making them some restitution by a Grant of Land, provided His Majesty shall approve thereof, and the six Nations first give their approbation thereto.

Article 10.

That whenever His Majesty shall be pleased to Direct, that Limits shall be settled between His Subjects & the Indians with their Consent, the Delawares Engage engage to abide by whatever Limits shall be agreed upon between the English and the six Nations, and shall never disturb His Majesty's Subjects on that Account.

Article 11.

That a Trade shall be opened as soon as it conveniently may be

with

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Article 12.

That the Delawares shall communicate the particulars of the peace they have made to all Nations, with whom they have any Intercourse, that they shall Enforce the observance thereof in an especial manner, over their people; and lastly, that they shall enter into no Engagements with any Nation whatsoever, without the knowledge of the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, or those duely authorized by the King of Great Britain.

The

s Dep.y
Aff.rs
son Dep.y
Aff.rs
ler Justice

The foregoing Articles being fully Explained & assented to, I have in Testimony thereof hereunto sett my hand and Seal at Wind at Johnson Hall the Eighth Day of May one Thousand seven hundred & Sixty five.

Will.m Johnson (L.S.)

wers
Aff.rs

We the Deputies from the Delaware Nation, having had the foregoing Articles duely explained to us, do agree to the same in every particular, on behalf of all Our nation. In Testimony whereof we have hereunto signed the Marks of Our Tribes, and affixed our Seals the Day and Year above mentioned.

The marks of Wilbuck alias Bemineo (L.S.)

Dav.d Tschoschuwehement (L.S.)

We

We the Chief Sachims & Chief Warrior of the Delawares and Mimseys of Susquehanna, having having heard the foregoing Articles duely explained to us, do agree to the same on behalf of all our people, as far as they relate to them; in Testimony whereof we have hereunto signed the Marks of Our Tribes, & Affixed Our Seals the Day & Year above mentioned.

Longcoat
or
Anindamooky
in Delaware
in 6 Nation

Attallawellsares

Squash
Cutter

In Delaware Yaghhoswecka
In 6 Nations Onoseraquela

The foregoing is a true Copy of the Original Treaty of peace with the Delawares, wrote on parchment, and Deposited in Sr. Will.m Johnson's Office.

G. Johnson Depy. Agent
Act.g as Secry during the Vacancy.